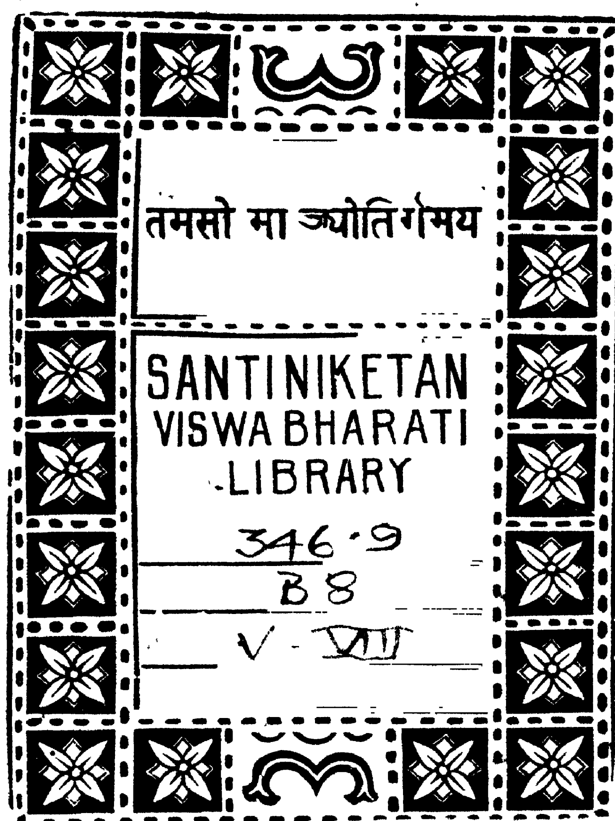





BRITISH ENACTMENTS

In Force in Indian States

VOLUME VIII

Orders relating to Railways in Indian States.

1—Statutes
2—Acts of the Governor General in Council and of the Indian Legislature
3—Orders under Statutes
4—Orders under Acts of the Governor General in Council and of the Indian Legislature
5—Acts locally applied
6—Local Laws
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8—Orders under Acts locally applied
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CHAPTER VII.—SOUTHERN DIVISION.

British Enactments in Force in Indian States

Volume VIII

RAILWAYS IN INDIAN STATES.

For purposes of jurisdiction, railways in Indian States can be divided into three classes, namely, those on which the Darbars concerned have ceded full sovereignty to the British Government, those on which they have ceded jurisdiction[1] only, and those on which they retain both sovereignty and jurisdiction. The first class consists (with one[2] exception) of main lines planned previously to 1864 when that form of cession was relinquished: the second of main lines built since that date: and the third of local lines, situated as a rule in one State only. The lands of the first class are British territory to which the laws of British India extend as such: those of the second class, while remaining State territory are Administered Areas for which jurisdictional arrangements have been made as detailed in this Volume; while those of the third class are integral portions of the States in which they are situated and the only British enactments[3] in force are those which operate in those States as shown in Volumes I to VII.

Geographically, the lines can be grouped in the following divisions:—

EASTERN DIVISION.

LINES ON WHICH DARBARS HAVE CEDED FULL SOVEREIGNTY.			Lines on which Darbars have ceded jurisdiction only.	LINES ON WHICH DARBARS RETAIN BOTH SOVEREIGNTY AND JURISDICTION		
NAME OF RAILWAY		States traversed		NAME OF RAILWAY.		States traversed.
System.	Line.			System.	Line.	
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.	Great Indian Peninsula Railway, *Jubbulpore Branch*	Rewa.[4] Baraunda[4] Panna[4] Kothi[4] Sohawal[4] Nagod[4] Maihar[4]	Bengal Dooars Railway— *Southern extension* Bengal Nagpur Railway— *Main line* *Amda-Jamda Branch line* *Calcutta extension*	Bengal Nagpur Railway Eastern Bengal Railway	Mayurbhanj Railway Cooch Behar Railway[5]	Mayurbhanj. Cooch Behar.

[1] The form of cession prescribed for this class runs —

"I (Chief or Minister of the   State) hereby cede to the British Government full and exclusive power and jurisdiction of every kind over the lands in the said State which are or may hereafter be, occupied by the   Railway (including all lands occupied for stations for out-buildings and for other railway purposes) and over all persons and things whatsoever within the said lands"

[2] The North-Western Railway in Bahawalpur begun in 1871

[3] A Darbar retaining jurisdiction is required to adopt the provisions of the Indian Railways Act as a State Law, together with the general rules in force in British India for the working of railways.

[4] Proclamations Nos 878 and 879 dated the 31st May 1871, attached the lands north of Sutna to the North-Western (now United) Provinces, and those from Sutna southwards to the Central Provinces *Gazette of India*, 1871, Pt I, p 411.

[5] Intervenes between the metre gauge main line and the Santrabari extension of the Eastern Bengal Railway.

EASTERN DIVISION—*contd*

LINES ON WHICH DARBARS HAVE CEDED FULL SOVEREIGNTY.			Lines on which Darbars have ceded jurisdiction only.	LINES ON WHICH DARBARS RETAIN BOTH SOVEREIGNTY AND JURISDICTION.		
NAME OF RAILWAY.		States traversed.		NAME OF RAILWAY.		States traversed.
System.	Line.			System.	Line.	
			Cuttack extension. *Cuttack-Talcher Coalfields Railway.* *Gurumahisani Mines extension.* *Kalimati-Gurumahisani Branch.* *Katni-Bilaspur Branch.* *Onla ori-Sulaipet Badampahar extension.* *Panposh-Raipura extension.* *Raipur-Vizianagram Branch* Eastern Bengal Railway. Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Midland Section— *Bina-Saugor-Katni Branch.* Rajputana-Malwa Railway[1]— *Malwa Section, South of the Narbada.*			

NORTHERN DIVISION.

System.	Line.	States traversed.	Lines on which Darbars have ceded jurisdiction only.	System.	Line.	States traversed.
..	*Nil.*[2]	..	Agra-Delhi Chord Railway. Bengal and North-Western Railway. East Indian Railway— *Oudh and Rohilkhand Branch* Rajputana-Malwa Railway[1]— *Cawnpore-Achnera Section.* Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway— *Kashipore extension.*	..	*Nil*	

NORTH-WESTERN DIVISION.

System.	Line.	States traversed.	Lines on which Darbars have ceded jurisdiction only.	System.	Line.	States traversed.
North-Western Railway	North-Western Railway *Main line.*	Bahawalpur.[4]	[3] Bikaner Railway *(In the Punjab.)* Delhi-Ambala-Kalka Railway. Jind-Panipat Railway.	..	*Nil.*	..

[1] The line formerly known as the Rajputana-Malwa Railway is now part of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.

[2] The agreement of the Nawab of Rampur in 1864 (*Treaties*, Vol I, Ed. 1909, p. 28) to cede in full sovereignty any land required for the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway was not acted upon, as the alignment then adopted lay outside the State. When the Bareilly-Rampur-Moradabad Chord of this railway was undertaken in 1892, the State ceded jurisdiction, the exercise of which is now provided for by notification No. 1947-I. B., dated the 16th September 1912, printed *infra*, p. 17.

[3] *See* footnote 3 on p. 5 *infra.*

[4] Proclamations No. 1335-J.P., dated the 14th July 1879, No. 169-I, dated the 13th July 1882, and No. 1018-I., dated the 25th February 1887, attached these lands to the Punjab. *Gazette of India*, 1879, Pt. I, p. 500; 1882, Pt. I, p. 280 and 1887, Pt. I, p. 115. *See* also Act XIII of 1883. Punjab and North-West Frontier Code, Ed. 1928, p. 142

NORTH-WESTERN DIVISION—*contd.*

LINES ON WHICH DARBARS HAVE CEDED FULL SOVEREIGNTY.			Lines on which Darbars have ceded jurisdiction only.	LINES ON WHICH DARBARS RETAIN BOTH SOVEREIGNTY AND JURISDICTION.		
NAME OF RAILWAY.		States traversed.		NAME OF RAILWAY.		States traversed.
System.	Line.			System.	Line.	
			Jullundur-Doab Railway— (*In the Punjab.*) Kalka Simla Railway. Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal Railway. North-Western Railway— *Main line.* *Jammu-Kashmir section.* *Mushkaf-Bolan line*[1]. *Quetta loop.*[1] *Quetta-Nushki Section.*[1] *Raewind Bhatinda Branch.* *Sind Pishin line.*[1] Nowshera Durgai Railway[2] Peshawar-Landi-kotal Landikhana Railway— *Jamrud-Landikhana Section.* Phagwara-Rahon Railway. Rajpura-Bhatinda Railway. [3] Rajputana-Malwa Railway— *Main line (in the Punjab).* *Rewari-Bhatinda Fazilka section.* *Rewari-Phulera Chord (in the Punjab).* Southern Punjab Railway— *Main line.* *Ludhiana extension.* *Narwana Kaithal Branch.*	North-Western Railway.	Khanpur-Chachran Railway. Bahawalnagar-Gholistan Railway.	Bahawalpur. Bahawalpur.

WESTERN DIVISION

Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.	Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway— *Main line.*	Sachin.[4]	Ahmedabad Parantij Railway. Amreli Railway.[5] Barsi Light Railway. Bhavnagar Railway[5] Billimora-Kalamba Railway.	Bhavnagar Railway.	Bhavnagar Railway.	

[1] In Baluchistan Agency Territories.

[2] The last few miles to Durgai lie in tribal territory in the Dir, Swat and Chitral Agency of the North-West Frontier Province.

[3] See footnote 1 on preceding page.

[4] See Bombay Acts I of 1862 (now repealed by Bombay Act XI of 1928), and III of 1863, and Act XV of 1874 by which section 5 of Bombay Act III of 1863 has been repealed.

[5] On the Bhavnagar Railway except the length in the Palitana State, the Dhasa-Dhoraji section of the Gondal Railway, and the lengths of the Junagadh Railway in the States of Junagadh and Gondal the cession of civil jurisdiction by the Jurisdictional States concerned is restricted to certain classes of suits. But on the lengths of the Bhavnagar Railway in the non-jurisdictional States comprised in the Bhoika and Songadh Thana and on the length of the Gondal Railway in the non-jurisdictional State of Vithalgarh the British Government possesses full jurisdiction irrespective of cession; while on the lengths of the Bhavnagar Railway in the States of Chuda and Vala, and of the Dhasa-Dhoraji section of the Gondal Railway in the States of Lathi, Bantva, Jetpur and Kotda Pitha, the British Government possesses residuary civil jurisdiction in addition to the jurisdiction ceded.

WESTERN DIVISION—*contd.*

LINES ON WHICH DARBARS HAVE CEDED FULL SOVEREIGNTY.			Lines on which Darbars have ceded jurisdiction only.	LINES ON WHICH DARBARS RETAIN BOTH SOVEREIGNTY AND JURISDICTION.		
NAME OF RAILWAY.		States traversed.		NAME OF RAILWAY.		States traversed.
System.	Line.			System.	Line.	
			Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway—		*Bhavnagar Dock Estate section.**	Bhavnagar.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.	Great Indian Peninsula Railway— *South East main line.*	Akalkot.[1]	*Main line.* *Anand Godhra Branch.* *Baroda Godhra Chord, Patri, Branch.* *Dholka-Dhanduka Branch.* Champaner Shivrajpur Light Railway— *Shivrajpur-Pani extension.* Chuchhapura (Motipura) Tonkhala Railway.			
			Dhrangadhra Railway. Gaekwar's Mehsana Railway— *Mehsana Viramgam.*	Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.	Gaekwar's Mehsana Railway.[3]	Baroda.
			Godhra-Lunavada Railway. Godhra-Ratlam-Nagda Railway (*West of Anas*).		Vijapur-Kalol-Kadi Railway.[4]	Baroda
			Gondal Railway.[2] Great Indian Peninsula Railway. *South East main line (in the Bombay Presidency).*		Champaner-Shivrajpur Light Railway.	Baroda
			Dhond-Manmad Branch.		Cutch Railway.	Cutch.
				Gaekwar's Baroda State Railway.	Dabhoi Railway.	Baroda Chhota Udepur
					Kosamba Zankhvav Railway.	Baroda.
					Petlad Vaso Railway.	Baroda.
					Petlad Bhadran Railway.	Baroda.
			Jamnagar and Dwarka Railway.	Gondal Railway.	Gondal Railway.	
			Jetalsar Rajkot Railway.	Porbandar Railway.	Porbandar Railway,	
			Junagar Railway.[2] Khijadia-Amreli-Chalala Railway.		*Porbandar Dock Estate section.**	Porbandar.
			Kolhapur Railway.		*Quarry branch.**	Porbandar.
			Madras and Southern Maratha Railway— *Metre-gauge Main line.*	Jamnagar Railway.	Jamnagar Railway.	
			Bijapur Branch. *Harihar Branch.* *Poona Branch.* Morvi Railway.		*Bedi Bandar Dock Estate section.**	Navanagar.

[1] Proclamation No. 119-J., dated the 14th September 1876, included these lands in the Bombay Presidency. Gazette of India 1876, Pt. I, p. 406.

[2] *See* footnote 5 on preceding page.

[3] *Viz.*, the lengths Mehsana *viâ* Kheralu to Gadhwada Thana frontier, Mehsana to Kakoshi with Branch from Khalipur to Khakal, Manand Road to Harij, and Chanasma to Bechraji.

[4] Includes an extension from Kadi to the Mehsana-Viramgam section of the Gaekwar's Mehsana Railway.

*For goods traffic only.

WESTERN DIVISION—*concld.*

LINES ON WHICH DARBARS HAVE CEDED FULL SOVEREIGNTY.			Lines on which Darbars have ceded jurisdiction only.	LINES ON WHICH DARBARS RETAIN BOTH SOVEREIGNTY AND JURISDICTION.		
NAME OF RAILWAY.		States traversed.		NAME OF RAILWAY.		States traversed.
System.	Line.			System.	Line.	
			North Western Railway— *Main line (in Sind).* Palanpur Deesa Railway. Petlad Cambay Railway. Porbandar Railway. Rajpipla Railway. [1] Rajputana Malwa Railway— *Main line (to Rajputana Frontier)* Sangli Railway. Tapti Valley Railway.	Junagarh Railway.	Junagarh Railway. *Veraval Dock Estate section.*[4] *Quarry branch.*[4]	 Junagarh. Junagarh.
				Morvi Railway.	Morvi Railway. *Quarry branch.*[4]	Morvi.

NORTH CENTRAL DIVISION.

..	*Nil.*	..	Baran Kotah Railway. Bhopal Itarsi Railway. Bhopal Ujjain Railway. Bina-Guna-Baran Railway. Godhra Ratlam Nagda Railway (in Central India). Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Midland Section. *Main line including the Scindia (State) Railway.* *Cawnpore Branch* *Manikpore Branch* Nagda-Muttra section. *Main line.* *Bayana Agra Branch.* Nagda Ujjain Railway. [1] Rajputana Malwa Railway— *Main line (Rajputana).* *Agra Branch.* *Malwa section (North of the Narbada).* *Rewari Phulera Chord (in Rajputana).* *Sambhar Branch.* *Ujjain Branch.*	Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway.	Jaipur Railway.	Jaipur.
				Great Indian Peninsula Railway.	Dholpur Bari Railway. Gwalior Light Railway.[2]	Dholpur Gwalior.
				Jodhpur Railway.[3]	Jodhpur Railway.[3]	Jodhpur.
				Bikaner Railway.[3]	Bikaner Railway.[3] (*in Rajputana*) Pipar Road Bilara Light Railway. Udaipur Chitorgarh Railway.	Bikaner. Jodhpur. Mewar.

[1] *See* footnote 1 on page 2 *supra*.
[2] Consists of the lengths Gwalior to Bhind, Gwalior to Sheopur Kalan and Gwalior to Sipri.
[3] Joint management of the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway system ceased with effect from the 1st November 1924, and the Jodhpur Railway and the Bikaner Railway have since been operated as separate systems.
[4] For goods traffic only.

SOUTH CENTRAL DIVISION.

LINES ON WHICH DARBARS HAVE CEDED FULL SOVEREIGNTY.			Lines on which Darbars have ceded jurisdiction only.	LINES ON WHICH DARBARS RETAIN BOTH SOVEREIGNTY AND JURISDICTION.		
NAME OF RAILWAY.		States traversed.		NAME OF RAILWAY.		States traversed.
System.	Line.			System.	Line.	
..	*Nil.*	..	Great Indian Peninsula Railway— *Nagpur Branch.*[1] *Amraoti Branch.*[1] *Khamgaon Branch.*[1] *South-East Main Line (in Hyderabad).* Hingoli Branch Railway. Hyderabad-Godavari Valley Railway. Kazipet-Belharsh a h Railway. Madras and Southern Maratha Railway. *North-West Main Line (in Hyderabad).* Murtajapur-Ellichpur Railway.[1] Murtajapur-Yeotmal Railway.[1] Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway. Secunderabad to the *British Frontier* near Kurnool Railway.	Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway.	Mint siding near Khairatabad.	Hyderabad.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

System.	Line.	States traversed.	Lines on which Darbars have ceded jurisdiction only.	System.	Line.	States traversed.
Madras and Southern Maratha Railway.	Fort wall-Kanivihalli or the Kanivihalli Swamihalli-Extension.	*SANDUR.*	Hindupur Railway. Madras and Southern Maratha Railway. *Mysore section (partly).*[2] *South-West line, Bangalore Branch.* Shorapur-Cochin Railway. Tinnevelly-Quilon Railway. Quilon—Trivandrum Extension.	..	Bangalore-Chickballapur Light Railway.	Mysore.
					Birur-Shimoga Railway.	Mysore.
					Bowringpet-Kolar Railway.	Mysore.
					Kolar-Chickballapur Railway.	Mysore.
					Kolar Gold-fields Railway.	Mysore.
					Madras and Southern Maratha Railway. *Hospet Kotur Branch.*	Sandur.[3]
					Mysore Section (partly).[4]	Mysore.
					Mysore-Nanjangud Railway.	Mysore

[1] In Berar.
[2] The length from Bangalore to Harihar.
[3] The Darbar has been allowed to retain jurisdiction, although it was ceded in 1907.
[4] The length from Mysore to Bangalore.

CHAPTER I.—EASTERN DIVISION.[1]

It is sufficient for practical purposes to record that in all the railway lands in the Eastern Division over which jurisdiction has been ceded, the Laws[2], Courts and administrative arrangements generally of the neighbouring British districts[3] have been introduced by the following notification:—

No. 754-I. B., dated the 28th March, 1912.—Whereas the Governor General in Council has full and exclusive power and jurisdiction over the lands lying within the States specified in the second column of the schedule hereto annexed which are, or may hereafter be, occupied by the Railways specified in the first column of the said schedule (including the lands occupied by stations, by out-buildings and for other railway purposes) and over all persons and things whatsoever within the said lands:

In exercise of such power and jurisdiction and of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to provide as follows for the administration of justice within the said lands:—

(*1*) All laws for the time being in force in the districts or areas specified in the third column of the said schedule shall be in force in the lands lying within the States specified in the corresponding entry in the second column which are occupied by the portions of the railways specified in the corresponding entry in the first column thereof.

(*2*) The Local Government and all officers subordinate to it for the time being exercising executive authority within the said districts or areas shall exercise the like authority within the said lands, except in connection with the administration of police which shall be vested in the officer for the time being in charge of Railway Police under the said Local Government.

(*3*) All Courts having for the time being jurisdiction within the said districts or areas shall have the like jurisdiction within the said lands.

[1] According to the classification *supra* p. 1.

[2] The Indian Railways Act, 1890, and the Indian Railway Board Act, 1905, have been separately applied to these lands, along with other railway lands in Indian States over which jurisdiction has been ceded, by Notification No. 784 I. B., dated the 9th April, 1913. *See* Appendix XXII.

[3] Jurisdiction over European British subjects in the railway lands is formally assigned to the High Courts in accordance with the arrangements obtaining in the British districts concerned by Notification No 580-D., dated the 26th January, 1917. Printed in Appendix IV.

The railway lands have been included in Presidencies or Provinces for the purposes of the Administrator-General's Act, 1913, and the Official Trustees Act, 1913, by Notifications Nos. 1449-D. and 1450-D., dated the 19th March, 1914. Printed in Appendices XIII and XII.

3 RAILWAYS IN INDIAN STATES—EASTERN DIVISION.—(*Administrative Arrangements.*)

(4) The following notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department are hereby cancelled to the extent noted against each :—

(Not reprinted.)

SCHEDULE.

Railway.	State.	District.
1	2	3
BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY SYSTEM.		
1. Rajputana-Malwa Railway.	... ..	
Malwa Section.		
Northern end of the Narbada Bridge. } Khandwa.	Indore . . .	Nimar
GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY SYSTEM.		
2. Indian Midland Railway.		
Bina-Saugor-Katni Branch.		
Damoh-Katni . . .	Panna	Damoh.
BENGAL NAGPUR RAILWAY SYSTEM.		
. Bengal-Nagpur Railway.		
Katni-Belaspur Branch .	Rewa	Bilaspur.
Main line.		
Gondia-Raipur . . .	Khairagarh . . . Nandgaon . . .	} Drug.
Bilaspur . { Western frontier of Gangpur near Jamga.	Sakti . . . . Raigarh	} Bilaspur.
Gangpur frontier near Jamga. } Jharsuguda.	Gangpur	} Sambalpur.
Jharsuguda . { Frontier of Bamra near Sonakhan.	Gangpur . . . . Bamra	
Bamra Frontier near Sonakhan. } Purulia.	Gangpur . . . . Kharsawan . . . Seraikella . . .	} The Kolhan in the Singhbhum District.
Calcutta extension.		
Sini-Kalimati	Seraikella . . .	

SCHEDULE—*contd.*

Railway.	State.	District.
1	2	3
BENGAL NAGPUR RAILWAY SYSTEM—*contd.*		
[1][Amda-Jamda Branch Line . .	Kharsawan. . . . [2][Keonjhar.]	Singhbhum.]
[3][Gangpur-Raipura extension . .	Gangpur	Singhbhum.]
Kalimati-Gorumahisani Branch .	Moharbhanj . . .	[4][The Dhalbhum Pargana in the Singhbhum District.]
[5][Gurumahisani Mines Extension .	Mayurbhanj . . .	The Dhalbhum Pargana in the Singhbhum District]
[6][Onlajori to Sulaipat-Badampahar Extension.	Mayurbhanj . . .	The Dhalbhum Pargana in the Singhbhum District]
[7][Cuttack-Talcher Coalfields Railway	Talcher . . . . Hindol Athgarh Dhenkanal	Cuttack.]
Cuttack extension.		
Khargpur-Balasur	Moharbhanj . . .	Balasore.
Raipur-Vizianagram section . .	Patna	Raipur.
	Kalahandi . . .	Bissenkatak Taluk of the Vizagapatam District.
BENGAL DOOARS RAILWAY SYSTEM.		
4. Bengal Dooars Railway.		
Southern extension		
Barnes-Baura . .	Cooch Behar . . .	Jalpaiguri.
EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY SYSTEM.		
5. Eastern Bengal State Railway		
Northern section.		
Parbatipur-Jalpaiguri . .	Cooch Behar . . .	Jalpaiguri.
Kaunia-Dhubri section .	Cooch Behar . . .	Rangpur.

[*Gazette of India*, 1912, Pt. I, p. 391.]

[1] Added by Notification No. 990-440-Intl., dated the 2nd May, 1922. *Gazette of India*, 1922, Pt. I, p. 537.

[2] Added by Notification No. 149-I., dated the 7th April, 1924. *Gazette of India*, 1924, Pt. I, p. 282.

[3] Added by Notification No. 3946-I. B., dated the 26th August, 1919. *Gazette of India*, 1919, Pt. I, p. 1721.

[4] Substituted by Notification No. 175-I. B., dated the 30th January, 1913. *Gazette of India*, 1913, Pt. I, p. 93.

[5] Inserted by Notification No. 2356-I. B., dated the 7th May, 1919. *Gazette of India*, 1919, Pt. I, p. 977.

[6] Inserted by Notification No. 47-Intl., dated the 9th January, 1922. *Gazette of India*, 1922, Pt. I, p. 21.

[7] Added by Notification No. 496-I., dated the 6th October, 1925. *Gazette of India*. 1925, Pt. 1, p. 927.

I.—Orders under Acts locally applied.

INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878.

Withdrawal of the length of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway[1] *in Indore territory in this Division from the prohibitions and directions contained in sections 14--16.*

No. 1419-I. B., dated the 17th April, 1906.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), as applied by the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, [2]No. 1007-I., dated the 21st March 1884, to the lands which are occupied, or may hereafter be occupied, by the Rajputana-Malwa Railway[1] system, including the lands occupied as stations, out-buildings and for other railway purposes, in Indore territory south of the river Narbada, the Governor General in Council is pleased to withdraw the said lands from the prohibitions and directions contained in sections 14 to 16 of the said Act, as so applied: Provided that a person who refuses or omits to comply with any regulation or rule of the railway for the time being in force relating to the custody of arms while in passenger trains, shall not be entitled to the benefit of this exemption.

[*Gazette of India*, 1906, Pt. I, page 232.]

POLICE ACT, 1888.

Inclusion of certain railway lands in a general police district with the Governor of Bengal in Council as the Local Government.

No. F.-93-VI-23, dated the 20th November, 1923.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the Police Act, 1888 (III of 1888), as in force in British India or as locally applied, the Governor General in Council is pleased, with effect from the 1st January 1924, in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Home Department No. 246, dated the 6th April 1916—

(*a*) to create a general police district embracing all the lands occupied for the time being by the undermentioned railway lines and portions of railway lines, including the lands occupied by stations, out-buildings, or for the other purposes of the said lines, namely, first those situate within the Presidency of Bengal excluding those specified in schedule A hereto annexed, and secondly those specified in schedule B hereto annexed and situated in provinces and places beyond the limit of the said Presidency;

[1] The line formerly known as the Rajputana-Malwa Railway is now part of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.

[2] Cancelled by Notification No. 754-I. B., dated the 28th March, 1912. Printed *supra*, p. 7.

(b) to direct the enrolment under the Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861), of a police force for service therein; and

(c) to appoint the Governor of Bengal in Council to discharge with respect to the general police district and the police force aforesaid the functions of the local Government under the Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861), the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), and any other enactments relating to the police for the time being in force in the lands aforesaid or in any part thereof.

Schedule A.

1. So much of the Cooch Behar Railway as is situate within the jurisdiction of the State of Cooch Behar.

2. So much of the Bengal Nagpur Railway as is situate west of the river Hooghly within the Presidency of Bengal.

Schedule B.

1. So much of the Eastern Bengal Railway as is situate within the province of Bihar and Orissa or within the jurisdiction of the State of Cooch Behar.

2. So much of the Bengal Duars Railway as is situate within the jurisdiction of the State of Cooch Behar.

3. The following portions of the East Indian Railway, namely:—

(a) the loop line from the boundary between the Presidency of Bengal and the Province of Bihar and Orissa, up to and including the Tinpahar railway station;

(b) the Tinpahar-Rajmahal branch;

(c) so much of the Barharwa-Azimganj-Katwa branch as is situate within the province of Bihar and Orissa.

[*Gazette of India*, 1923, Pt. I, p. 1640.]

Inclusion of certain railway lands in a general police district with the Governor of Bihar and Orissa in Council as the Local Government.

No. 248, dated the 6th April, 1916.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the Police Act, 1888 (III of 1888), as in force in British India or as locally applied, the Governor General in Council is pleased:—

(a) to create a general police district embracing all the lands occupied for the time being by the undermentioned railway lines and portions of railway lines, including the lands occupied by stations, out-buildings or for the other purposes

of the said lines, namely, first those situate within the province of Bihar and Orissa excluding those specified in schedule A hereto annexed, and secondly those specified in Schedule B hereto annexed and situate in provinces and places beyond the limit of the said province of Bihar and Orissa;

(b) to direct the enrolment under the Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861) of a police force for service therein; and

(c) to appoint the Lieutenant Governor of Bihar and Orissa in Council to discharge with respect to the general police district and the police force aforesaid the functions of the local Government under the Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861), the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), and any other enactments relating to the police for the time being in force in the lands aforesaid or in any part thereof.

Schedule A.

1. The following portions of the East Indian Railway, namely:—

(a) the Loop Line from the boundary between the presidency of Bengal and the province of Bihar and Orissa up to and including the Tinpahar railway station;

(b) the Tinpahar-Rajmahal branch;

(c) so much of the Barharwa-Azimganj Katwa branch as is situate within the province of Bihar and Orissa.

2. So much of the Eastern Bengal Railway as is situate within the province of Bihar and Orissa.

Schedule B.

1. So much of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway as is situate west of the river Hugli within the Presidency of Bengal.

[*Gazette of India*, 1916, Pt. I, p. 432.]

Inclusion of certain railway lands in a general police district with the Governor of the Central Provinces in Council as Local Government.

No. 1153, dated the 31st December, 1909.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-sections (*1*) and (*2*), of the Police Act, 1888 (III of 1888), as in force in British India or as locally applied, the Governor General in Council is pleased—

(a) to create a general police district embracing all the lands to in the list appended hereto, which are, or may hereafter within the Central Provinces and the Native States referred

be, occupied by the railways enumerated in that list, inclusive of all lands occupied by stations, by out-buildings and for other railway purposes,

(b) to order the enrolment, under the Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861), of a police force for service therein, and

(c) to appoint the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces to discharge, with respect to the general police district and police force aforesaid, the functions of the Local Government under the Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861), the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), and any other enactment relating to police for the time being in force in the lands abovementioned or in any part thereof.

* * * * * * *

List of Railways.

(1) The East Indian Railway, from Jubbulpore to the northern outer signal at Sutna Station.

(2) The Indian Midland Railway, from Itarsi to the border[1] of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, including the lands [2]lying within the Native States of Kurwai, Bhopal and Gwalior.

(3) The Bhopal-Ujjain Railway,[1] [3][up to the East distance signal at Ujjain] including the lands lying within the Native States of Gwalior, Indore, Bhopal, Dewas (Senior Branch), and Dewas (Junior Branch).

(4) [4][The Bina-Guna-Baran and the Baran-Kotah Railways], including the lands lying within the Native States of Gwalior, Tonk and Kotah.

(5) The Indian Midland Railway, Bina-Katni Branch, including the lands lying within the Panna State.

(6) The Great Indian Peninsula Railway, including the lands lying within Berar.[5]

(7) The Bengal-Nagpur Railway, including the lands lying within the Native States of Khairagarh, Nandgaon, Sakti, Raigarh

[1] The line from Itarsi to Bhopal is now known as the Bhopal-Itarsi Railway, while the length from Bhopal to the border of the United Provinces forms part of the Midland Section of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

[2] Included in the North Central Division of Railways according to the classification on p. 5 *supra*.

[3] Inserted by Notification No. 105-C., dated the 14th January, 1916. *Gazette of India*, 1916, Pt. I, p. 62

[4] Substituted by Notification No. 686, dated the 23rd June, 1911. *Gazette of India*, 1911, Pt. I, p. 474.

[5] Included in the South Central Division according to the classification on p. 6 *supra*.

and Rewah, and that portion of the Raipur-Vizianagram branch of the Bengal Nagpur Railway which lies within the Patna State.

(8) The Holkar State Railway south of the northern end of the bridge over the Narbada river, including the lands lying within the Indore State.

[*Gazette of India*, 1910, Pt. I, p. 3.]

INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890.

(*a*) *Rules for working open lines of railway and lines under construction and regarding accidents.* (*b*) *Delegation of powers to Local Governments.*

No. 784-I. B., dated the 9th April, 1913.—Printed in Appendix XXII.

Authority to the Secretary to the Railway Board to sign documents.

No. 802, dated the 24th March, 1905.—Printed in Appendix XXII.

INDIAN RAILWAY BOARD ACT, 1905.

Powers of the Railway Board.

No. 801, dated the 24th March, 1905.
No. 9940, dated the 17th December, 1906.
No. 2972, dated the 8th April, 1907.
No. 2140, dated the 28th February, 1908.
—Printed in Appendix XXII.

CHAPTER II.—[1]NORTHERN DIVISION.

In all the railway lands in the Northern Division, over which jurisdiction has been ceded, the administration has been assimilated to that of the neighbouring British districts[2] by the following notification:—

No. 1947-I. B., dated the 16th September, 1912.—Whereas the Governor-General in Council has full and exclusive power and jurisdiction over the lands lying within the States specified in the second column of the schedule hereto annexed which are occupied by the Railways specified in the first column of the said schedule (including the lands occupied by stations, by out-buildings and for other railway purposes) and over all persons and things whatsoever within the said lands:

In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to provide as follows for the administration of justice within the said lands:—

(1) All laws[3] for the time being in force in the districts specified in the third column of the said schedule shall be in force in the lands lying within the States specified in the corresponding entry in the second column which are occupied by the portions of the Railways specified in the corresponding entry in the first column thereof.

(2) The Local Government and all officers subordinate to it for the time being exercising executive authority within the said districts shall exercise the like authority within the said lands.

(3) All Courts having for the time being jurisdiction within the said districts or areas shall have the like jurisdiction within the said lands.

(4) The following notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department are hereby cancelled to the extent noted against each:—

(Not reprinted.)

[1] According to the classification *supra*, p. 2.

[2] The exercise of jurisdiction by the High Court at Allahabad over European British subjects and the arrangements for the purposes of the Administrator-General's Act, 1913, and the Official Trustees Act, 1913, have been likewise assimilated by Notifications No. 580-D., dated the 26th January, 1917, and Nos. 1449-D and 1450-D., dated the 19th March, 1914. Printed in Appendices IV, XIII and XII.

[3] The Indian Railways Act, 1890, and the Indian Railway Board Act, 1905, have been separately applied to these lands, along with other railway lands in Indian States over which jurisdiction has been ceded by Notification No. 784-I. B., dated the 9th April, 1913. Printed in Appendix XXII.

[1][SCHEDULE.

Railway.	State.	District.
1	2	3
BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY SYSTEM.		
Bengal and North-Western Railway. Benares-Allahabad.	Benares . . .	Benares.
BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY SYSTEM.		
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, *Cawnpore-Achnera Section*, . Muttra-Achnera.	Bharatpur . . .	Muttra.
GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY SYSTEM.		
Agra-Delhi Chord Railway, Agra-Muttra.	Bharatpur . .	Muttra.
EAST INDIAN RAILWAY SYSTEM.		
East Indian Railway . . . *Main Line.*	Benares . .	Benares.
	Rampur . . .	Muradabad.
ROHILKHAND AND KUMAON RAILWAY SYSTEM.		
Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway. *Kashipur extension.*	Rampur	Muradabad.]

[*Gazette of India*, 1912, Pt. I, p. 1016.]

[1] Substituted by Notification No. 346-I., dated the 22nd May, 1929. *Gazette of India*, 1929, Pt. I, p. 739.

I.—Orders under Acts locally applied.

POLICE ACT, 1888.

Inclusion of railway lands in the Division in a general police district with the Governor in Council of the United Provinces as Local Government.

No. 447, dated the 6th March, 1912.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-sections (*1*) and (*2*), of the Police Act, 1888 (III of 1888), as in force in British India or as locally applied, the Governor General in Council is pleased—

(*a*) to create a general police district embracing all the lands, situate within the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, and the Native States referred to in the list appended hereto, which are, or may hereafter be, occupied by the Railways enumerated in that list, inclusive of all lands occupied by stations, by out-buildings and for other Railway purposes;

(*b*) to order the enrolment, under the Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861), of a police force for service therein, and to direct that the police force enrolled in pursuance of the notification specified in paragraph III of this notification shall be deemed to have been enrolled in pursuance of this notification.

II. The Governor General in Council is also pleased to appoint the [1][Governor in Council] of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh to discharge, with respect to the general police district and police force aforesaid, the functions of the Local Government under the said Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861), the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), and any other enactment relating to police for the time being in force in the lands abovementioned or in any part thereof.

III. Notification No. 1194, dated the 27th September, 1911, by the Government of India in the Home Department, is hereby cancelled.

[2][*List of Railways.*

1. The Bengal and North-Western Railway, including the lands within the Benares State.
2. The Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway, including the lands within the Rampur State.
3. The East Indian Railway, including the lands within the Rampur and Benares States.

[1] Substituted by Notification No. F.-162—24, dated the 7th May, 1925. *Gazette of India*, 1925, Pt. I, p. 371.

[2] Substituted by Notification No. F.-93/III/29, dated the 23rd May, 1929. *Gazette of India*, 1929, Pt. I, p. 752.

4. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway including (*a*) the lands lying in the Bharatpur, Dholpur, Gwalior, Datia, Orchha and Khaniadhana States on the main line, (*b*) the lands lying in the Samthar State on the Jhansi-Cawnpore section, (*c*) the lands lying in the Orchha, Alipura, Garrauli, Pahra and Taraon States on the Jhansi-Manikpur section, and (*d*) the section from the border of the United Provinces and the Central India Agency to the northern outer signal at Sutna station.
5. The North-Western State Railway.
6. The Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, except the portion between the West outer signal at Achnera on the Achnera-Bandikui section and the border of the United Provinces and the Bharatpur State.]

[*Gazette of India*, 1912, Pt. I, p. 332.]

INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890.

(*a*) *Rules for working open lines of railway and lines under construction, and regarding accidents.* (*b*) *Delegation of powers to Local Governments.*

No. 784-I. B., dated the 9th April, 1913.—Printed in Appendix XXII.

Authority to the Secretary to the Railway Board to sign documents.

No. 802, dated the 24th March, 1905.—Printed in Appendix XXII.

INDIAN RAILWAY BOARD ACT, 1905.

Powers of the Railway Board.

No. 801, dated the 24th March, 1905.
No. 9940, dated the 17th December, 1906.
No. 2972. dated the 8th April, 1907.
No. 2140, dated the 28th February, 1908.
—Printed in Appendix XXII.

CHAPTER III.—NORTH-WESTERN DIVISION.[1]

In the North-Western Division of railways the provisions for the exercise of jurisdiction are as follows:—

A. *Nowshera-Durgai Railway and Peshawar-Landikotal Landikhana Railway.*—On the short length of the Nowshera-Durgai Railway in tribal territory the arrangements are identical with those in the rest of the Dir, Sawat and Chitral Agency. On the Jamrud Landikhana section of the Peshawar-Landikotal-Landikhana Railway the arrangements are the same as those in the rest of the Khyber Agency. The Railway Act has not been applied to the portions of these lines which lie within agency limits, but only up to the administrative border in each case.

B. *North-Western Railway in Baluchistan.*—The sections of the North-Western Railway in Baluchistan (outside British Baluchistan) form an integral part of the Baluchistan Agency territories. Thus, the lengths of the Sind-Pishin line from Spintangi to Nari and from Sibi to the frontier near Jacobabad are included for all purposes in the Kohlu and Nasirabad District: the Mushkaf-Bolan line and the Quetta-Nushki section are similarly incorporated in the Bolan Nushki and Kachhi Railway District; and the Quetta loop lies in the Quetta District. All particulars regarding the enactments in force and the Courts exercising jurisdiction will be found in the Chapter dealing with Baluchistan Agency Territories.

C. *Other lines.*—The other railways in the Division fall into two categories, *viz.*:—

(*i*) lines where the arrangements are assimilated to those of the neighbouring British districts, and

(*ii*) lines where particular Acts have been applied and special Courts have been created.

The former are provided for by the following notification:—

No. 515-I. B., dated the 17th March, 1913.—Whereas the Governor General in Council has full and exclusive power and jurisdiction of every kind over the lands lying within the States specified in the second column of the schedule hereto annexed which are, or may hereafter be, occupied by the Railways specified in the first column of the said schedule (including the lands occupied by stations, by out-buildings and for other railway purposes), and over all persons and things whatsoever within the said lands:

In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to provide as follows for the administration of the said lands.

[1] According to the classification *supra*, p. 2.

(*1*) All laws[1] for the time being in force in the districts of the Punjab specified in the third column of the said schedule shall be in force in the lands[2] lying within the States specified in the corresponding entry in the second column which are occupied by the portions of the Railways specified in the corresponding entry in the first column thereof.

(*2*) The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and all officers subordinate to him for the time being exercising executive authority within the said districts shall exercise the like authority within the said lands.

(*3*) All Courts having for the time being jurisdiction within the said districts shall have the like jurisdiction within the said lands.

II. The following notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department are hereby cancelled to the extent noted against each:—

(Not reprinted.)

SCHEDULE.

Railway.	State.	District.
1	2	3
BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY SYSTEM.		
1. Rajputana-Malwa Railway.[3]		
Main Line.		
Ajeraka-Delhi . . .	Nabha . . . . . Pataudi	Gurgaon
Rewari-Bhatinda-Fazilka Section.		
Rewari-Bhatinda Faridkot frontier	Dujana . . . . . Jind . . . . . Patiala	Hissar.
Faridkot frontier-Muktsar . .	Faridkot . . . . . [Nabha][4]	Ferozepore.

[1] The Indian Railways Act, 1890, and the Indian Railway Board Act, 1905, have been separately applied to these lands, along with other railway lands in Indian States over which jurisdiction has been ceded, by Notification No. 784-I. B., dated the 9th April, 1913. Printed in Appendix XXII.

[2] Jurisdiction over European British subjects in these railway lands vests in the High Court at Lahore. *See* Notification No. 580-D., dated the 26th January, 1917. Printed in Appendix IV.

These lands have been included as part of the States whose territory they are, in the Province of the Punjab for the purposes of the Administrator-General's Act, 1913, and the Official Trustees Act, 1913, by Notification Nos. 1449-D. and 1450-D., dated the 19th March, 1914. Printed in Appendices XII and XIII.

[3] The line formerly known as the Rajputana-Malwa Railway is now part of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.

[4] The word "Nabha" was deleted by Notification No. 65-I., dated the 26th September, 1923. *Gazette of India*, 1923, Pt. I, p. 1267, and re-inserted by Notification No. 255-I., dated the 24th April, 1928. *Gazette of India*, 1928, Pt. I, p. 438.

SCHEDULE—*contd.*

Railway.	State.	District.
1	2	3
EAST INDIAN RAILWAY SYSTEM.		
2. Delhi-Ambala-Kalka Railway.		
Ambala-Kalka . . .	Patiala . . . . . Kalsia	} Ambala.
NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY SYSTEM.		
3. North-Western Railway.		
Main Line.		
Ambala-Khanna . . .	Patiala . . . . . Nabha	} Ambala.
Khanna-Ludhiana . .	Patiala	Ludhiana.
Ludhiana-Amritsar. . .	Kapurthala	Jullundur.
Raewind-Bhatinda Branch.		
Ferozepore-Bhatinda . .	Faridkot . . . . . [Nabha][1] . . . . . Patiala	} Ferozepore.
Jammu-Kashmir Section.		
Sialkot-Jammu . . .	Jammu	Sialkot.
4. Southern Punjab Railway.		
Main Line.		
Samasata-Panjkosi . .	Bahawalpur . . . . Bikaner	Multan. Ferozepore.
Ludhiana Extension.		
McLeodganj-Fazilka . .	Bahawalpur	Multan.

[*Gazette of India*, 1913, Pt. I, p. 234.]

[1] The word "Nabha" was deleted by Notification No. 65-I., dated the 26th September, 1923, *Gazette of India*, 1923, Pt. I, p. 1267, and re-inserted by Notification No. 255-I., dated the 24th April, 1928, *Gazette of India*, 1928, Pt. I, p. 488.

Lines where particular Acts and special Courts have been introduced.

On the lines[1] of the second category the following British enactments are in force:—

I.—Statutes.[2]

II.—Acts of the Governor General in Council and of the Indian Legislature.—*See* Appendix II.

III.—Orders under Statutes.

The Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902.—*See* Appendix I. **53 and 54 Vict., c. 37.**

No. 580-D., dated the 26th January, 1917.—(Jurisdiction of High Courts over European British subjects).—Printed in Appendix IV. **5 and 6. Geo. V., c. 61.**

IV.—Orders under Acts of the Governor General in Council and of the Indian Legislature.

INDIAN CHRISTIAN MARRIAGE ACT, 1872.

Officers appointed Marriage Registrars and licensed to grant certificates of marriage between Indian Christians (a) in Baghat and Keonthal, (b) in the other States.

No. 16942, dated the 6th June, 1922.—Printed Vol. VII, p. 288.

No. 1304-149, Int., dated the 9th June, 1922.—Printed Vol. I, p. 311.

No. 2 P.-1004—P. 476-28, dated the 5th April, 1929.—Printed Vol. I, p. 311.

Fees and Rules.

No. 1586-E., dated the 29th August, 1892.—Printed in Appendix V.

EUROPEAN VAGRANCY ACT; 1874

Provisions brought into forçe in States in the Punjab from the 29th February, 1872.

[3]*No. 900, dated the 22nd February, 1872.*—In the exercise of the power vested in him by the last clause of section 2 of the European Vagrancy Act, 1869, His Excellency the Acting Governor General in

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[1] Specified in Notifications Nos. 343-I. and 345-I., dated the 2nd July, 1924. Printed *infra*, pp. 41 and 48.

[2] Not enumerated. *See* Preface to this edition, paragraph 4.

[3] This notification is kept in force by s. 2 of Act IX of 1874, and should now be read as referring to ss. 4 to 16, 19, 20, 24 and 29 of that Act.

Council is pleased to extend sections 4 to 16 (both inclusive), 19, 20, 24 and 29 of the said Act, to the Punjab, as well as to the dominions of the Princes and States in alliance with Her Majesty, situated within the limits of the Province, with effect from the date[1] of the re-publication of this notification in the local Gazette of the Government of the Punjab.

[*Gazette of India*, 1872, Pt. I, p. 188.]

INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878.

Exemption of certain persons from certain prohibitions and directions contained in the Act. Rules regarding the export of arms and ammunition from, and their import into, British India.

No. 829-I-22, dated the 3rd November, 1923.—(The Indian Arms Rules, 1924.)—Printed in Appendix XXIII

BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES REGISTRATION ACT, 1886.

Appointment of Marriage Registrars and Registrar General—(a) in Baghat and Keonthal.

No. 1873-I. B., dated the 26th June, 1918.—Printed Vol. VII, p. 289.

(b) in other States.

No. 1303-149-Int., dated the 9th June, 1922.—Printed Vol. I, p. 313.

Fees and Rules.

[2]*No. 1173, dated the 19th July, 1888*—Printed in Appendix VI.

INDIAN STAMP ACT, 1899.

Remission of duty in British India on instruments executed and properly stamped in the railway lands.

[3]*No. 3616-Exc., dated the 16th July, 1909.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9, clause (*a*), of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), * the Governor General in Council is pleased * * to remit

[1] It was published in the *Punjab Government Gazette* on the 29th February, 1872. *See* p. 274 of that Gazette.

[2] For revised schedules A and B *see* Notification No. 273, dated the 14th February, 1913. *Punjab Gazette*, 1913, Pt. I, p. 118.

[3] For similar remissions in Administered Areas under British Jurisdiction *see* the notifications under the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, as applied to the various Administered Areas.

the duties * chargeable in respect of instruments of the classes hereinafter described:—

* * * * * * *

81. Instrument executed in the areas mentioned in the schedule hereto attached in respect of which the stamp duty with which it is chargeable under the Stamp Law for the time being in force in the said areas has been paid in accordance with the said Law.

SCHEDULE.

Areas.

* * * * * * *

[1]11. Railway lands in Jammu and Kashmir and in States in the Punjab over which the Governor General in Council exercises jurisdiction.

* * * * * * *

[*Gazette of India, 1909,* Pt. I, p. 507.]

INDIAN FOREIGN MARRIAGE ACT, 1903

Fees.

No. 341, dated the 11th August, 1904.—Printed in Appendix VII.

INDIAN EXTRADITION ACT, 1903.

Officer invested with powers of a Political Agent under the Act in Baghat and Keonthal.

No. 648-I. B., dated the 31st March, 1913.—Printed Vol. VII, p. 291.

INDIAN UNIVERSITIES ACT, 1904.

Inclusion of Punjab States in the territorial limits of the Punjab University.

[2]*No. 717, dated the 20th August, 1904.*—Printed in Appendix IX

CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE, 1908.

Authority to sanction institution of suits and execution of decrees against Chiefs of Baghat and Keonthal.

No. 749-I. B., dated the 27th March, 1912.—Printed in Appendix X.

[1] Added by Notification No. 246-F., dated the 28th February, 1913. *Gazette of India*, 1913, Pt. I, p. 169.
[2] At the date of this notification the States now included in the Punjab States Agency were in political relations with the Government of the Punjab.

OFFICIAL TRUSTEES ACT, 1913.

Inclusion of Punjab States in the Province of the Punjab for purposes of the Act.

No. 1450-D., dated the 19th March, 1914.—Printed in Appendix XII.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S ACT, 1913.

Inclusion of Punjab States in the Province of the Punjab for purposes of the Act.

No. 1449-D., dated the 19th March, 1914.—Printed in Appendix XIII.

Exercise of the powers and duties of a District Judge under the Act.

No. 3542-I., dated the 27th August, 1891.—Printed in Appendix XIII.

V.—Acts locally applied.

Indian Railways Act, 1890, and Indian Railway Board Act, 1905.

No. 784-I. B., dated the 9th April, 1913.—Printed in Appendix XXII.

Acts applied to the Kalka-Simla Railway lands.

No. 344-I., dated the 2nd July, 1924.- Whereas the Governor General in Council has full and exclusive power and jurisdiction of every kind over the Railway Lands specified in notification [1] No. 343-I., dated the 2nd July, 1924, and over all persons and things whatsoever within the said lands:

In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to apply to the said lands (hereinafter styled 'the Railway Lands') the enactments specified in the Schedule hereto annexed, in so far as the same may be applicable thereto and subject to any amendments to which the enactments are for the time being subject in British India:

Provided, first, that in the enactments as so applied references to a local Government shall be read as referring to the Governor of the Punjab in Council: references to a High Court as referring to the High Court of Judicature at Lahore: and, except where the context or the modifications hereinafter referred to otherwise require, references to British India or to a province or the territories subject to a local Government as referring to the Railway Lands.

Provided, secondly, that the further modifications and restrictions set forth in the said Schedule shall be made in the said enactments as so applied.

Provided, thirdly, that for the purpose of facilitating the application of the said enactments any Court in the Railway Lands may construe the provisions thereof, and any notifications, orders, rules, forms or bye-laws thereunder, with such alterations, not affecting the substance, as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before the Court.

Provided, fourthly, that subject to the provisions of this notification, the Governor of the Punjab in Council may direct by what officer any authority or power under the said enactments shall be exercisable.

II. The notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 517-I. B., dated the 17th March, 1913, in its application to Railway Lands in the Baghat and Keonthal States, is hereby cancelled.

[1] Printed *infra*, p. 41.

Provided that all civil and criminal proceedings pending at the date of this notification shall be carried on as if this notification had not been issued but that, save as aforesaid, all proceedings commenced, officers appointed or authorized, jurisdictions or powers conferred or confirmed, notifications published, rules made, orders passed, and things done under any of the enactments specified in the notification hereby superseded in the Railway Lands, shall, so far as may be, be deemed to have been respectively commenced, appointed, or authorized, conferred or confirmed, published, made, passed and done under the corresponding enactments specified in this notification.

SCHEDULE.

Enactments applied.	*Further modifications and restrictions.*
1. The Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860).	In section 75 the words "British India" shall be read as referring to British India and the Railway Lands.
2. The Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861).	(*1*) In section 1 for the first paragraph the following shall be substituted:— "The words 'Magistrate of the district' shall mean the Officer exercising within the railway lands in question the powers of a District Magistrate as described in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898". (*2*) In section 34 for the words "road or in any open place or street or thoroughfare within the limits of any town" the words "railway lands" shall be substituted.
3. [1][The Foreigners Act, 1864 (III of 1864).	* * * * *]
4. The Public Gambling Act, 1867 (III of 1867).	The preamble, the first two paragraphs of section 1, and section 2 shall be omitted.
5. The Court-fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870).	......
6. The Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871).	......
7. The Indian Evidence Act, 1872 (I of 1872).	In sections 57, 74, 78 and 79 the words "British India," shall be read as referring to British India, the Railway Lands and areas outside British India under the administration of the Governor General in Council.
8. The Indian Contract Act, 1872 (IX of 1872).	......
9. The Indian Oaths Act, 1873 (X of 1873).	......
10. The Opium Act, 1878 (I of 1878).	......
11. The Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878).	After section 33 the following section shall be inserted namely:— "34. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, apply to the railway lands any rules under the Indian Arms Act, 1911, for the time being in force in British India, subject to any amendment to which such rules are for the time being subject in British India and with such modifications or restrictions as may be specified in the notification, and any rules so applied shall have effect in the railway lands as if made under this Act."

[1] Substituted by Notification No. 147-I., dated the 23rd March, 1929. *Gazette of India*, 1929, Pt. I, p. 355.

SCHEDULE—*contd.*

Enactments applied.	*Further modifications and restrictions.*
[1]* * * *	......
[2][12.] The Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884).	Sub-sections (*1*) to (*4*) of section 18 shall be omitted.
[2][13.] The Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885).	......
[2][14.] The Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887 (IX of 1887).	......
[2][15.] The Police Act, 1888 (III of 1888).	......
[1]* * * *	......
[2][16.] The Revenue Recovery Act, 1890 (I of 1890).	For section 8 the following shall be substituted:— "8. The provisions of this Act shall apply equally to— (*a*) the recovery in the Railway Lands of any arrear of land revenue accruing, or sum recoverable as an arrear of land revenue and payable to a Collector or other public officer or to a local authority, in any part of British India or in any local area which is not part of British India but which is under the administration of the Governor General in Council and to which the Revenue Recovery Act, 1890, has been applied; and (*b*) the demand for the recovery in British India or in any such local area of any such arrear accruing, or sum so recoverable and payable, in the Railway Lands".
[2][17.] The Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897).	......
[2][18.] The General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897).	In section 3, clause (7), the words "British India" shall remain unmodified, but in any other enactment, where this definition would otherwise apply, the words shall be read subject to the provisions of this notification.
[2][19.] The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898).	(*1*) Sections 22 to 25 shall be omitted. (*2*) A Sessions Judge at his discretion— (*a*) may take cognizance of an offence without the accused person being committed to the Court of Session by a Magistrate, and, if so shall follow the procedure laid down by this Code for the trial of warrant cases by Magistrates; and (*b*) in other cases may direct that any trial before the Court of Session shall be without jury or aid of assessors. (*3*) In section 503, sub-section (*1*), after the words "such attendance and" the words "if such witness resides in any area to which this Code applies or in British India" shall be inserted. (*4*) Nothing in the Code as applied shall be deemed to apply to proceedings against European British subjects or persons charged jointly with European British subjects.
[2][20.] The Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898).	......

[1] Omitted by Notification No. 147-I., dated the 23rd March, 1929. *Gazette of India*, 1929, Pt. I, p. 855.
[2] Re-numbered by ditto.

SCHEDULE—*contd.*

Enactments applied.	*Further modifications and restrictions.*
[1][21.] The Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899).	......
[1][22.] The Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899).	Sub-section (*3*) of section 1, and sub-section (*1*) of section 24 shall be omitted.
[1][23.] The Indian Extradition Act, 1903 (XV of 1903).	......
[2]* * * *	......
[1][24.] The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (V of 1908).	(*1*) In section 2, sub-section (*5*), section 10, and rule 491, sub-rules (*4*) and (*5*) of Order XXI in the First Schedule the words "British India" shall be read as referring to British India and the Railway Lands. (*2*) In the proviso to section 29 after the word "summonses" the words "are situated in British India or" shall be inserted. (*3*) For section 43 the following shall be substituted:— "43. *Execution of decrees of British Courts.*—Any decree passed by a Civil Court in British India, or by any Court established or continued by the authority of the Governor General in Council, may, if it cannot be executed within the jurisdiction of the Court by which it was passed, be executed in the manner herein provided within the jurisdiction of any Court in the Railway Lands." (*4*) In section 45 after the words "and Court" the words "situate in British India or" shall be inserted. (*5*) In section 78 for clause (*b*) the following shall be substituted:— "(*b*) Courts situate in British India or in any other part of the British Empire, or" (*6*) To rule 25 of Order V in the First Schedule the following shall be added:— "Provided that, if the defendant resides in British India, the summons may be sent for service to a Court (not being a High Court) having jurisdiction at the place where he resides: and if the Court returns the summons with an endorsement signed by the judge or other officer of the Court that the summons has been served on the defendant in manner hereinbefore directed, such endorsement shall be deemed to be evidence of service". (*7*) The provisions of rule 48 of Order XXI in the First Schedule shall apply only to those cases in which the salary or allowances are payable in the Railway Lands.
[1][25.] The Indian Limitation Act, 1908 (IX of 1908).	(*1*) In section 13, the words "British India" shall be read as referring to British India and the Railway Lands. (*2*) Sections 30 and 31 shall be omitted in the application of the Act to the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway Lands. (*3*) In the case of articles 52, 53, 57, 59, 61, 63, 64 and 66 to 80 in the First Schedule the period of limitation shall be six years, provided that this shall not be deemed to revive any right to sue

[1] Re-numbered by Notification No. 147-I., dated the 23rd March, 1929. *Gazette of India*, 1929, Pt. I, p. 355.

[2] Omitted by ditto.

SCHEDULE—*concld.*

Enactments applied.	*Further modifications and restrictions.*
	already at the date of this notification barred under the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, or the Indian Limitation Act, 1908, as in force hitherto in the Railway Lands.
[1][26.] The Indian Registration Act, 1908 (XVI of 1908).	(*1*) In section 33 the words "British India" shall remain unmodified. (*2*) In section 33, sub-section (*1*), after the words "executing the power-of-attorney resides" in clause (*a*) and after the words "does not reside" in clause (*c*) the words "in the Railway Lands or" shall be added.
[1][27.] The Whipping Act, 1909 (IV of 1909).	Section 6 shall be omitted.
[1][28.] The Indian Lunacy Act, 1912 (IV of 1912).	(*1*) To section 3, sub-section (*1*), the following shall be added:— "and includes any asylum in the Punjab which the Governor of the Punjab in Council may by general or special order appoint". (*2*) Sections 14, 15 and 67 shall be subject to the proviso that, if a lunatic is an inhabitant of an Indian State, the Magistrate or Judge, as the case may be, may make him over to the care of such State with its consent and, in the case of an order under section 67, with the consent of the person on whose application the inquisition was instituted. (*3*) In section 85 for the words "in any province" and "in any other province" respectively the words "in the Railway Lands" and "outside the Railway Lands" shall be substituted.
[2][29. The Provincial Insolvency Act, 1920 (V of of 1920).	......
30. The Indian Soldiers Litigation Act, 1925 (IV of 1925).	Sub-section (*3*) of section 1 shall be omitted.
31. The Indian Succession Act, 1925 (XXXIX of 1925).	(*1*) Sections 11 and 57 and Schedule III shall be omitted. (*2*) For section 382 the following section shall be substituted, namely:— "382. Where a certificate in the form of the eighth Schedule to this Act has been granted by a Court having jurisdiction under the Act in British India, or under the Act as applied in any area outside British India which is under the administration of the Governor General in Council; or where a certificate has been granted to a subject of or resident within a Foreign State in the Agency by a Political Agent on the production by such subject or resident of a certificate granted to him by a State Court; or where a certificate so granted has been extended; the certificate shall if it has been stamped in accordance with the provisions of the Court Fees Act, 1870, have the same effect as certificates granted or extended under this Act."]

Acts of the Governor of the Punjab in Council.

1. The Punjab Excise Act, 1914 (I of 1914).

[*Gazette of India*, 1924, Pt. I, p. 607.]

[1] Re-numbered by Notification No. 147-I., dated the 23rd March, 1929. *Gazette of India*, 1929, Pt. I, p. 355.
[2] Inserted by ditto.

Acts applied to certain Railway Lands in States in the Punjab States Agency.

No. 346-I., dated the 2nd July, 1924.—Whereas the Governor General in Council has full and exclusive power and jurisdiction of every kind over the railway lands specified in notification [1] No. 345-I., dated the 2nd July, 1924, and over all persons and things whatsoever within the said lands:

In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to apply to the said lands (hereinafter styled "the Railway Lands") the enactments specified in the Schedule hereto annexed, in so far as the same may be applicable thereto and subject to any amendments to which the enactments are for the time being subject in British India.

Provided, first, that in the enactments as so applied references to a Local Government shall be read as referring to the Agent to the Governor General, Punjab States: references to a High Court as referring to the High Court of Judicature at Lahore; and, except where the context or the modifications hereinafter referred to otherwise require, references to British India or to a province or the territories subject to a Local Government as referring to the Railway Lands.

Provided, secondly, that the further modifications and restrictions set forth in the said Schedule shall be made in the said enactments as so applied.

Provided, thirdly, that for the purpose of facilitating the application of the said enactments any Court in the Railway Lands may construe the provisions thereof, and any notifications, orders, rules, forms or bye-laws thereunder, with such alterations, not affecting the substance, as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before the Court.

Provided, fourthly, that subject to the provisions of this notification, the Agent to the Governor General may direct by what officer any authority or power under the said enactments shall be exerciseable.

II. The notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 517-I. B., dated the 17th March, 1913, in so far as it has not already been cancelled, is cancelled hereby.

Provided that all civil and criminal proceedings pending at the date of this notification shall be carried on as if this notification had not been issued but that, save as aforesaid, all proceedings commenced, officers appointed or authorized, jurisdictions or powers conferred or confirmed, notifications published, rules made, orders passed, and things done under any of the enactments specified in the notification hereby

[1] Printed *infra*, p. 43.

superseded in the Railway Lands, shall, so far as may be, be deemed to have been respectively commenced, appointed, or authorized, conferred or confirmed, published, made, passed and done under the corresponding enactments specified in this notification.

SCHEDULE.

Enactments applied.	*Further modifications and restrictions.*
1. The Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860).	In section 75 the words "British India" shall be read as referring to British India and the Railway Lands.
2. The Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861).	(*1*) In section 1 for the first paragraph the following shall be substituted.— 'The words 'Magistrate of the district' shall mean the Officer exercising within the railway lands in question the powers of a District Magistrate as described in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.' (*2*) In section 34 for the words "road or in any open place or street or thoroughfare within the limits of any town" the words "railway lands" shall be substituted.
3. [1][The Foreigners Act, 1864 (III of 1864).]	......
4. The Public Gambling Act, 1867 (III of 1867).	The preamble, the first two paragraphs of section 1, and section 2 shall be omitted
5 The Court-Fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870).	......
6 The Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871).	......
7. The Indian Evidence Act, 1872 (I of 1872).	In sections 57, 74, 78 and 79 the words "British India" shall be read as referring to British India, the Railway Lands and areas outside British India under the administration of the Governor General in Council
8. The Indian Contract Act, 1872 (IX of 1872).	......
9 The Indian Oaths Act, 1873 (X of 1873)	......
10 The Opium Act, 1878 (I of 1878).	......
11. The Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878).	After section 33 the following section shall be inserted.— "34. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, apply to the railway lands any rules under the Indian Arms Act, 1911, for the time being in force in British India, subject to any amendments to which such rules are for the time being subject in British India and with such modifications or restrictions as may be specified in the notification, and any rules so applied shall have effect in the railway lands as if made under this Act."
[2]* * * *	......
[3][12.] The Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884).	Sub-sections (*1*) to (*4*) of section 18 shall be omitted

[1] Substituted by Notification No. 148-I., dated the 23rd March, 1929. *Gazette of India*, 1929, Pt. I, p. 355.
[2] Omitted by ditto.
[3] Re-numbered by ditto.

SCHEDULE—*contd.*

Enactments applied.	*Further modifications and restrictions.*
[1][13.] The Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885).	......
[1][14.] The Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887 (IX of 1887).	......
[1][15.] The Police Act, 1888 (III of 1888).	......
* * * *	......
[1][16.] The Revenue Recovery Act, 1890 (I of 1890).	For section 8 the following shall be substituted:— "8. The provisions of this Act shall apply equally to— (*a*) the recovery in the Railway Lands of any arrear of land revenue accruing, or sum recoverable as an arrear of land revenue and payable to a Collector or other public officer or to a local authority, in any part of British India or in any local area which is not part of British India but which is under the administration of the Governor General in Council and to which the Revenue Recovery Act, 1890, has been applied; and (*b*) the demand for the recovery in British India or in any such local area of any such arrear accruing, or sum so recoverable and payable, in the Railway Lands."
[1][17.] The Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897).	......
[1][18.] The General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897).	In section 3, clause (7), the words "British India" shall remain unmodified, but in any other enactment, where this definition would otherwise apply, the words shall be read subject to the provisions of this notification.
[1][19.] The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898).	(*1*) Sections 22 to 25 shall be omitted. (*2*) A Sessions Judge at his discretion— (*a*) may take cognizance of an offence without the accused person being committed to the Court of Session by a Magistrate, and, if so, shall follow the procedure laid down by this code for the trial of warrant cases by Magistrates; and (*b*) in other cases may direct that any trial before the Court of Session shall be without jury or aid of assessors. (*3*) In section 503, sub-section (*1*), after the words "such attendance and" the words "if such witness resides in any area to which this Code applies or in British India" shall be inserted. (*4*) Nothing in the Code as applied shall be deemed to apply to proceedings against European British subjects or persons charged jointly with European British subjects.
[1][20.] The Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898).	....
[1][21.] The Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899).	......

[1] Renumbered and omitted by Notification No. 148-I., dated the 23rd March, 1929. *Gazette of India*, 1929, Pt. I, p. 355.

SCHEDULE—*contd.*

Enactments applied.	*Further modifications and restrictions*
[1][22.] The Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899).	Sub-section (3) of section 1, and sub-section (1) of section 24 shall be omitted.
[1][23.] The Indian Extradition Act, 1903 (XV of 1903).	......
[2]* * * *	......
[1][24.] The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (V of 1908).	(1) In section 2, sub-section (5), section 10, and rule 49 sub-rules (4) and (5) of Order XXI in the First Schedule the words "British India" shall be read as referring to British India and the Railway Lands. (2) In the proviso to section 29 after the word "summonses" the words "are situate in British India or" shall be inserted (3) For section 43 the following shall be substituted:— "43. *Execution of decrees of British courts.*—Any decree passed by a Civil Court in British India, or by any Court established or continued by the authority of the Governor General in Council, may, if it cannot be executed within the jurisdiction of the Court by which it was passed, be executed in the manner herein provided within the jurisdiction of any Court in the Railway Lands". (4) In section 45 after the words "and Court" the words "situated in British India or" shall be inserted (5) In section 78 for clause (b) the following shall be substituted:— "(b) Courts situate in British India or in any other part of the British Empire, or" (6) To rule 25 of Order V in the First Schedule the following shall be added:— "Provided that, if the defendant resides in British India, the summons may be sent for service to a Court (not being a High Court) having jurisdiction at the place where he resides: and if the Court returns the summons with an endorsement signed by the judge or other officer of the Court that the summons has been served on the defendant in manner hereinbefore directed, such endorsement shall be deemed to be evidence of service." (7) The provisions of rule 48 of Order XXI in the first Schedule shall apply only to those cases in which the salary or allowances are payable in the Railway Lands.
[1][25.] The Indian Limitation Act, 1908 (IX of 1908).	(1) In section 13, the words "British India" shall be read as referring to British India and the Railway Lands (2) Sections 30 and 31 shall be omitted in the application of the Act to the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway Lands. (3) In the case of articles 52, 53, 57, 59, 61, 63, 64 and 66 to 80 in the First Schedule the period of limitation shall be six years, provided that this shall not be deemed to revive any right to sue already at the date of this notification barred under the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, or the

[1] Re-numbered by Notification No. 148-I dated the 23rd March, 1929. *Gazette of India*, 1929, Pt. I, p. 355.
[2] Omitted by ditto.

SCHEDULE—*concld.*

Enactments applied.	*Further modifications and restrictions.*
	Indian Limitation Act, 1908, as in force hitherto in the Railway Lands.
[1][26.] The Indian Registration Act, 1908 (XVI of 1908).	(*1*) In section 33 the words "British India" shall remain unmodified. (*2*) In section 33, sub-section (*1*), after the words "executing the power-of-attorney resides" in clause (*a*) and after the words "does not reside" in clause (*c*), the words "in the Railway Lands or" shall be added.
[1][27.] The Whipping Act, 1909 (IV of 1909).	Section 6 shall be omitted.
[1][28.] The Indian Lunacy Act, 1912 (IV of 1912).	(*1*) To section 3, sub-section (*1*) the following shall be added:— "and includes any asylum in the Punjab which the Governor of the Punjab in Council may by general or special order appoint." (*2*) Sections 14, 15 and 67 shall be subject to the proviso that, if a lunatic is an inhabitant of an Indian State, the Magistrate or Judge, as the case may be, may make him over to the care of such State with its consent and, in the case of an order under section 67, with the consent of the person on whose application the inquisition was instituted. (*3*) In section 85 for the words "in any province" and "in any other province" respectively the words "in the Railway Lands" and "outside the Railway Lands" shall be substituted.
[2][29. The Provincial Insolvency Act, 1920 (V of 1920).	......
30. The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 (VIII of 1923).	Sub-section (*3*) of section 1 shall be omitted.
31. The Indian Soldiers Litigation Act, 1925 (IV of 1925).	Sub-section (*3*) of section 1 shall be omitted.
32. The Indian Succession Act, 1925 (XXXIX of 1925).	(*1*) Sections 11 and 57 and Schedule III shall be omitted. (*2*) For section 382 the following section shall be substituted, namely:— "382. Where a certificate in the form of the eighth Schedule to this Act has been granted by a Court having jurisdiction under the Act in British India, or under the Act as applied in any area outside British India which is under the administration of the Governor General in Council; or where a certificate has been granted to a subject of or resident within a Foreign State in the Agency by a Political Agent on the production by such subject or resident of a certificate granted to him by a State Court; or where a certificate so granted has been extended; the certificate shall if it has been stamped in accordance with the provisions of the Court-Fees Act, 1870, have the same effect as certificates granted or extended under this Act."]

Acts of the Governor of the Punjab in Council.

1. The Punjab Excise Act, 1914 (I of 1914).	......

[*Gazette of India*, 1924, Pt. I, p. 613.]

[1] Re-numbered by Notification No. 148-I., dated the 23rd March, 1929. *Gazette of India*, 1929, Pt. I, p. 355.
[2] Inserted by ditto.

VI.—Local Laws.

Carriage of salt on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway.[1]

No. 199-J., dated the 13th November, 1878.—Printed *infra*, page 199.

Publication of newspapers and other printed works.

No. 2651-I., dated the 25th June, 1891.—Printed in Appendix XVII.

[1] The line formerly known as the Rajputana-Malwa Railway is now part of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.

VII.—Orders relating to Courts.

Execution of capital sentences in British India.

No. 1431-I., dated the 27th April, 1893.—Printed in Appendix XIX.

Criminal law and procedure of British India applicable to British subjects in Indian States.

No. 1863-I. A., dated the 13th May, 1904.—Printed in Appendix IV.

Jurisdiction of the High Court at Lahore over European British subjects in these railway lands.

No. 580-D., dated the 26th January, 1917.—Printed in Appendix IV.

Justices of the Peace to commit for trial to the High Court having jurisdiction.

No. 582-D., dated the 26th January, 1917.—Printed in Appendix IV.

Justices of the Peace invested with powers of Magistrates of the first class and to hold inquests.

No. 319-D., dated the 16th January, 1917.—Printed in Appendix IV.

Appointment of Justices of the Peace.

No. 647—167-I., dated the 24th April, 1923.—Printed Vol. I, p. 319 and Vol. VII, p. 293.

Constitution of Provincial and Civil Courts for the Kalka-Simla Railway Lands.

No. 343-I., dated the 2nd July, 1924.—Whereas the Governor General in Council has full and exclusive power and jurisdiction of every kind over the lands lying within the States specified in the second column of the Schedule hereto annexed which are, or may hereafter, be occupied by the Railways specified in the first column of the said Schedule (including the lands occupied by stations, by out-buildings and for other railway purposes), and over all persons and things whatsoever within the said lands.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to provide as follows for the administration of justice within the said lands.

PART I.—*Criminal Jurisdiction.*

For the purposes of criminal jurisdiction, except in proceedings against European British subjects and persons jointly charged with European British subjects, the following arrangements shall be made, namely:—

Within the lands occupied by the Railways as aforesaid, the officers and the Court mentioned in the corresponding entries in the third, fourth and fifth columns of the Schedule shall exercise, respectively—

(*a*) the powers of a District Magistrate including all powers conferable on a District Magistrate,

(*b*) the powers of a Court of Session, and

(*c*) the powers of a High Court,

as described in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, as for the time being in force in the said lands.

PART II.—*Civil Jurisdiction.*

For the purposes of civil jurisdiction the following arrangements shall be made, namely:—

Within the lands occupied by the railways, as aforesaid, the officers and the Court mentioned in the corresponding entries in the sixth and seventh columns of the Schedule shall exercise, respectively, for all purposes connected with the administration of civil justice—

(*a*) the powers of a District Court, and

(*b*) the powers of the High Court,

as described in the Punjab Courts Act, 1918, as for the time being in force.

II. The notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 516-I. B., dated the 17th March, 1913, so far as it relates to Railway Lands in the Baghat and Keonthal States, is hereby cancelled.

Provided that all civil and criminal proceedings pending at the date of this notification shall be carried on as if this notification had not been issued.

SCHEDULE.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7
			CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.			CIVIL JURISDICTION.	
Railway.		State.	District Magistrate, with powers conferable under section 30 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.	Court of Session.	High Court.	District Court.	High Court.
North-Western Railway system.	Kalka-Simla Railway.	Baghat Keonthal [1][Patiala].	The Assistant Superintendent of the Simla Hill States.	The Superintendent of the Simla Hill States.	The High Court of Judicature at Lahore.	The Superintendent of the Simla Hill States.	The High Court of Judicature at Lahore.

[*Gazette of India*, 1924, Pt. I, p. 606.]

Constitution of Provincial and Civil Courts for certain Railway Lands in States in the Punjab States Agency.

No. 345-I., dated the 2nd July, 1924.—Whereas the Governor General in Council has full and exclusive power and jurisdiction of every kind over the lands lying within the States specified in the second column of the Schedule hereto annexed which are, or may hereafter be, occupied by the Railways specified in the first column of the said Schedule (including the lands occupied by stations, by out-buildings and for other railway purposes), and over all persons and things whatsoever within the said lands:

In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to provide as follows for the administration of justice within the said lands.

PART I.—*Criminal Jurisdiction.*

For the purposes of Criminal Jurisdiction, except in proceedings against European British subjects and persons jointly charged with European British subjects, the following arrangements shall be made, namely:—

Within the lands occupied by the Railways as aforesaid, the officers and the Court mentioned in the corresponding entries in the third, fourth and fifth columns of the Schedule shall exercise, respectively—

(*a*) the powers of a District Magistrate including all powers conferable on a District Magistrate,

[1] Inserted by Notification No. 254-I., dated the 24th April, 1928. *Gazette of India*, 1928, Pt. I, p. 438.

(*b*) the powers of a Court of Session, and

(*c*) the powers of a High Court,

as described in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1923, as for the time being in force in the said lands.

PART II.—*Civil Jurisdiction.*

For the purposes of civil jurisdiction the following arrangements shall be made, namely:—

Within the lands occupied by the railways, as aforesaid, the officers, and the Court mentioned in the corresponding entries in the sixth and seventh columns of the Schedule shall exercise, respectively, for all purposes connected with the administration of civil justice—

(*a*) the powers of a District Court, and

(*b*) the powers of the High Court,

as described in the Punjab Courts Act, 1918, as for the time being in force.

II. The notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 516-I. B., dated the 17th March, 1913, in so far as it has not already been cancelled is cancelled hereby.

Provided that all civil and criminal proceedings pending at the date of this notification shall be carried on as if this notification had not been issued.

SCHEDULE.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7
			CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.			CIVIL JURISDICTION.	
Railway.		State.	District Magistrate with powers conferable under section 30 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.	Court of Session.	High Court.	District Court.	High Court.
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway system.	1. Rajputana-Malwa Railway.[1]	Nabha, Patiala.	The Deputy Commissioner, Gurgaon.	The Agent to the Governor General, Punjab States, and such person holding the office of 1st Assistant to the said Agent to the Governor General as the Local Government of the Punjab, with the concurrence of	The High Court of Judicature at Lahore.	The Agent to the Governor General, Punjab States, and such person holding the office of 1st Assistant to the said Agent to the Governor General as the Local Government of the Punjab, with the concurrence of	The High Court of Judicature at Lahore.

[1] The line formerly known as the Rajputana-Malwa Railway is now part of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.

SCHEDULE—*contd.*

1		2	3	4	5	6	7
			CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.			CIVIL JURISDICTION.	
Railway.		State.	District Magistrate with powers conferable under section 30 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.	Court of Session.	High Court.	District Court.	High Court.
	Rewari-Phulera Chord.			the High Court of Judicature at Lahore may appoint by name in this behalf, and in the areas in which in pursuance of this notification the Deputy Commissioner of a District exercises the powers of a District Magistrate, the District Judge of that District.		the High Court of Judicature at Lahore may appoint by name in this behalf and in the areas in which in pursuance of this notification the Deputy Commissioner of a District exercises the powers of a District Magistrate, the District Judge of that District.	
Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway system.[1]	2. Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway[1] Bhatinda Bikaner frontier.	Patiala .	The Deputy Commissioner, Ferozepur.				
*	* * *	* *	* * *	* * * *		* * *	
North-Western Railway system.	4. Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal Railway.	..			The High Court of Judicature at Lahore.		The High Court of Judicature at Lahore.
	Ludhiana-Malerkotla frontier near Lacche-Baddi.	Malerkotla	The Deputy Commissioner, Ludhiana.				
	Malerkotla frontier-Jakhal.	Patiala, Nabha, Jind.					
	5. Rajpura-Bhatinda Railway.	..		The Agent to the Governor General, Punjab States, and such person holding the office of First Assistant to the said Agent to the Governor General as the Local Government of the Punjab, with the concurrence of the High Court of Judicature at Lahore, may appoint in this behalf, and in the areas in which in pursuance of this notification the Deputy Commissioner of a District exercises the powers of District Magistrate, the District Judge of that district.		The Agent to the Governor General, Punjab States, and such person holding the office of First Assistant to the said Agent to the Governor General as the Local Government of the Punjab, with the concurrence of the High Court of Judicature at Lahore, may appoint in this behalf, and in the areas in which in pursuance of this notification the Deputy Commissioner of a District exercises the powers of District Magistrate, the District Judge of that district.	
	Rajpura-Dhuri	Patiala, Nabha.	The Deputy Commissioner, Ambala. The Deputy Commissioner, Ludhiana.				
	Dhuri-Bhatinda.	Patiala, Nabha.					
	6. Southern Punjab Railway.	..	..				
	Main Line.						
	Gaddarbaha-Budhlada.	Patiala	The Deputy Commissioner, Ferozepur.				
	Budhlada-Jind frontier near Uchana.	Patiala .	The Deputy Commissioner, Rohtak.				
	Jind frontier near Uchana-Karainthi	Jind .	..				
	Narwana-Kaithal Branch.	Patiala .	The Deputy Commissioner, Karnal.				

[1] Joint management of the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway system ceased with effect from the 1st November 1924, and since that date the Jodhpur Railway and the Bikaner Railway have been operated as separate systems.
[2] Omitted by Notification No. 258-I., dated 24th April 1928. *Gazette of India*, 1928, Pt. I. p. 438.

SCHEDULE—*concld.*

1		2	3	4	5	6	7
			CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.			CIVIL JURISDICTION.	
Railway.		State.	District Magistrate with powers conferable under section 30 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.	Court of Session.	High Court.	District Court.	High Court.
E. I. Railway system.	7. Jullundur Doab Railway.	Kapurthala.	The Deputy Commissioner, Jullundur.	The Commissioner, Jullundur Division.	The High Court of Judicature at Lahore.	The Commissioner, Jullundur Division.	The High Court of Judicature at Lahore.
	8. Phagwara-Rahon Railway.	Kapurthala.					
	9. Jind-Panipat Railway.	Jind	The Deputy Commissioner, Karnal.	The Agent to the Governor General, Punjab States, and such person holding the office of First Assistant to the said Agent to the Governor General as the Local Government of the Punjab, with the concurrence of the High Court of Judicature at Lahore, may appoint in this behalf, and in the areas in which in pursuance of this notification the Deputy Commissioner of a District exercises the powers of a District Magistrate, the District Judge of that district.		The Agent to the Governor General, Punjab, States, and such person holding the office of First Assistant to the said Agent to the Governor General as the Local Government of the Punjab, with the concurrence of the High Court of Judicature at Lahore, may appoint in this behalf, and in the areas in which in pursuance of this notification the Deputy Commissioner of a District exercises the powers of a District Magistrate, the District Judge of that district.	

[*Gazette of India*, 1924, Pt. I, p. 611.]

Service of summonses and execution of decrees of the Civil Courts of these Railways by Civil Courts of the Baroda and Mysore States.

No. 398-I. B., dated the 25th February, 1910.—Printed in Appendix XXI-C.

No. 2622-I.B., dated the 24th December, 1912.—Printed in Appendix XXI-C.

No. 2623-I. B., dated the 24th December, 1912.—Printed in Appendix XXI-C.

Remission of fees chargeable on Baroda decrees.

No. 2266-I. B., dated the 11th October, 1916.—Printed Vol. II, p. 14.

Service and execution by the Civil Courts of these Railways of summonses and decrees—(a) of Civil or Revenue Courts in British India; (b) of other Courts established or continued by the Governor General in Council; (c) of certain Courts of Indian States.

No. 322-I., dated the 15th May, 1929.—Printed in Appendix XXI-A.

Service of summonses and execution of decrees of the Civil Courts of these Railways[1] *by other Courts established or continued by the Governor General in Council.*

No. 322-I., dated the 15th May, 1929.—Printed in Appendix XXI-A.

[1] These Courts may send their summonses and decrees to Courts in British India for service and execution, *see* sections 29 and 43 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (V of 1908).

VIII.—Orders under Acts locally applied.

INLAND CUSTOMS ACT, 1875.*

Powers under the Act on the main line of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway† in Nabha and Pataudi.

No. 22-J., dated the 14th February, 1879.—Printed *infra*, page 225.

INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878.

Application of Indian Arms Rules, 1924, to Kalka-Simla Railway Lands.

No. 467-I., dated the 29th September, 1924.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 34, of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), as applied to the railway lands specified in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department[1] No. 343-I., dated the 2nd July, 1924, the Governor General in Council is pleased to apply the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, to the said lands subject to any amendment to which the said rules may be subject in British India, and subject also to the modifications specified in the first proviso to the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department[2] No. 344-I., dated the 2nd July, 1924, and to such further modifications, not affecting the substance, as may be necessary or proper to adapt the said rules to the said lands.

2. The notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 851-D., dated the 28th March, 1913, so far as it relates to railway lands lying in the Baghat and Keonthal States, is hereby cancelled.

[*Gazette of India*, 1924, Pt. I, p. 884.]

Application of Indian Arms Rules, 1924, to certain Railway Lands in States in the Punjab States Agency.

No. 53-I., dated the 27th January, 1925.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 34 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), as applied to the Railway lands specified in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department[3] No. 345-I., dated the 2nd July, 1924, the Governor General in Council is pleased to apply the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, to the said lands subject to any amendment to which the said rules may be subject in British India, and subject also to the modifications specified in the first proviso to the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political

* Repealed in British India by the Indian Salt Act, 1882 (XII of 1882).
†Now a part of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.
[1] Printed *supra*, p. 41.
[2] Printed *supra*, p. 29.
[3] Printed *supra*, p. 43.

Department [1] No. 346-I., dated the 2nd July, 1924, and to such further modifications, not affecting the substance, as may be necessary or proper to adapt the said rules to the said lands.

2. The notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 851-D., dated the 28th March, 1913, in so far as it has not already been cancelled, is hereby cancelled.

[*Gazette of India*, 1925, Pt. I, p. 100.]

POLICE ACT, 1888.

Inclusion of the main line of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway in Nabha and the Rewari-Phulera Chord in Nabha and Patiala in a general police district with the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana as Local Government.

No. 39—1123—Int., dated the 10th January, 1923.—Printed *infra*, page 227.

Inclusion of all other railway lands in the Division, except those in the North-West Frontier Province and the Baluchistan Agency, in a general police district with the Governor of the Punjab in Council as Local Government.

No. 1578, dated the 22nd November, 1912.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-sections (1) and (2) of the Police Act, 1888 (III of 1888), as in force in British India or as locally applied, the Governor General in Council is pleased—

(*a*) to create a general police district embracing all the lands situate within the Punjab, the Province of Delhi,[2] * * * * and the Native States referred to in the list appended hereto, which are or may hereafter be occupied by the Railways enumerated in that list, inclusive of all lands occupied by stations and out-buildings and for other Railway purposes;

(*b*) to order the enrolment under the Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861), of a police force for service therein; and

(*c*) to direct that the police force enrolled in pursuance of the notification specified in paragraph III of this notification shall be deemed to have been enrolled in pursuance of this notification.

II. The Governor General in Council is also pleased to appoint the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab to discharge, with respect to the

[1] Printed *supra*, p. 34.

[2] Deleted by Notification No. 933, dated the 11th September, 1914. *Gazette of India*, 1914, Pt. I, p. 1411.

general police district and police force aforesaid, the functions of the Local Government under the Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861), the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), and any other enactment relating to police for the time being in force in the lands above mentioned or in any part thereof.

III. Notification No. 1406, dated the 1st October, 1912, by the Government of India in the Home Department, is hereby cancelled.

List of Railways.

1. The North-Western Railway and the lines worked by that Railway, including the portions situate in the Native States of Jammu and Kashmir, Bikaner, Patiala, Bahawalpur, Nabha, Jind, Kapurthala, Faridkot, Malerkotla, Baghat and Keonthal.

2. The Rewari-Delhi section, including the Garhiharsaru-Farukhnagar branch, and the Rewari-Kotkapura-Fazilka section of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, including the portions situate in the Native States of Pataudi, Dujana, Jind, Patiala, Nabha and Faridkot.

3. The Delhi-Ambala-Kalka Railway, including the lands lying within the Native States of Kalsia and Patiala.

4. The East Indian Railway portion lying between the Jumna Bridge and the Delhi Junction Station.

5. The Agra-Delhi Chord Railway portion lying between the Hoda Railway Station and the Delhi Junction Station.

6. The Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway [1] from Bhatinda to the Bikaner frontier including the portion situate in the Native State of Patiala, and from Hissar to the Bikaner frontier.

[2][7. The Jind-Panipat Railway, including the portion situate in the Native State of Jind.]

[*Gazette of India*, 1912, Pt. I, p. 1589.]

INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890.

(*a*) *Rules for working open lines of railway and lines under construction, and regarding accidents.* (*b*) *Delegation of powers to the Government of the Punjab in all railway lands in this Division except those in the North-West Frontier Province and the Baluchistan Agency.*

No. 784-I. B., dated the 9th April, 1913.—Printed in Appendix XXII.

[1] *See* footnote 1 on p. 45, *supra*.
[2] Added by Notification No. 419, dated the 15th May, 1916. *Gazette of India*, 1916, Pt. I, p. 606.

Reports of accidents on the Sind-Pishin Section, of the North-Western Railway.

No. 757-Z., dated the 20th July, 1908.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), as applied to that part of the Sind-Pishin Section of the North-Western Railway which lies within the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan, as such Agent, under the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 910-E., dated the 2nd May, 1890, the said Agent is pleased to direct that reports of accidents occurring at or near a railway station specified in column 3 of the subjoined list shall be made by the Railway official, whose duty it is to make such reports, to the Police Station and Magistrate entered in columns 4 and 5 of the list opposite the said railway station.

LIST.

[1] [1	2	3	4	5	6
Railway.	District.	Railway Station.	Police Station at which reports of accidents should be made.	Magistrate.	Remarks.
Sindh-Pishin Section.	Kohlu and Nasirabad District.	Jhatpat-Nari	Railway Police Station, Jhatpat.	Extra Assistant Commissioner, Nasirabad.	
		Babar-Kach	Railway Police Station, Sibi.	Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi.	
North-Western Railway.	Quetta District	Spintangi Kuchlak-Baleli Quetta-Sariab	Railway Police Station, Quetta.	Assistant Political Agent, Quetta. Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta. Assistant Political Agent, Quetta.	
	The Bolan, Nushki and Kachhi Railway District	Temple Dera Nattal Bellpat Lindsay Mithri Mushkaf Pishi Abigum Mach Hirok Kolpur Spezand	Railway Police Station, Mach.	Extra Assistant Commissioner, Bolan.	
		Mastung Road Kanak Sheikh-wasil Kirdagap	Railway Police Station, Mustung Road.	Assistant Political Agent, Kalat.]	

[1] Substituted by Notification No. 234-P., dated the 17th February, 1927. *Gazette of India*, 1927, Pt. II-A., p. 135.

[*Gazette of India*, 1908, Pt. II, p. 1234.]

Taxes payable to local authorities by the North-Western Railway.

No. 232, dated the 24th August, 1911.—In pursuance of section 135 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), and in supersession of all previous notifications on the subject, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the Administration of the North-Western State Railway shall be liable to pay, in aid of the funds of the local authorities set out in the schedule hereto annexed, the taxes specified against each in the second column thereof.

SCHEDULE.

Local Authorities.	Taxes.
1	2
Durgai Cantonment.	Conservancy tax.

* * * * * *

[*Gazette of India*, 1911, Pt. I, p. 704.]

Authority to the Secretary to the Railway Board to sign documents.

No. 802, dated the 24th March, 1905.—Printed in Appendix XXII.

CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE, 1898.

Location and definition of limits of police stations on the Raewind-Bhatinda Branch of the North-Western Railway and the Rewari-Bhatinda Branch of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

No. 278, dated the 26th December, 1884.—Under the provisions of section 4, clause (*o*) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to declare that the following posts shall be deemed to be police-stations for the purposes of the said Code, namely, on the Rewari-Ferozepore Railway:—

Ferozepore. Bhatinda. Kot Kapura. Bhatinda.

Such police stations shall include such portions of railway (including the lands occupied as stations and out-buildings and for other railway purposes) as may from time to time be attached to them by the Assistant Inspector General of Railway Police.

[*Punjab Gazette*, 1885, Pt. I, p. 8.]

INDIAN STAMP ACT, 1899.

Reduction and remission of duties in railway lands in the Punjab.

No. 531-I. B., dated the 7th April, 1914.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9, clause (*a*), of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II

of 1899), as applied to Railway lands in States in the Punjab (hereinafter referred to as the said areas) the Governor General in Council is pleased to reduce, to the extent set forth in each case, the duties chargeable under the said Act, as so applied, in respect of the instruments hereinafter described under Nos. 21 and 27 and to remit the duties so chargeable in respect of instruments of the other classes hereinafter described.

A.—Land Revenue.

1. Lease or counterpart thereof executed at the time of settlement made directly by the Government with the existing occupant of land, whether a zamindar or a tenant, and whether self-cultivating or not:

Provided that no fine or premium is paid in consideration of the lease.

B.—Forest Department.

2. Agreement and security bond required to be executed, under the rules to regulate the training and appointments in the Subordinate Forest Service, by a student and his surety previous to his entry into the Imperial Forest School, Dehra Dun, or the Burma Forest School, Tharrawaddy, or the Madras Forest College, Coimbatore.

C.—Medical Department.

3. Security bond taken under the authority of the Government from a medical student of the Apothecary, Assistant Surgeon, or Hospital Assistant class, and his surety, or from the surety of such student.

D.—Post Office and Telegraph Department.

4. Letter which a person depositing money in a Post Office Savings Bank, as security to the Government or a local authority for the due execution of an office or for the fulfilment of a contract or for any other purpose, is required to address to the Postmaster in charge of the Post Office Savings Bank agreeing to special conditions with respect to the application and withdrawal of the money deposited and the payment of interest accruing due thereon.

5. Receipt given by, or on behalf of, a depositor in a Post Office Savings Bank for a sum of money withdrawn from any such Bank.

6. Receipt endorsed by the payee on a Postal Money Order.

7. Receipt given by the addressee for a deposit exceeding twenty rupees made for the payment of a reply to a telegraphic message.

E.—Railways and Inland Steamer Companies.

8. Agreement made with a Railway Company or Administration or an Inland Steamer Company for the conveyance of goods.

9. Agreement or indemnity bond given to a Railway authority or an Inland Steamer Company by a passenger permitted to travel without payment of fare, indemnifying such authority or Company from any claim for damages in case of accident or injury.

10. Agreement or indemnity bond given to a Railway authority or an Inland Steamer Company by a consignee (when the Railway receipt or bill of lading is not produced) in respect of the delivery of articles carried at half-parcels rates or at goods rates, namely, fresh fish, fruits, vegetables, bazar baskets, bread, meat, ice, and other perishable articles.

11. Agreement made with a Railway Company or Administration which purports to limit the responsibility of the Company or Administration as declared by the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), section 72, sub-section (1), and is in a form approved by the Governor General in Council under sub-section (2) of that section.

12. Receipt or bill of lading issued by a Railway Company or Administration or an Inland Steamer Company for the fare or the conveyance of passengers or goods, or both, or animals, or given to such Company or Administration or Inland Steamer Company for the refund of an overcharge made in respect of such fare.

13. Receipt given by, or on behalf of, a depositor in State Railway Provident Institution or in the East Indian Railway Savings Bank for a sum of money withdrawn from any such Institution or Bank.

14. Debenture bond of the loan of Rs. 20,00,000 raised by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore for the construction of a line of railway from Bangalore to Tiptoor, where the said bond is negotiated in the said areas.

F.—Government Officers and Contractors.

15. Agreement paper passed by a contractor of the Supply and Transport Corps where his security deposit is transferred to a Post Office Savings Bank.

16. Instrument in the nature of a memorandum or agreement furnished to, or made or entered into with, a Supply and Transport Officer by a contractor.

17. Agreement or declaration by which a tender made to a Supply and Transport Officer is accepted as a contract, where the deposit of the contractor as security for his contract is made in Government of India Promissory Notes or in cash.

18. Instrument in the nature of a memorandum, agreement or security bond furnished to, or made or entered into with, the Ordnance Department, the Army Clothing Department, the Forest Department,

or the Public Works or State Railway Department by a contractor for the due performance of his contracts.

19. Mortgage deed executed by an officer of Government in Civil or Military employ, for securing the repayment of an advance received by him from the Government for the purpose of constructing or purchasing a dwelling house for his own use.

20. Instrument of reconveyance of mortgaged property executed by Government in favour of an officer in Civil or Military employ on the repayment of an advance received by him from the Government for the purpose of constructing or purchasing a dwelling house for his own use.

21. Agreement which has been or may be entered into in compliance with the rules prescribed by the Resolution of the Government of India in the Finance Department (Military Finance), No. 2195-Accounts, dated the 25th October, 1907, regulating the deposits of regimental funds with private banks or firms or such other rules for that purpose as may hereafter be in force. Duty reduced to the amount payable in respect of a bond for like amount or value or to Rs. 5 whichever shall be less.

G.—Other documents.

22. Bill of exchange drawn in Mysore, on which the full rate of stamp duty has been paid there, where the same is negotiated in the said areas.

23. Cheque drawn in Mysore on which the full rate of stamp duty has been paid there where the same is negotiated in the said areas.

24. Receipt given for payment of interest on Government of India Promissory Notes.

25. Letter of authority or power of attorney executed for the sole purpose of authorising one or more of the joint holders of a Government security to give on behalf of the other or others of them, or any one or more of them, a discharge for interest payable on such security or on any renewed security issued in lieu thereof.

26. Transfer by endorsement of a mortgage of rates and taxes authorised by any Act for the time being in force in the said areas.

27. Instrument evidencing an agreement relating to the hypothecation of moveable property where such hypothecation has been made by way of security for the repayment of money advanced or to be advanced by way of loan, or of an existing or future debt. Duty reduced to the amount chargeable on a bill of exchange under Article No. 13 (*b*) of Schedule I of the Stamp Act, 1899, for the amount secured, if such loan or debt is repayable on demand or more than three months from the date of the instrument; and to half that amount, if such loan or

debt is repayable not more than three months from the date of the instrument.

28. Instrument executed in British India or in the areas mentioned in the schedule hereto attached in respect of which the stamp duty with which it is chargeable under the stamp law for the time being in force in British India or the said areas has been paid in accordance with the said law.

SCHEDULE.

Areas.

1. Agency territories in Baluchistan.

2. Abu and Anadra including the road leading from the Abu Sanitarium to Abu road Railway Station and to the Bazar at Kharari.

3. The Cantonments of Mhow, Neemuch, Nowgong (including the Civil Lines) and Sehore, in the Central India Agency, and of Baroda and Deesa.

4. The Indore Residency Bazars.

5. Railway lands within the limits of the Central India and Rajputana Agencies over which the Governor General in Council exercises jurisdiction.

6. The areas in the Hyderabad State in which the Governor General in Council exercises jurisdiction through the Resident at Hyderabad.

7. Berar.

8. The Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

9. Railway lands in the Mysore State over which the Governor General in Council exercises jurisdiction.

10. Railway lands in the Baroda State and in the States in the political control of the Governor of Bombay, over which jurisdiction has been ceded to the British Government and to which the provisions of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, have been applied.

11. Railway lands in Jammu and Kashmir over which the Governor General in Council exercises jurisdiction.

[*Gazette of India*, 1914, Pt. I, p. 849.]

Reduction and remission of duties in Railway lands in Jammu and Kashmir.

No. 927-I. B., dated the 9th June, 1914.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9, clause (*a*), of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), as applied to railway lands in Jammu and Kashmir (hereinafter referred to as the said areas), the Governor General in Council is pleased to reduce, to the extent set forth in each case, the duties

chargeable under the said Act as so applied, in respect of the instruments hereinafter described under Nos. 21 and 27, and to remit the duties so chargeable in respect of instruments of the other classes hereinafter described.

* * * * * *[1]

[*Gazette of India*, 1914, Pt. I, p. 1118.]

INDIAN PETROLEUM ACT, 1899.

Rules for certain Railway lands in States in the Punjab States Agency.

No. 2-G.-3217—41—13-22, dated the 11th June, 1925.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899, as applied to the Railway lands specified in the first column of the Schedule to the notification[2] of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 345-I., dated the 2nd July, 1924, the Agent to the Governor General, Punjab States, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, is pleased to make the following rules:—

PART I.—PRELIMINARY.

1. *Definitions.*—In these rules—

(*a*) " part " means a part of these rules;

(*b*) " certified petroleum " means petroleum certified to be non-dangerous petroleum by a certificate of such description as the Agent to the Governor General, Punjab States, may from time to time, by written order, prescribe, granted at the port of shipment;

(*c*) " petroleum in bulk " means petroleum in quantities exceeding five hundred gallons contained in any one receptacle;

(*d*) " installation " means a place specially prepared for the storage of petroleum in bulk, or for bulk combined with non-bulk storage, and may be either a major or a minor installation;

(*e*) " major installation " means an installation—

(*1*) capable of containing an amount of oil, whether in bulk only or in combined bulk and non-bulk storage, exceeding fifty thousand gallons; and

(*2*) in which tin-making operations are carried on;

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[1] The remainder of the notification is not printed here as it is identical with the preceding Notification No. 531-I. B., dated the 7th April, 1914, except that item 11 in the Schedule is as follows:—

" 11. Railway lands in States in the Punjab over which the Governor General in Council exercises jurisdiction."

[2] Printed *supra*, p. 43.

(*f*) " minor installation " means an installation—

(*1*) capable of containing an amount of oil, whether in bulk only or in combined bulk and non-bulk storage not exceeding fifty thousand gallons, and

(*2*) in which no tin-making operations are carried on;

(*g*) " storage shed " means a building used for the storage of petroleum otherwise than in bulk and may or may not form part of an installation;

(*h*) " protected work " includes buildings in which persons dwell or assemble, timber yards, other petroleum stores, and any other place not forming part of an installation, which the Agent to the Governor General, Punjab States, may by notification declare as such.

PART II.—POSSESSION AND TRANSPORT OF PETROLEUM.

NOTE.—Dangerous petroleum may be kept without a license up to three gallons, provided it is stored as required by section 6 of Act VIII of 1899 and other petroleum may be possessed up to 500 gallons without a license.

CHAPTER I.—*Possession of Petroleum.*

1. *Smoking prohibited.*—No smoking shall be permitted inside any installation or storage shed.

2. *Supervision of operations within installation or storage shed.*—All operations within any installation or storage shed shall be conducted under the supervision of a responsible agent or supervisor.

3. *Cleanliness of installation.*—The ground in the interior of an installation shall be kept clean and free from goods of a combustible nature, vegetation and rubbish.

4. *Supply of sand or dry earth in installation.*—A supply of sand or dry earth shall always be kept in an installation for the purpose of extinguishing fire.

5. *Marking of capacity of tanks.*—The capacity in gallons of every tank in an installation shall be conspicuously marked on it, and shall be calculated at the rate of 6·25 gallons per cubic foot.

6. *Protection from lightning.*—Every tank or other receptacle for the storage of petroleum in bulk, except a tank or receptacle which is not of sufficient capacity to contain ten thousand gallons of petroleum and which is so situated as not to be liable to cause danger in the event of the petroleum being ignited, shall be protected by an efficient lightning-conductor.

Explanation.—A tank or receptacle shall be deemed to be so situated as not to be liable to cause danger in the event of the petroleum being ignited, if it is not in close proximity to any other tank or receptacle or to any building not forming part of the installation, and if it is surrounded by a wall, or embankment, or sunk in an excavation, the enclosure thus formed being sufficient to contain the whole contents of the tank or receptacle.

7. *Testing of lightning conductor by licensee.*—Not less than once in every year the efficiency of every lightning conductor connected with an installation shall be tested in the manner prescribed by the Chief Inspector of Explosives by an officer appointed in that behalf by the licensing authority; and any such officer shall be permitted to enter the installation for the purposes of such test at any time after sunrise and before sunset. A certificate showing the date of the last test shall be posted in a conspicuous place within the installation.

8. The fee payable for tests carried out under rule 7 shall be twenty rupees a year for each conductor tested, subject to a limit of two hundred rupees for any number of conductors in one installation; provided that in addition to such fees the licensee shall be liable to pay a fee of fifteen rupees for each unsuccessful test of a conductor, subject to a limit of twenty rupees for any number of unsuccessful tests made on one day on a single conductor.

9. *Time for work in installations or storage sheds.*—No installation or storage shed shall be open, and no work in any installation or storage shed shall be permitted, between sunset and sunrise; provided that in cases where electric lighting is exclusively used, night working may be permitted by the Agent to the Governor General, Punjab States, on the recommendation of the Chief Inspector of Explosives.

10. *Closure of pipes and openings.*—Where there are any pipes or openings for draining out water in any enclosure wall, arrangements shall be made whereby they can be closed, and they shall only be kept open when actually necessary for draining purposes. The nature of such arrangements shall be shown in the specifications which are required under rule 10 of Chapter IV of this part to be submitted with the application for a license.

11. *Material for storage shed.*—All storage sheds in an installation shall be built of uninflammable material.

12. *Posting up of rules and conditions.*—There shall be hung up in a conspicuous place in every installation and storage shed for which a license has been granted, copies of the rules contained in this chapter, and of the conditions endorsed on the license.

CHAPTER II.—*Transport of Petroleum.*

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13. *Validity of license granted in another province.*—Petroleum may be transported into and within the Railway areas under the jurisdiction of the Agent to the Governor General, Punjab States, under cover of a license granted by the prescribed authority in any other province of British India, or in any area outside British India, to which the Indian

Petroleum Act, 1899, may be applied, provided that the conditions of such license are observed throughout the period during which the petroleum is in transit.

CHAPTER III.—*General provisions relating to licenses.*

1. *Applications for licenses.*—All applications for licenses for the possession or transport of petroleum shall be made to the Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General, Punjab States

2. *Licensing authority.*—Licenses—

(*a*) for the possession of non-dangerous petroleum, not being petroleum in bulk;

(*b*) for the possession of non-dangerous petroleum in a minor installation;

(*c*) for the possession or transport of dangerous petroleum in quantities not exceeding forty gallons, and

(*d*) for the transport of petroleum, not being dangerous petroleum, may be granted by the Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General, Punjab States, or by such other authority as the Agent to the Governor General, Punjab States, may from time to time, by order in writing appoint in this behalf. Licenses for the possession and transport of dangerous petroleum in quantities exceeding 40 gallons may be granted by the Agent to the Governor General, Punjab States, or an officer appointed by the Agent to the Governor General, Punjab States, in this behalf. In all other cases the licensing authority shall be the Agent to the Governor General.

Provided that in the case of renewals of existing licenses, the Agent to the Governor General may delegate his powers under this rule to the Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General, Punjab States, or to such other authority as the Agent to the Governor General may, from time to time, by an order in writing appoint in this behalf.

3. *Refusal of license.*—The licensing authority may, for reasons to be communicated to the applicant, refuse a license in any case:

Provided that the licensing authority shall not refuse a license for the possession of petroleum in a minor installation, unless such authority has first made a reference to the Chief Inspector of Explosives and obtained his concurrence.

4. *Forfeiture of license.*—Every license granted under these rules shall be liable to be forfeited for any contravention of the Act, or of any rule thereunder, or of any condition contained in such license, or for any other reason deemed by the licensing authority to be good and sufficient and recorded by him in writing.

5. *Particulars of license.*—Every license and pass granted under these rules shall be held subject to the conditions endorsed on it, and shall contain all the particulars which are contained in the form prescribed for it by these rules:

Provided that in the case of installation and storage sheds in existence before these rules were made the license may contain, in lieu of the particulars contained in the form prescribed for it by these rules, either such particulars as may have been entered in the license granted for such installation or storage shed under the rules heretofore in force, or such particulars as may in each case be approved by the Chief Inspector of Explosives:

Provided also that in the case of installation or storage sheds intended for the storage of petroleum which has a flashing point above 150° F., the license may contain in lieu of the conditions endorsed on the form prescribed for it by these rules, such conditions as may in each case be approved by the licensing authority on the recommendation of the Chief Inspector of Explosives.

5-A. Notwithstanding anything contained in rule 5, the Agent to the Governor General, Punjab States, may, on the recommendation of the Chief Inspector of Explosives, omit, alter or add to any of the conditions specified in the prescribed form of license.

6. *Renewal of licenses.*—(*1*) Every application for the renewal of a license shall be made in the same manner as an application for an original license.

(*2*) Every such application shall be made at a date not less than thirty days before the date on which the original license expires, and, if application is so made, the premises shall be held to be duly licensed until such date as the licensing authority issues the renewed license or until an intimation that the renewal of the license is refused has been communicated to the applicant.

(*3*) The same fee shall be charged for the renewal of a license as for a new license.

7. *Supply of rules to licensee.*—When any license is granted for the possession or transport of petroleum, a copy of the rules contained in Chapter I of this part in the case of a license for possession, and in Chapter II of this part in the case of a license for transport shall be given, together with the license, to the licensee.

8. *Procedure on death or disability of licensee.*—Where a licensee dies or becomes insolvent or becomes mentally incapable or otherwise disabled, the person carrying on the business of such licensee shall not be liable to any penalty or forfeiture under the Act or these rules for acting under the license during such time as may reasonably be necessary

to allow him to make an application for a new license in his own name for the unexpired portion of the original license.

9. *Loss of license.*—Where a license granted under these rules is lost or accidentally destroyed, a duplicate may be granted.

CHAPTER IV.—*Licenses for the possession of petroleum.*

1. *Continuance of license.*—Every license for the possession of petroleum shall remain in force until the 31st December next following the date of issue of the license.

2. *Petroleum not in bulk, other than dangerous petroleum.*—Licenses for the possession of petroleum not being dangerous petroleum, otherwise than in bulk, may be granted in Form A.

3. *Dangerous petroleum not in bulk.*—Licenses for the possession of dangerous petroleum, not in bulk, in quantity exceeding forty gallons may be granted in Form B.

4. *Dangerous petroleum not exceeding forty gallons.*—Licenses for the possession of dangerous petroleum, in quantity not exceeding forty gallons may be granted in Form C.

5. *Transfer of certain licenses.*—(*1*) The holder of a license in Forms A, B, or C may at any time before the expiry of the license, apply for permission to transfer his license to another person.

(*2*) Such application shall be made to the Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General, Punjab States, who shall, if he approves of the transfer, enter upon the license, under his signature, an endorsement to the effect that the license has been transferred to the person named.

(*3*) A fee of Re. 1 shall be charged on each such application.

(*4*) The person to whom the license is so transferred shall enjoy the same powers and be subject to the same obligations under the license as the original holder.

6. *Possession of dangerous petroleum in receptacles containing more than sixty-five gallons each.*—Special licenses for the possession of dangerous petroleum in receptacles containing more than sixty-five gallons may be granted on such terms as the Agent to the Governor General, Punjab States, may prescribe on the recommendation of the Chief Inspector of Explosives.

7. *Storage in major installations.*—Licenses for the possession of any stated quantity of petroleum, not being dangerous petroleum, in major installations, in accordance with such specifications and plans, as the Agent to the Governor General on the recommendation of the Chief Inspector of Explosives, may from time to time by general or special order, approve, may be granted in Form D.

8. *Storage in minor installations.*—Licenses for the possession of any stated quantity of petroleum, not being dangerous petroleum in minor installations, in accordance with such specifications and plans as the Chief Inspector of Explosives may from time to time, by general or special order, approve, may be granted in Form E.

9. *Particulars to be given in applications for licenses for the possession of petroleum other than licenses under rule 4.*—Every application for a license for the possession of petroleum, other than licenses under rule 4 of this chapter, shall specify:—

(*a*) the description and quantity of petroleum which the applicant desires to keep;

(*b*) the name and position of the premises intended to be used for the storage of such petroleum, and whether the said premises fulfil the conditions prescribed by Form A, Form B, Form D or Form E, as the case may be;

(*c*) the amount of petroleum, if any, already licensed to be kept on the same premises.

If the application be made for the first time in respect of any major or minor installation, or if the quantity of petroleum to be stored in such an installation is to be increased, the application shall be accompanied by specifications and plans drawn to scale.

10. *Certificate of safety to be furnished.*—Before petroleum is stored in any major or minor installation, for which license has been granted for the first time, a certificate shall be furnished to the licensing authority to the effect that all enclosure walls and embankments required to be constructed under the conditions of the license are sufficient to ensure safety. The certificate shall be signed by an engineer accepted as qualified for the purpose by the licensing authority. When the license is not granted for the first time, but is granted for an increased quantity of petroleum, a certificate shall similarly be furnished to the licensing authority before any quantity of petroleum exceeding the amount which was admissible under the former license is stored in the installation.

11. *Particulars to be given in application for licenses under rule 4.*—Every application for a license under rule 4 of this chapter shall specify:—

(*a*) the amount of dangerous petroleum the applicant desires to store;

(*b*) the exact position and nature of the premises intended to be used for the storage of such dangerous petroleum, and whether the said premises fulfil the conditions prescribed by Form C.

CHAPTER V.—*Licenses for the transport of petroleum.*

1. *General licenses for the transport of non-dangerous petroleum.*—Save as provided in rule 7 of this chapter, every license for the transport of petroleum shall remain in force until the 31st December next following the date of issue of the license.

1-A. General licenses for the transport of petroleum other than dangerous petroleum may be granted in Form G.

2. *General licenses for the transport of dangerous petroleum.*—General licenses for the transport of dangerous petroleum may be granted in Form H.

3. *Effect of general licenses.*—Licenses granted under rules 1-A and 2 of this chapter may authorise the holders to transport petroleum without restriction as to destination or total quantity.

4. *Pass for transport of petroleum.*—The holder of a general license granted under rules 1-A and 2 of this chapter shall with each consignment of petroleum conveyed under cover of his license, issue to the person who takes charge of the petroleum for the purpose of transporting it, a numbered pass in Form I.

4-A. *Issue of pass for the transport of petroleum by an agent authorised.*—(*1*) The holder of a general license granted under rule 1-A or 2 of this chapter may authorise his agent in writing by a general authority to issue passes in Form I for the transport of petroleum in respect solely of consignments, or parts thereof, which have been conveyed under a pass issued under rule 4 of this chapter. Such general authority shall be given in Form 1-A, copies of which may be obtained by the licensee from the licensing authority.

(*2*) The holder of a general license shall, on granting such written authority to an agent, at the same time forward a duplicate copy of the authority to the Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General, Punjab States, for information and shall also deliver up the original to the Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General, Punjab States, when the authority is cancelled.

5. *Special licenses for the transport of petroleum other than dangerous petroleum.*—Special licenses may be granted for the transport of petroleum, other than dangerous petroleum in quantities exceeding five hundred gallons in Form J.

6. *Special licenses for the transport of dangerous petroleum.*—Special licenses may be granted for the transport of dangerous petroleum in Form K.

7. *Effect of special license.*—A special license granted under rules 5 and 6 shall only cover the transport of the particular consignment entered in the license, and shall be valid for such period as may be entered in it.

8. *Particulars to be given in applications for special licenses.*—Applications for special licenses for the transport of petroleum by rail or by road, shall specify the description and quantity of petroleum to be transported, and the places from and to which, respectively, the petroleum is to be conveyed and shall describe the receptacles in which it is to be contained.

CHAPTER VI.—FEES.

1. *Method of levying fees.*—A court-fee stamp of the value of eight annas representing the fee chargeable under schedule II, article 1 (*b*) of the Court-Fees Act, on an application for a license presented to the Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General, Punjab States, should be attached to the application.

2. *Fees for licenses for possession of petroleum.*—The following fees shall be charged in cash for the licenses for the possession of petroleum, namely:—

Non-dangerous petroleum.	
(*a*) when the quantity to be stored exceeds five hundred, but does not exceed one thousand gallons.	Rs. 12.
(*b*) When the quantity to be stored exceeds one thousand, but does not exceed five thousand gallons.	Rs. 12 for the first one thousand gallons *plus* Rs. 2 for every additional one thousand gallons or part thereof.
(*c*) When the quantity to be stored exceeds five thousand gallons but does not exceed fifty thousand gallons.	Rs. 20 for the first five thousand gallons *plus* Rs. 4 for every additional one thousand gallons or part thereof.
(*d*) When the quantity to be stored exceeds fifty thousand gallons.	Rs. 250.
Dangerous petroleum.	
(*e*) When the quantity to be stored does not exceed forty gallons.	Rs. 3.
(*f*) When the quantity to be stored exceeds forty gallons, but does not exceed five hundred gallons.	Rs. 8.
(*g*) When the quantity to be stored exceeds five hundred gallons.	The same fees as those laid down for non-dangerous petroleum.

3. *Fees for licenses for transport of petroleum.*—The following fees shall be charged for licenses for the transport of petroleum:—

Non-dangerous petroleum.	
Special licenses—	
(*a*) When the quantity to be transported exceeds five hundred, but does not exceed five thousand gallons.	Re. 1.
(*b*) For every additional five thousand gallons or part of five thousand gallons.	Re. 1.
General licenses for the transport of non-dangerous petroleum by rail or by road	Rs. 100.

Dangerous petroleum.

Special license—	
(*i*) When the quantity to be transported does not exceed forty gallons.	Rs. 2.
(*ii*) When the quantity to be transported exceeds forty gallons, but does not exceed four hundred and eighty gallons.	Rs. 2 for the first forty gallons *plus* 8 annas for every additional forty gallons or part thereof.
(*iii*) When the quantity to be transported exceeds four hundred and eighty gallons.	Rs. 8 for the first four hundred and eighty gallons *plus* Rs. 2 for every additional four hundred and eighty gallons or part thereof.
General license for the transport of dangerous petroleum by dealers by rail or road.	Rs. 50.

4. *Fees for license granted for unexpired portion of an original license.*—A fee of one rupee shall be charged for a new license for the unexpired portion of an original license granted to any person applying for the same in accordance with the provisions of rule 8 of Chapter III of this part.

5. *Fees for duplicate licenses.*—A fee of eight annas shall be charged for duplicate of a license granted in accordance with the provisions of rule 9 of Chapter III of this part.

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FORM A.

S. (AGENCY) 59.

(Rule 2 of Chapter IV of Part II.)

License to possess petroleum (other than dangerous petroleum) otherwise than in bulk.

No. Fee Rs.

License is hereby granted to
for the storage, in the storage shed described below, of gallons of petroleum, subject to the rules for the storage of petroleum published in Notification No , dated
and to the further conditions on the back of this license.

Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General, Punjab States,

or

authority appointed under rule 2 of Chapter III of Part II.

The 19 .

(Description of the storage shed above referred to.)

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM A.

Conditions of license.

If the licensing officer call on the holder of a license, by a notice in writing, to execute any repairs of the storage shed, which may, in the opinion of such officer, be necessary for the safety of the shed, the holder of the license shall execute the repair within such period, not being less than one month from the date of receipt of a notice, as may be fixed by the notice.

2. The storage shed shall be constructed of masonry or other uninflammable material with terraced, tiled or iron roofs and with tiled or paved or earthen floor, but the beams, rafters, columns, windows and doors may be of wood.

3. Either the doorways and other openings of the storage shed shall be built up to a height of two feet above the level of the road or street, or the floor sunk to a depth of two feet below the level of the road or street, so that the petroleum cannot flow out from the building in case of its escape from the receptacle in which it is contained, or the building itself shall be surrounded with a masonry wall or embankment or both, not less than two feet high. When the quantity of petroleum stored exceeds 16,000 gallons the height or depth shall be three feet.

3. Combination of these methods is permissible.

4. The following distance shall be kept clear round the building:—

Distance to be kept clear round building or enclosure walls.	Number of gallons to be stored.
None	5,000 and under.
20 feet	Over 5,000 and up to 50,000.
30 feet	Unlimited.

5. No light, except a light of such strength, position and character as is not liable to ignite any inflammable vapour, nor fire of any description, shall be permitted within the storage shed.

FORM B.

S. (AGENCY) 60.

(Rule 3 of Chapter IV of Part II.)

License to possess dangerous petroleum otherwise than in bulk, in quantity exceeding forty gallons.

No. Fee Rs.

License is hereby granted to
for the storage, in the storage shed described below, of gallons of dangerous petroleum, subject to the rules for the storage of petroleum

published in Notification No. , dated
and to the further conditions on the back of this license.

Agent to the Governor General,
Punjab States,
or
an officer appointed by the Agent to the
Governor General, Punjab States,
in this behalf.

The *19* .

(Description of the storage shed above referred to.)

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM B.

Conditions of license.

1. If the licensing officer call upon the holder of a license, by notice in writing, to execute any repairs of the storage shed, which may, in the opinion of such officer, be necessary for the safety of the shed, the holder of the license shall execute the repairs within such period, not being less than one month from the date of receipt of the notice, as may be fixed by the notice.

2. The license holder is prohibited from delivering any quantity of dangerous petroleum exceeding three gallons to any one who has not a license under section 5 or section 6 of the Act, or any less quantity of such petroleum, except in accordance with the conditions of the proviso to section 6 of the Act, as to the vessels in which the petroleum must be contained.

3. The petroleum shall be stored in gas-tight tinned or galvanized sheet iron, steel or lead plate receptacles containing each not more than sixty-five gallons and fitted with well-made filling holes and well-fitting screw plugs or fitted with screw cap or other cap with metal air-tight undercap. Such receptacles shall be packed in strong wooden cases, the thickness of the wood to be not less than three-eighths of an inch; provided that wood cases shall not be necessary when the receptacles are made of tinned or galvanized sheet iron or steel and have the following thickness of metal:—

	Not less than.
(1) When the capacity does not exceed two gallons .	27 B. W. G.
(2) When the capacity exceeds two gallons but does not exceed four gallons	22 ,,
(3) When the capacity exceeds four gallons but does not exceed eight gallons	20 ,,
(4) When the capacity exceeds eight gallons but does not exceed twenty gallons	16 ,,
(5) When the capacity exceeds twenty gallons but does not exceed thirty gallons	14 ,,
(6) When the capacity exceeds thirty but does not exceed forty gallons	12 ,,
(7) When the capacity exceeds forty but does not exceed sixty-five gallons	10 ,,

4. An air-space of at least one-tenth of its capacity shall be left in each receptacle at the time of filling.

5. The receptacles shall be so substantially constructed and secured as not to be liable, except under circumstances of grave negligence or extraordinary accident, to be broken or become defective, leaky or insecure.

6. The receptacles shall be labelled in accordance with the provisions of section 7 of the Act.

7. Any receptacle before being repaired shall be cleared of all dangerous petroleum and of all dangerous vapours arising from the same.

8. The storage shed shall be constructed of masonry or other inflammable material with terraced, tiled or iron roofs and with tiled or paved or earthen floors.

9. Either the doorways and other openings of the storage shed shall be built up to a height of two feet above the level of the road or street, or the floor sunk to a depth of two feet below the level of the road or street, so that the petroleum cannot flow out from the building in case of its escape from the receptacle in which it is contained, or the building itself shall be surrounded with a masonry wall or embankment or both, not less than two feet high. When the quantity of petroleum stored exceeds 16,000 gallons the height or depth shall be three feet.

A combination of these methods is permissible.

10. All ventilating openings in the storage shed shall be protected by strong wire-gauze.

11. No light except a light of such strength, position and character as is not liable to ignite any inflammable vapour, nor fire of any description shall be permitted at any time within the storage shed.

12. All due precautions shall be taken for the prevention of unauthorised persons having access to any dangerous petroleum kept and to the vessels containing or having actually contained the same.

13. Every person managing or employed on or in connection with the storage shed shall abstain from any act whatever which tends to cause fire or explosion and which is not reasonably necessary and shall prevent any other person from doing such act.

14. The drum or other receptacle containing dangerous petroleum shall only be opened on the licensed premises at or immediately adjoining the storage shed and for the time necessary for drawing off the petroleum and during such drawing-off every reasonable precaution shall be adopted for preventing the escape of dangerous petroleum or the vapour therefrom.

15. The following distance shall be kept clear from the protected works round the storage shed:—

Quantity to be stored.	Distance to be kept clear.
Not exceeding 500 gallons	20 feet.
From 500 to 1,000 gallons	25 "
" 1,000 to 5,000 gallons	30 "
" 5,000 to 15,000 gallons	40 "
" 15,000 to 25,000 gallons	50 "
" 25,000 to 35,000 gallons	60 "
" 35,000 to 50,000 gallons	70 "
" 50,000 gallons and over	100 "

Provided that these distances may be reduced by the licensing authority on the recommendation of the Chief Inspector of Explosives, in cases where screen walls are provided, or other special precautions taken, or where there are special circumstances that in the opinion of the Chief Inspector of Explosives, warrant the reduction.

16. Provided that when the quantity to be possessed does not exceed 60 gallons, the provisions of conditions 8, 9 and 15 shall not apply, but the licensee shall observe the following conditions:—

(*i*) The storage shed in which the dangerous petroleum is stored shall be well-ventilated and constructed of uninflammable material, provided, however, that the doors and windows may be of wood.

(*ii*) When a storage shed forms part of or is attached to another building and when the intervening floor or partition is of an unsubstantial or inflammable character or has openings therein the whole of such building shall be deemed to be the storage shed, and no portion of such storage shed shall be used as a dwelling house or as a place where persons assemble. The storage shed shall have a separate entrance from the open air distinct from any building or dwelling in which persons assemble.

17. The storage shed shall be liable to inspection by an officer not being of lower rank than a Sub-Inspector of Police, authorised by the Agent to the Governor General, Punjab States, in this behalf.

FORM C.

S. (AGENCY) 61.

(Rule 4 of Chapter IV of Part II.)

License to possess dangerous petroleum in quantity not exceeding forty gallons.

No. Fee Rs. 3.

License is hereby granted to
for the storage, in the storage shed described below, of gallons

of dangerous petroleum, subject to the rules for the storage of petroleum published in Notification No.   , dated   and to the further conditions on the back of this license.

Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General, Punjab States,

or

authority appointed under rule 2 of Chapter III of Part II.

The   *19* .

(Description of the storage shed above referred to.)

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM C.

Conditions of license.

1. If the licensing officer call upon the holder of a license, by notice in writing, to execute any repairs of the storage shed, which may, in the opinion of such officer, be necessary for the safety of the shed, the holder of the license shall execute the repairs within such period, not being less than one month from the date of receipt of a notice, as may be fixed by the notice.

2. The license holder is prohibited from delivering any quantity of dangerous petroleum exceeding three gallons to any one who has not a license under section 5 or section 6 of the Act, or any less quantity of such petroleum, except in accordance with the conditions of the proviso to section 6 of the Act, as to the vessels in which the petroleum must be contained.

3. The petroleum shall be stored in gas-tight tinned or galvanized sheet iron, steel or lead plate receptacles containing each not more than ten gallons and fitted with well-made filling holes and well-fitting screw plugs or fitted with screw cap or other cap with metal air-tight undercap. Such receptacles shall be packed in strong wooden cases, the thickness of the wood to be not less than three-eighth of an inch; provided that wood cases shall not be necessary when the receptacles are made of tinned or galvanized sheet iron or steel and have the following thickness of metal:—

	Not less than.
(1) When the capacity does not exceed two gallons .	27 B. W. G.
(2) When the capacity exceeds two gallons but does not exceed four gallons	22 ,,
(3) When the capacity exceeds four gallons but does not exceed eight gallons	20 ,,
(4) When the capacity exceeds eight gallons . .	16 ,,

4. An air-space of at least one-tenth of its capacity shall be left in each receptacle at the time of filling.

5. The receptacles shall be so substantially constructed and secured as not to be liable, except under circumstances of grave negligence or extraordinary accident, to be broken or become defective, leaky or insecure.

6. The receptacles shall be labelled in accordance with the provisions of section 7 of the Act.

7. Any receptacles before being repaired shall be cleared of all dangerous petroleum and of all dangerous vapour arising from the same.

8. The storage shed in which the dangerous petroleum is stored shall be well-ventilated and constructed of uninflammable material; provided, however, that the doors and windows may be of wood.

9. All ventilating openings in the storage shed shall be protected by strong wire-gauze.

10. No light except a light of such strength, position and character as is not liable to ignite an inflammable vapour, nor fire of any description shall be permitted at any time within the storage shed.

11. All due precautions shall be taken for the prevention of unauthorised persons having access to any dangerous petroleum kept and to the vessels containing or having actually contained the same.

12. Every person managing or employed on or in connection with the storage shed shall abstain from any act whatever which tends to cause fire or explosion and which is not reasonably necessary and shall prevent any other person from doing such act.

13. The drum or other receptacle containing dangerous petroleum shall only be opened on the licensed premises at or immediately adjoining the storage shed and for the time necessary for drawing-off the petroleum and during such drawing-off every reasonable precaution shall be adopted for preventing the escape of dangerous petroleum or the vapour therefrom.

14. Where a storage shed forms a part of or is attached to another building, and where the intervening floor or partition is of an unsubstantial or inflammable character or has openings therein, the whole of such building shall be deemed to be the storage shed, and no portion of such storage shed shall be used as a dwelling or as a place where persons assemble. The storage shed shall have a separate entrance from the open air distinct from any building or dwelling in which persons assemble.

15. The storage shed shall be liable to inspection by an officer not being of lower rank than a Sub-Inspector of Police, authorised by the Agent to the Governor General, Punjab States, in this behalf.

FORM D.

S. (AGENCY) 62.

(Rule 7 of Chapter IV of part II.)

License to possess petroleum not being dangerous petroleum, in a major installation.

No. Fee Rs.

License is hereby granted to for the storage in the place described below of gallons of petroleum not being dangerous petroleum, subject to the rules, for the storage of petroleum published in Notification No. , dated and to the further conditions on the back of this license.

Agent to the Governor General,
Punjab States.

The *19* .

(Description of the place above referred to.)

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM D.

Conditions of license.

1. Each tank shall either be separately surrounded by a wall or embankment of substantial construction or shall be partially sunk in an excavation. The enclosures thus formed shall be of dimensions sufficient to contain 10 per cent. more oil than the tank is capable of containing and shall be so constructed as to prevent the escape therefrom of any oil in the form of liquid, whether under the action of fire or otherwise. Settling or measuring tanks* may be situated within the wall or excavation, but otherwise the space enclosed by such wall or excavation, and not occupied by the tank, shall be kept entirely clear and unoccupied.

2. In the case of all storage sheds within the installation, either the doorways and other openings of the buildings shall be built up to a height of three feet above the level of the ground outside it, or the floor shall be sunk to a depth of three feet below the level of the ground, or the building itself shall be surrounded with a masonry wall or embankment or both not less than three feet high.

3. The height of any storage tank shall not be more than three-fifth of its diameter.

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*These tanks shall not have a greater capacity than 30,000 gallons.

4. A distance of not less than one hundred feet shall be kept clear between one storage tank and another or between a storage tank and a storage shed, the distance being measured between the nearest points of the perimeters of the storage tanks or storage sheds, as the case may be.

5. A distance of not less than one hundred and fifty feet shall be kept clear between any storage tank or shed and any protected work.

6. The distance specified in conditions 4 and 5 may be reduced by the Agent to the Governor General, Punjab States, on the recommendation of the Chief Inspector of Explosives in cases where screen walls are provided or other special precautions taken, or where there are special circumstances, that in the opinion of the Chief Inspector of Explosives, warrant the reduction.

7. No fire or lights other than those necessary for soldering purposes shall be permitted within the installation except in the office, living quarters, engine room, boiler house and smithy.

FORM E.

S. (AGENCY) 63.

(Rule 8 of Chapter IV of Part II.)

License to possess petroleum not being dangerous petroleum in a minor installation.

No. Fee Rs.

License is hereby granted to for the storage in the place described below, of gallons of petroleum not being dangerous petroleum, subject to the rules, for the storage of petroleum published in Notification No. , dated and to the further conditions on the back of this license.

Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General, Punjab States,

or

authority appointed under rule 2 of Chapter III of Part II.

The 19 .

(Description of the place above referred to.)

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM E.

Conditions of license.

1. Every tank of which the capacity exceeds fifteen thousand gallons shall either be separately surrounded by a wall or embankment of sub-

stantial construction, or shall be sunk in an excavation. The enclosure thus formed shall be of dimensions sufficient to contain the total quantity of oil capable of being contained in the tank, and shall be so constructed as to prevent the escape therefrom of any oil in the form of liquid, whether under the action of fire or otherwise. The space enclosed by such wall or excavation and not occupied by the tanks, shall be kept entirely clear and unoccupied.

2. The distance to be kept clear between a tank and walls or embankments which surround it shall be, measuring from the ground level—

(*a*) for horizontal tanks not less than one-third the height of the tank;

(*b*) for perpendicular tanks, not less than one-half the height of the tank.

3. The height of walls or embankments surrounding the installation shall be not less than two feet six inches from the ground level.

4. The following distances shall be kept clear between protected works not forming part of the installation and the enclosure walls or embankments:—

Where the number of gallons stored is	Distance to be kept clear.
5,000 and under	not less than 15 feet.
Over 5,000 and up to 20,000 .	,, 20 feet.
Over 20,000 and up to 50,000 .	,, 30 feet.

Provided that these distances may be reduced by the Agent to the Governor General, Punjab States, on the recommendation of the Chief Inspector of Explosives, in cases where screen walls are provided or other special precautions taken or where there are special circumstances which, in the opinion of the Chief Inspector of Explosives, warrant the reduction.

5. Soldering shall only be permitted in a separate room or building placed as far from the tanks as can be conveniently arranged, in which no storage or filling shall be permitted. No more tins shall be allowed in the soldering room at one time than are necessary for expeditious working.

6. No fire or lights, except those necessary in the soldering room and watchman's house, shall be permitted.

7. If the installation contains tanks of which the capacity does not exceed fifteen thousand gallons either—

(*a*) each tank shall be separately enclosed in the manner prescribed in condition 1, or;

(*b*) the entire installation shall be surrounded by a masonry wall or embankment or a combination of those forming an enclo-

sure of dimensions sufficient to contain and prevent the overflow of all the oil that may be stored at any time within such walls or embankments.

8. In the case of all storage sheds within an installation which is not surrounded by a masonry wall or embankment as provided in clause (*b*) of condition 7 either the doorways and other openings of the building shall be built up to a height of two feet above the level of the ground outside it, or the floor sunk to a depth of two feet below the level of the ground, so that the petroleum cannot flow out from the building in case of its escape from the receptacle in which it is contained or the building itself shall be surrounded with a masonry wall or embankment or both not less than two feet high. When the quantity of petroleum stored exceeds 16,000 gallons the height or depth shall be three feet. A combination of these methods is permissible.

FORM G.

S. (AGENCY) 65.

(Rule 1-A of Chapter V of Part II.)

General License to transport petroleum other than dangerous petroleum.

No. Fee Rs. 100.

A general license is hereby granted to
to transport petroleum, other than dangerous petroleum, subject to the rules contained in Chapter V of Part II of Notification No. , dated , and to the condition at the back of this license.

This license shall continue in force till the

Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General, Punjab States,

or

other authority appointed under rule 2 of Chapter III of Part II.

The *19* .

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM G.

Conditions of license.

The petroleum, if not in bulk, shall be packed in air-tight tins or drums of steel or iron, or other receptacles not easily broken or in tank carts of a pattern approved by the Agent to the Governor General, Punjab States, in this behalf, or in bottles securely stoppered and carefully packed so as to avoid risk of breakage.

FORM H.

S. (AGENCY) 66.

(Rule 2 of Chapter V of Part II.)

General License to transport dangerous petroleum.

No. Fee Rs. 50.

A general license is hereby granted to
to transport dangerous petroleum subject to the rules contained in Chapter V of Part II of Notification No. ,dated
and to the further conditions on the back of this license.

This license shall continue in force till the

When the quantity to be transported at a time exceeds 40 gallons.

Agent to the Governor-General,
Punjab States,

or

an officer appointed by the Agent to the
Governor General, Punjab States, in this behalf.

When the quantity to be transported at a time does not exceed 40 gallons.

Secretary to the Agent to the Governor
General, Punjab States,

or

other authority appointed under rule 2 of
Chapter III of Part II.

The *19* .

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM H.

Conditions of license.

1. The petroleum, if not in bulk, must be contained in gas-tight tinned or galvanized sheet iron, steel, or lead plate receptacles, containing each not more than sixty-five gallons and fitted with well-made filling holes and well-fitting screw plugs, or with screw cap or other cap with metal air-tight undercap. Such receptacles shall be packed in strong wooden cases, the thickness of the wood to be not less than three-eighths of an inch.

Provided that wooden cases shall not be necessary where the receptacles are made of tinned or galvanized sheet iron or steel and have the following thickness of metal:—

	Not less than
(1) When the capacity does not exceed two gallons .	27 B. W. G.
(2) When the capacity exceeds two gallons but does not exceed four gallons	22 ,,
(3) When the capacity exceeds four gallons but does not exceed eight gallons	20 ,,
(4) When the capacity exceeds eight gallons but does not exceed twenty gallons	16 ,,
(5) When the capacity exceeds twenty gallons but does not exceed thirty gallons	14 ,,
(6) When the capacity exceeds thirty gallons but does not exceed forty gallons	12 ,,
(7) When the capacity exceeds forty gallons but does not exceed sixty-five gallons . .	10 ,,

2. An air space of at least one-tenth of its capacity must be left in each receptacle at the time of filling.

3. The receptacles must be so substantially constructed and secured as not to be liable, except under circumstances of gross negligence or extraordinary accident, to be broken or become defective, leaky or insecure in transit.

4. The nature of the contents and the words "Highly inflammable" must be distinctly marked on the receptacles.

FORM I.

S. (AGENCY) 67.

(Rule 4 and rule 4-A of Chapter V, Part II.)

Pass to be granted by the holder of General License No. or his Agent duly authorised in writing for the transport of $\frac{\textit{dangerous}}{\textit{non-dangerous}}$ *petroleum in bulk or otherwise than in bulk subject to the rules contained in Chapter V of Part II of Notification No. , dated , and to the further conditions on the back of this pass.*

This pass covers $\frac{\frac{\frac{\text{drums}}{\text{tins}}}{\text{cases}}}{\text{packages}}$

containing* gallons of $\frac{\text{dangerous}}{\text{non-dangerous}}$ petroleum being the property of while in transport from to .

Holder of General License No.

or

his Agent duly authorised in writing

The 19 .

* To be omitted when the petroleum is transported in bulk.

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM I.

Conditions of Pass.

1. For dangerous petroleum in the case of the holder of a license in Form H.

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1. The petroleum, if not in bulk, must be contained in gas-tight tinned or galvanized sheet iron, steel or lead plate receptacles, containing each not more than sixty-five gallons and fitted with well-made filling holes and well-fitting screw plugs, or with screw cap or other cap with metal air-tight undercap. Such receptacles shall be packed in strong wooden cases, the thickness of the wood to be not less than three-eighths of an inch.

Provided that wooden cases shall not be necessary where the receptacles are made of tinned or galvanized sheet iron or steel and have the following thickness of metal:—

	Not less than
(1) When the capacity does not exceed two gallons .	27 B. W. G.
(2) When the capacity exceeds two gallons but does not exceed four gallons	22 ,,
(3) When the capacity exceeds four gallons but does not exceed eight gallons	20 ,,
(4) When the capacity exceeds eight gallons but does not exceed twenty gallons	16 ,,
(5) When the capacity exceeds twenty gallons but does not exceed thirty gallons	14 ,,
(6) When the capacity exceeds thirty gallons but does not exceed forty gallons	12 ,,
(7) When the capacity exceeds forty gallons but does not exceed sixty-five gallons . .	10 ,,

2. An air-space of at least one-tenth of its capacity must be left in each receptacle at the time of filling.

3. The receptacles must be so substantially constructed and secured as not to be liable, except under circumstances of gross negligence or extraordinary accident, to be broken or become defective, leaky or insecure in transit.

4. The nature of the contents and the words "Highly inflammable" must be distinctly marked on the receptacles.

II.—FOR PETROLEUM OTHER THAN DANGEROUS PETROLEUM.

The petroleum, if not in bulk shall be packed in air-tight tins or drums of steel or iron, or other receptacles not easily broken, or in tank carts of a pattern approved by the Agent to the Governor General, Punjab States, in this behalf, or in bottles securely stoppered and carefully packed so as to avoid risk of breakage.

FORM I-A.

S. (AGENCY) 68.

(Rule 4-A of Chapter V, Part II.)

General authority to be given by the Holder of a General License to his Agent for the transport of petroleum.

(Duplicate.)

I/We the holder(s) of General License No. for the transport of non-dangerous/dangerous petroleum in bulk or otherwise than in bulk hereby authorise (name and residence of Agent) to issue passes in form I appended to the rules for the importation, possession and transport of petroleum published in Notification No. , dated (as subsequently amended), for the transport of petroleum in respect solely of consignments or part thereof, which may be conveyed to him/them under a pass issued by me/us under rule 4, Chapter V, Part II of the said rules.

Station Holder of General License.

Date No.

NOTE.—This part to be retained by the Licensee until this authority is cancelled, and then to be delivered up to the Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General, Punjab States, with an indication that the authority has been cancelled.

I/We the holder(s) of General License No. for the transport of non-dangerous/dangerous petroleum in bulk or otherwise than in bulk hereby authorise (name and residence of Agent) to issue passes in form I appended to the rules for the importation, possession and transport of petroleum published in Notification No. , dated (as subsequently amended), for the transport of petroleum in respect solely of consignments or part thereof, which may be conveyed to him/them under a pass issued by me/us under rule 4, Chapter V, Part II of the said rules.

Station Holder of General License.

Date No.

NOTE.—This part to be forwarded for information to the Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General, Punjab States.

I/We the holder(s) of General License No. for the transport of non-dangerous/dangerous petroleum in bulk or otherwise than in bulk hereby authorise (name and residence of Agent) to issue passes in form I appended to the rules for the importation, possession and transport of petroleum published in Notification No. , dated (as subsequently amended), for the transport of petroleum in respect solely of consignments or part thereof, which may be conveyed to him/them under a pass issued by me/us under rule 4, Chapter V, Part II of the said rules.

Station Holder of General License.

Date No.

NOTE.—This part to be forwarded to the Agent.

FORM J.

S. (AGENCY) 69.

(Rule 5 of Chapter V of Part II.)

Special License to transport petroleum other than dangerous petroleum.

No. Fee Rs.

License is hereby granted to to transport from *(cases

* To be omitted when the petroleum is transported in bulk.

or packages containing)* gallons of petroleum subject to the rules contained in Chapter V of Part II of Notification No. , dated , and to the further condition on the back of this license.

The license shall continue in force till the day of

Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General, Punjab States,

or

authority appointed under rule 2 of Chapter III of Part II.

The 19

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM J.

Condition of License.

The petroleum, if not in bulk, shall be packed in air-tight tins or drums of steel or iron, or other receptacles not easily broken, or in tank carts of a pattern approved by the Agent to the Governor General, Punjab States, in this behalf, or in bottles securely stoppered and carefully packed so as to avoid risk of breakage.

FORM K.

S. (AGENCY) 70.

(Rule 6 of Chapter V of Part II.)

Special License to transport dangerous petroleum.

No. Fee Rs.

License is hereby granted to of to transport *(cases or packages containing in all) gallons of dangerous petroleum from to subject to the rules contained in Chapter V of Part II of Notification No. , dated , and to the further conditions on the back of this license.

The amount of petroleum in each case or package is stated below.

This license shall continue in force till the day of

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*To be omitted when the petroleum is transported in bulk.

When the quantity exceeds 40 gallons.

Agent to the Governor General,
Punjab States,

or

an officer appointed by the Agent to the
Governor General, Punjab States in this behalf.

When the quantity does not exceed 40 gallons.

Secretary to the Agent to the Governor
General, Punjab States,

or

authority appointed under rule 2 of
Chapter III of Part II.

The *19* .

ENDORSEMENT OF FORM K.

Conditions of License.

1. The petroleum, if not in bulk, must be contained in gas-tight tinned or galvanized sheet iron, steel or lead plate receptacles containing each not more than sixty-five gallons and fitted with well-made filling holes and well-fitting screw plugs or with screw cap or other cap with metal air-tight undercap. Such receptacles shall be packed in strong wooden cases the thickness of the wood to be not less than three-eighths of an inch.

Provided that wooden cases shall not be necessary where the receptacles are made of tinned or galvanized sheet iron or steel, and have the following thickness of metal:—

	Not less than.
(1) When the capacity does not exceed two gallons .	27 B. W. G.
(2) When the capacity exceeds two gallons but does not exceed four gallons	22 ,,
(3) When the capacity exceeds four gallons but does not exceed eight gallons	20 ,,
(4) When the capacity exceeds eight gallons but does not exceed twenty gallons	16 ,,
(5) When the capacity exceeds twenty gallons but does not exceed thirty gallons	14 ,,
(6) When the capacity exceeds thirty gallons but does not exceed forty gallons	12 ,,
(7) When the capacity exceeds forty gallons but does not exceed sixty-five gallons	10 ,,

2. An air-space of at least one-tenth of its capacity must be left in each receptacle at the time of filling.

3. The receptacles must be so substantially constructed and secured as not to be liable, except under circumstances of gross negligence or extraordinary accident, to be broken or become defective, leaky or insecure in transit.

4. The nature of the contents and the words "Highly inflammable" must be distinctly marked on the receptacles.

[*Gazette of India*, 1925, Pt. II-A, p. 204.]

Application of Petroleum Rules to Acetone, Wood Naptha and Methyl Alcohol.

No. 1-P.-145—P.-127/28, dated the 23rd January, 1928.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), as applied to the Railway lands specified in the first column of the Schedule to the notification[1] of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 345-I., dated the 2nd July 1924 (as applied to acetone, wood naptha and methyl alcohol by the notification[2] of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 50-I., dated the 11th January, 1928) the Agent to the Governor General, Punjab States, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, is pleased to direct that the rules regulating the possession and transport of petroleum published in Notification[3] No. 2-G.-3217/41-13/22, dated the 11th June 1925, as subsequently amended shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the possession and transport of acetone, wood naptha and methyl alcohol in the said lands.

[*Gazette of India*, 1928, Pt. II-A, p. 26.]

Application of the Act to Acetone, Wood Naptha and Methyl Alcohol.

No. 50-I., dated the 11th January, 1928.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 22 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), as applied to the Railway lands specified in the first column of the schedule to the notification[1] of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 345-I., dated the 2nd July, 1924, the Governor General in Council is pleased to apply all the provisions of the said Act to each of the following substances, namely:—

1. Acetone.
2. Wood Naptha.
3. Methyl Alcohol.

[*Gazette of India*, 1928, Pt. I, p. 18.]

[1] Printed *supra*, p. 43.
[2] Printed below.
[3] Printed *supra*, p. 58.

INDIAN RAILWAY BOARD ACT, 1905.

Powers of the Railway Board.

No. 801, dated the 24th March, 1905.
No. 9940, dated the 7th December, 1906.
No. 2972, dated the 8th April, 1907.
No. 2140, dated the 28th February, 1908.
—Printed in Appendix XXII.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT, 1923.

Appointment of Commissioners.

No. 1-P.-1071/440/28, dated the 12th April, 1929.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 20 of the Workmen's Compensation Act (VIII of 1923) as applied to the Railway lands specified in the schedule to the Notification[1] of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 345-I., dated the 2nd July, 1924, as subsequently amended by their Notification No. 253-I., dated the 24th April, 1928, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General, Punjab States, with the concurrence of the Punjab Government is pleased to appoint the officers noted below as Commissioners for Workmen's Compensation for the Railway lands specified against their names:—

(1) *District Magistrate, Gurgaon.*—Rewari-Phulera Chord of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

(2) *Senior Sub-Judge, Ferozepore.*—(*i*) Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway and (*ii*) Gaddarbaha-Budhlada Section of the Southern Punjab Railway.

(3) *District Magistrate, Ludhiana.*—(*i*) Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal Railway and (*ii*) Dhuri-Bhatinda Section of the Rajpura-Bhatinda Railway.

(4) *Senior Sub-Judge, Ambala.*—Rajpura-Dhuri Section of the Rajpura-Bhatinda Railway.

(5) *District Magistrate, Rohtak.*—Budhlada-Karainthi Section of the Southern Punjab Railway.

(6) *District Magistrate, Karnal.*—(*i*) Narwana-Kaithal Branch of the Southern Punjab Railway and (*ii*) Jind-Panipat Railway.

(7) *District Magistrate, Jullundur.*—(*i*) Jullundur-Doab Railway and (*ii*) Phagwara-Rahon Railway.

[*Gazette of India*, 1929, Pt. II-A, p. 157.]

[1] Printed *supra*, p. 43.

CHAPTER IV.—WESTERN DIVISION.[1]

For the railways in the Western Division over which jurisdiction has been ceded the following arrangements have been made:—

All Railways except the Palanpur-Deesa, Rajputana-Malwa,[2] Kolhapur, Sangli and Chuchhapura (Motipura)-Tankhala Railways and the lines in Kathiawar.

A. On all lines except—

(*a*) the Palanpur-Deesa, Rajputana-Malwa[2], Kolhapur, Sangli and Chuchhapura (Motipura)-Tankhala Railways, and

(*b*) the Railways in Kathiawar,

the jurisdictional arrangements are those of the neighbouring British districts, as provided by the following notifications:—

No. 778-I. B., dated the 9th April, 1913.—Whereas the Governor General in Council has full and exclusive power and jurisdiction of every kind over the lands lying within the States specified in the second column of the schedule hereto annexed which are, or may hereafter be, occupied by the Railways specified in the first column of the said schedule (including the lands occupied by stations, by out-buildings and for other railway purposes), and over all persons and things whatsoever within the said lands:

In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf the Governor General in Council is pleased to provide as follows for the administration of the said lands:—

(*1*) All laws[3] for the time being in force in the districts of the Bombay Presidency specified in the third column of the said schedule shall be in force in the lands[4] lying within the States specified in the corresponding entry in the second column which are occupied by the portions of the Railways

[1] According to the classification, *supra*, p. 3.

[2] The line formerly known as the Rajputana-Malwa Railway is now part of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.

[3] The Indian Railways Act, 1890, and the Indian Railway Board Act, 1905, have been separately applied to these lands, along with other railway lands in Indian States over which jurisdiction has been ceded, by Notification No. 784-I. B., dated the 9th April, 1913. Printed in Appendix XXII.

As the result of the application of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, Notification No. 3616 Exc., dated the 16th July, 1909, as amended by No. 246-F., dated the 28th February, 1913, exempts documents executed and properly stamped in these railway lands from stamp duty in British India, *vide* p. 113, *infra*.

[4] These lands have been included, as part of the States whose territory they are, in the Presidency of Bombay for the purposes of the Administrator-General's Act, 1913, and the Official Trustees Act, 1913, by Notification Nos. 1449-D. and 1450-D., dated the 19th March, 1914. Printed in Appendices XIII and XII.

specified in the corresponding entry in the first column thereof.

(2) The Governor of Bombay in Council and all officers subordinate to him for the time being exercising executive authority within the said districts shall exercise the like authority within the said lands.

(3) All Courts[1] having for the time being jurisdiction within the said districts shall have the like jurisdiction within the said lands.

II. The following notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department are hereby cancelled to the extent noted against each:—

(Not re-printed.)

SCHEDULE.

Railway.	State.	District.
1	2	3
BARSI LIGHT RAILWAY SYSTEM.		
[2][1. Barsi Light Railway	Hyderabad	Sholapur.
Barsi Road Latur	Miraj (Senior)	
Barsi Road Pandharpur	Jath	
Pandharpur-Miraj Extension	Kolhapur	Satara, Sholapur and Belgaum.]
	Sangli	
	Miraj (Senior)	
	Miraj (Junior)	
BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY SYSTEM.		
2. Ahmedabad-Parantij Railway. Ahmedabad-Khedbrahma	Baroda	Ahmedabad.
	Bavisi Thana	
	Idar	
[3][3. Billimora-Kalamba Railway	Bansda	Surat.]
	Baroda	
4. Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.		
Anand-Godhra Branch	Baroda	Panch Mahals.
	Pandu Mewas	
Baroda-Godhra Chord	Baroda	

[1] Jurisdiction over European British subjects is formally assigned to the High Court at Bombay by Notification No. 580-D., dated the 26th January, 1917. Printed in Appendix IV.

[2] Substituted by Notification No. 649-I., dated the 23rd November, 1927. *Gazette of India*, 1927, Pt. I, p. 1080.

[3] Substituted by Notification No. 1692-I. B., dated the 31st August, 1914. *Gazette of India*, 1914, Pt. I, p. 1397.

SCHEDULE—*contd.*

Railway.	State.	District.
1	2	3
BOMBAY, BARODA AND SENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY SYSTEM—*contd.*		
5. Godhra-Ratlam-Nagda Railway.		
Godhra-Dohad . . .	Baria	Panch Mahals.
6. Mehsana Railway.		
Mehsana-Viramgam . .	Baroda . . . . . Katosan . . . . . Ijpura	Ahmedabad.
7. Petlad-Cambay Railway.		
Anand-Cambay . . .	Baroda . . . . Cambay	Kaira.
8. Rajpipla-Railway.		
Anklesvar-Nandod . .	Rajpipla . . .	Broach.
9 Tapti Valley Railway.		
Surat-Bhadbhunja .	Sachin . . . . . Baroda	Surat.
[1] [9-A. Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway main line.	Baroda	Surat.]
[2] [GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY SYSTEM.		
10. Great Indian Peninsula Railway.		
South East Main Line.		
Hotgi-Hyderabad Frontier . .	Kurundwad (Junior) . Akalkot	Sholapur.
Dhond-Manmad Branch .	Hyderabad . . .	Ahmednagar.]
GUJARAT LIGHT RAILWAYS SYSTEM.		
11. Godhra-Lunavada Railway .	Lunavada . . .	Panch Mahals.
[3] [11-A. Champaner-Shivrajpur Light Railway.		
Shivrajpur-Pani Extension .	Baria . . . . . Chhota Udepur . .	Panch Mahals.]

[1] Inserted by Notification No. 61-I., dated the 16th February, 1929. *Gazette of India*, 1929, Pt. I, p. 119.
[2] Substituted by Notification No. 651-I., dated the 23rd November, 1927. *Gazette of India*, 1927, Pt. I, p. 1081.
[3] Added by Notification No. 2196-I. B., dated the 3rd October, 1916. *Gazette of India*, 1916, Pt. I, p. 1492.

SCHEDULE—*concld.*

Railway.	State.	District.
1	2	3
MADRAS AND SOUTHERN MARATHA RAILWAY SYSTEM.		
12. Madras and Southern Maratha Railway.		
Metre Gauge Main Line.		
Gadag-Hospet . . .	Hyderabad . . .	Dharwar.
Bijapur Branch.		
Gadag-Hotgi	Ramdurg	Dharwar.
	Sangli	Bijapur.
	Akalkot	Sholapur.
[1] [*Harihar Branch.*		
Hubli—Hubli, end of the Tungabadhra Bridge at Harihar.	Jamkhandi . . .	Dharwar.]
	Miraj (Junior) . . .	
	Savanur	
Poona Branch.		
Londa Besur	Kurandvad (Junior) .	Belgaum.
	Kurandvad (Senior) . .	
	Kolhapur . . .	
	Miraj (Senior) . . .	
	Miraj (Junior) . . .	
	Sangli	
Besur-Poona	Sangli	Satara.
	Jamkhandi . . .	
	Aundh	
	Phaltan	
NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY SYSTEM		
13. North-Western Railway.		
Kotri-Rohri . . .	Khairpur . . .	Shikarpur.

[*Gazette of India*, 1913, Pt. I, p. 347.]

No. 10268, dated the 14th December, 1920.—Whereas it was provided by the Notification[2] of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 778-I. B., dated the 9th April, 1913, as follows, namely, that—

(*1*) the laws for the time being in force in certain districts of the Bombay Presidency specified in the schedule to the said Notification should be in force in the lands, lying within certain States, which were occupied by portions of certain railways specified in the said schedule;

[1] Substituted by Notification No. 3684-I. B., dated the 28th August, 1919, *Gazette of India*, 1919, Pt. I, p. 1644.
[2] Printed *supra*, p. 87.

(*2*) the Governor of Bombay in Council and all officers subordinate to him for the time being exercising executive authority within the said districts should exercise the like authority within the said lands; and

(*3*) all courts having for the time being jurisdiction within the said districts should have the like jurisdiction within the said lands:

Now therefore the Governor of Bombay in Council, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 22-A of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869 (XIV of 1869), section 7 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879 (Bom. V of 1879), section 5 of the Indian Registration Act, 1908 (XVI of 1908), clause (*s*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 4 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), and all other powers enabling him in this behalf is pleased to provide as follows for the administration of the said lands:—

The lands in the villages specified in the fourth column of the schedule hereto, being lands within the States specified in the second column and occupied by portions of the railways specified in the first column thereof, shall be included within the local limits of the ordinary original jurisdiction of the subordinate civil court specified in the fifth column thereof and within the revenue talukas respectively specified in the sixth column thereof and within the sub-districts for registration purposes respectively specified in the seventh column thereof and within the police stations respectively specified in the eighth column thereof—

SCHEDULE.

	Railway.	State.	District.	Village.	Subordinate Civil Court.	Taluka.	Registration sub district.	[1][Railway Police Station.]
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Barsi Light Railway System.	[(1) Barsi Light Railway—Barsi Road-Latur.	Hyderabad.	Sholapur	Dhoki	Barsi	Barsi	Barsi	Kurduwadi.
				Ter				
				Bokanwadi				
				Palsap				
				Bluker Sarola				
				Murud				
				Nevali				
				Owsa				
				Harangul				
				Latur				
				Shendurni				
				Uplai				
	Barsi Road-Pandharpur.	Do.	Do.	Taurwadi	Madha	Madha	Madha	Do.]
				Bangarwadi				
				Ridora				
		Miraj (Senior)	Do.	Modlimb				
				Ropla				
	[2][Pandhurpur-Miraj-Extension.	Jath	Sholapur	Walekhindi	Sangola	Sangola	Sangola	Do.
				Bevanur	Do.	Do	Do.	Miraj.
				Gulvanchi				

[1] Substituted by Notification No. 694-IV., dated the 13th July 1928. *Bombay Government Gazette*, 1928, Pt. I, p. 1484.

[2] Substituted by Notification No. 694-IV., dated the 8th November 1928. *Bombay Government Gazette*, 1928, Pt. I, p. 2424;

SCHEDULE—*contd.*

System	Railway.	State.	District.	Village.	Subordinate Civil Court.	Taluka.	Registration sub-district.	Railway Police Station.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Barsi Light Railway System—*contd.*	Barsi Light Railway—*contd.* [1] [Pandhurpur-Miraz-Extension—[1]*contd.*	Kolhapur	Satara .	Arga . .				
		Sangli .	Do. .	Irali . .	Tasgaon	Tasgaon .	Tasgaon .	Miraj.
				Nangola .				
				Alkud . .				
			Sholapur	Langarpeth .	Sangola.	Sangola .	Sangola .	Do.
			Belgaum.	Ranjani .				
				Dhulgaon .	Athni .	Athni .	Athni .	Do.
				Salgare .				
				Malewadi .				
		Miraj (Junior).	Satara .	Kognoli .				
		Miraj (Senior).	Do. .	Miraj . .				
				Dhalewadi .	Tasgaon	Tasgaon .	Tasgaon .	Do.
				Chorochi .				
				Dudhebhavi .				
			Sholapur.	Dhalgaon .	Sangola	Sangola .	Sangola .	Do.
			Satara .	Takali . .				
				Bolwad .	Tasgaon	Tasgaon .	Tasgaon .	Do.]]
B. B. & C. I. Railway System.	(2) Ahmedabad-Prantij Railway—Ahmedabad-Prantij.	Baroda .	Ahmedabad.	Ranasan .				
				Dehgam .				
				Palia . .				
				Himatpur Sampa.				
				Jaliamath .				
				Sagdarpur .				
	Ahmedabad-Brahma-Khed.	Mahi Kantha Agency.	Do. .	Dabhoda .	Ahmedabad.	Prantij .	Prantij .	Ahmedabad.
				Vadodra .				
				Khanpur .				
				Samitra .				
				Rakhial .				
				Mahial . .				
				Motipura .				
				Hasalpur .				
				Visalpur .				
				Vakhtapur .				
	Ahmedabad Brahma-Khed.	Idar .	Do. .	Ahmednagar .				
				Dhaudha .				
				Parbara .				
				Paupur .				
				Lolasan .				
				Madhavpura .				
				Sinoli . .				
				Jhadar . .				
				Rudrai . .				
				Virpur . .				
				Katoda .				
				Manlor . .				
				Sapvada .				
				Paraor . .				
				Sadalpura .				
				Idar-village .				
				Phulpara .	Ahmedabad.	Prantij .	Prantij .	Ahmedabad.
				Idar . .				
				Kuski . .				
				Mastipur .				
				Panol . .				
				Jalodra .				
				Ventala .				
				Jetpur . .				
				Vadali . .				
				Vadol . .				
				Vival . .				
				Gada . .				
	(3) Billimora-Kalamba Railway.	Bansda .	Surat .	Brahma-Khed				

[1] See footnote 2 on prepage.

SCHEDULE—*contd.*

B., B. & C. I. Railway System—*contd.*

Railway	State.	District.	Village.	Subordinate Civil Court.	Taluka.	Registration sub-district.	Railway Police Station.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(3) Billimora Kalamba Railway—*contd.*	Baroda .	Surat .	Kharjal .				
			Sindhai (Unai)				
			Anaval .				
			Kos . .				
			Kalvachh .				
			Desad . .				
			Gandevi .				
			Torangam .				
			Vatothi .	Bulsar .	Chikhli .	Chikhli .	Bulsar.
			Deosar . .				
			Billimora .				
			Khamballa .				
			Bartad . .				
			Kelkuch .				
			Dharampori .				
			Sara . .				
(4) B., B. & C. I. Railway— Anand-Godhra Branch.	Baroda .	Panch Mahals.	Kala-Amba .				
			Udaipur .	Godhra .	Godhra .	Godhra .	Godhra.
....	Pandu Mewas.	Do. .	Gothda .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do.
Baroda-Godhra Chord.	Baroda		Baroda .				
			Nizampura .				
			Gorwa . .				
			Chhani . .				
			Dunad . .				
			Siswa . .				
			Asoj . .				
			Pilol . .				
			Alindra .				
			Khokhar .				
			Vemar . .				
			Samlaya .				
			Gangadia .	Godhra	Kalol .	Kalol .	Baroda.
			Lotna . .				
			Ranipura .				
			Ghantial .				
			Kambola .				
			Khakharia .				
			Hathipura .				
			Bechar Paginu Muvadu.				
			Ratanpura .				
			Saidani .				
			Muvadi. .				
(5) Godhra-Ratlam-Nagda Railway— Godhra-Dohad	Baria .	Panch Mahals.	Asaydi . .				
			Guna Salia .				
			Piplod . .				
			Panchela .	Godhra	Godhra .	[1]Godhra	Godhra .
			Partappura .				
			Pania . .				
			Pali . .				
			Bathivada .				
			Padla . .				
			Limkheda .				
			Vateda .				
			Datia Bheel .				
			Dhabda .	Dohad .	Dohad .	Dohad .	Do.
			Dadhela .				
			Mangal Mahudi.				
			Usra . .				

[1] Substituted by Notification No. 1122, dated the 9th February 1921. *Bombay Government Gazette*, 1921. Pt. I, p. 366.

SCHEDULE—*contd.*

Railway. 1	State. 2	District. 3	Village. 4	Subordinate Civil Court. 5	Taluka. 6	Registration sub-district. 7	Railway Police Station. 8
B., B. & C. I. Railway System—*contd.*							
(6) Mehsana Railway—Mehsana-Viramgam.	Baroda .	Ahmedabad.	Mehsana .	Viramgam.	Viramgam	Viramgam	Viramgam.
			Hedava .				
			Hanmant .				
			Pala Wasna .				
			Shakpurda .				
			Boriavi .				
			Bhesana .				
			Lynch . .				
			Modipur .				
	Katosan.	Do. .	Jhotana .				
	Ijpura .	Do. .	Ijpura . .				
(7) Petlad-Cambay Railway—Anand-Cambay	Baroda .	Kaira .	Boria . .	Borsad	Anand .	Anand .	Anand.
			Agas . .				
			Bhatial .				
			Petlad Kasba				
			Danteli .				
			Nar . .				
			Sojitra . .				
	Cambay	Do. .	Tarapur .	Borsad	Borsad .	Borsad .	Do.
			Mobha . .				
			Jalla . .				
			Harian . .				
			Sayma . .				
			Kasari . .				
			Kalitalavdi .				
			Nagara .				
			Cambay .				
(8) Rajpipla Railway—Ankleshwar-Nandod.	Rajpipla	Broach .	Kharchi-Bhilwada.	Ankleshwar.	Ankleshwar.	Ankleshwar.	Surat.
			Kharchi .				
			Boridra. .				
			Govali . .				
			Kapalsadi .				
			Nana-Sanjala				
			Uchedia .				
			Mota-Sanja .				
			Sultanpura .				
			Jaghadia .				
			Limodra .				
			Karad . .				
			Simathra .				
			Khadoli .				
			Pardi . .				
			Sarsa . .				
			Sanjali . .				
			Haripura .				
			Uchhali .				
Ankleswar-Nandod.	Do. .	Do. .	Achhalia .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do.
			Vaghpura .				
			Umalla .				
			Banulea .				
			Tavdi . .				
			Rajuwadia .				
			Partapnagar .				
			Gamkuva .				
			Khakhripura				
			Dharakheda .				
			Khojal Vasa .				
			Khumbhogam				
			Amletha .				
			Tropa . .				
			Dholar . .				
			Virpur . .				
			Ranipura .				
			Sajva . .				
			Bhacharvada				
			Nandod town				
			Madhavpura				

SCHEDULE—*contd.*

Railway.	State.	District.	Village.	Subordinate Civil Court.	Taluka.	Registration sub-district.	Railway Police Station.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
B., B. & C. I. Railway System—*contd.*							
(9) Tapti-Valley Railway—Surat-Bhadbhunja.	Sachin .	Surat .	Udhna .				
			Godadra .				
			Dakhawara .				
	Baroda .	Do. .	Dewadh .				
			Shedhar .				
			Niol . .				
			Antroli .				
			Warkanera .				
			Chalthan .				
			Tanti-Thaia .				
			Bagamra				
			Dastan .				
			Kareli . .				
			Gangapur .				
			Jetpur . .				
			Umrakh .				
			Barsdi . .				
			Ten . .	Surat .	Bardoli .	Bardoli .	Nandurbar.
			Baben . .				
			Astan . .				
			Dhamdoda .				
			Borkhari .				
			Lotarwa .				
			Khusalpura .				
			Vyara . .				
			Tadkuwa .				
			Virpur . .				
			Chokwad .				
			Doswada .				
			Kumkuwa .				
			Sonarpada .				
			Songhad .				
			Vankvel .				
G. I. P. Railway System.							
(10) G. I. P. Railway—*S. E. Main Line.* Hotgi-Hyderabad Frontier.	Akalkot .	Sholapur	Jeur . .				
			Gaudgam Budruk.				
			Kadabgaon .				
			Nagansur .				
			Udagi . .				
			Tolnur . .				
			Boroli . .	Sholapur	Sholapur	Sholapur	Sholapur.
			Dudhni .				
	Kurundwad (Junior).	Do. .	Boroli . .				
			Rudewadi .				
			Dudhni .				
			Andewadi .				
	Hyderabad.	Do. .	Kulali . .				
Dhond-Manmad Branch.	Do. .	Ahmednagar.	Dongaon .	Kopargaon.	Kopargaon.	Kopargaon.	Ahmednagar.
			Baptar . .				
(11) Godhra-Lunawada Railway.	Lunawada	Panch Mahals.	Vanto Vachhoda.				
			Gaman Becharnu Muvadu.				
			Timba . .				
			Signali . .				
			Virania .				
			Sobha .				
			Byasar . .	Godhra	Godhra .	Godhra .	God
			Chopda .				
			Jesingpur .				
			Kaslia Lunawada.				
			Bhatpur .				
			Jokha . .				
			Gugta . .				
			Khota Amba				

SCHEDULE—*contd.*

	Railway.	State.	District.	Village.	Subordinate Civil Court.	Taluka.	Registration sub-district.	Railway Police Station.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
G.I.P.R.S.—*concld.*	(11) Godhra-Lunawada Railway—*contd.*							
	Shivrajpur-Pani extension.	Baroda	Panch Mahals.	Khakharia				
		Baria	Do.	Vav				
				Nathpura				
				Sarsan				
		Chhota Udepur.	Do.	Jhari	Godhra	Kalol	Kalol	Baroda.
				Kalikui				
				Kadwal				
				Khandi				
				Pani				
Madras and Southern Maratha Railway System.	(12) M. & S. M. Railway—							
	Metre Gauge Main Line.							
	Gadag-Hospet	Hyderabad.	Dharwa	Yetnalli				
				Duddegal				
				Hulleghore				
				Phanapur				
				Talabal				
				Talikal				
				Ittigi				
				Manapur				
				Anagondankop				
				Malaecp				
				Kanisagar				
				Hosreli				
				Balapur				
				Bitual	Gadag	Gadag	Gadag	Gadag.
				Rudrapur				
				Kankapur				
				Ginigeri				
				Basapur				
				Kidathal				
				Kopbal				
				Minirabad				
				Somapur				
				Bevinahalli				
				Hulagi				
				Banikop				
	Bijapur Branch.							
	Gadag-Hotgi	Akalkot	Sholapur	Suler Jawalge				
				Kegaon Khurd				
				Kegaon Budruk.	Sholapur	Sholapur	Sholapur	Bijapur.
				Tadwal				
				Khanapur				
		Ramdurg	Dharwar	Hosotti				
				Melamatha	Gadag	Gadag	Gadag	Gadag
				Somankatti				
		Sangli	Bijapur	Lachyan	Bijapur	Indi	Indi	Bijapur.
	Harihar Branch.							
	Hubli-Harihar	Jamkhandi.	Dharwar	Kurputti				
				Pur				
				Kundgol				
				Sirur	Hubli	Hubli	Hubli	Hubli.
				Kumrolli				
				Saunshi				
		Miraj (Junior).	Do.	Gudgeri				
		Savanur	Do.	Hannikop				
				Tondur	Haveri	Haveri	Haveri	Do.
		Mysore	Do.	Harihar	Ranebennur.	Ranebennur.	Ranebennur.	Do.

SCHEDULE—*concld.*

Railway. 1	State. 2	District. 3	Village. 4	Subordinate Civil Court. 5	Taluka. 6	Registration sub-district. 7	Railway Police Station. 8
Madras and Southern Maratha Railway System—*concld.*							
(12) M. & S. M. Railway—*contd.*							
Poona Branch.							
Londa-Miraj	Kurundwad (Senior).	Belgaum	Angol	Belgaum	Belgaum.	Belgaum.	Belgaum.
			Budihal	Gokak	Gokak	Gokak	Do.
(Londa-Desur)	Kurundwad (Junior).	Do.	Kellur	Belgaum.	Belgaum.	Belgaum.	Do.
			Davankatti	Chikodi	Chikodi	Chikodi	Miraj.
			Majgaon	Belgaum.	Belgaum.	Belgaum.	Belgaum.
	Kolhapur	Do.	Mavinhudi				
			Budihal				
			Hubarhatti				
			Raibag	Chikodi	Chikodi	Chikodi	Miraj.
			Nagaral				
			Bomanal				
			Chinchli				
	Sangli	Do.	Zad Shahapur				
			Kaikhamb				
			Khangaon Khurd.				
			Khangaon Budruk.	Belgaum	Belguam	Belgaum	Belgaum
			Chandur				
			Yadalbhavihatti.				
			Tamarguddi				
			Ugarkhurd				
			Mahisal.	Athni	Athni	Athni	Miraj.
	Miraj (Senior).	Do.	Narwad				
Miraj-Poona—(Desur-Poona)	Sangli	Sarata	Tupari				
	Do.	Do.	Ghogav.	Islampur	Walwa	Islampur	Do.
	Do.	Do.	Dudhari				
	Do.	Do.	Nandre	Tasgaon	Tasgaon	Tasgaon	Do.
	Jamkhandi.	Do.	Siravde	Karad	Karad	Karad	Koregaon.
	Aundh	Do.	Viravde	Do.	Do.	Do.	Miraj.
	Do.	Do.	Bichud				
	Do.	Do.	Kundal	Islampur	Walwa	Islampur	Do.
	Phaltan	Do.	Kapadgaon				
	Do.	Do.	Hingangaon				
	Do.	Do.	Tambve	Rahimatpur.	Koregaon	Koregaon	Koregaon.
	Do.	Do.	Salpe				
	Do.	Do.	Koparde				
			Adaiki Khurd				
North Western Railway System.							
(13) North-Western Railway—Kotri-Rohri	Khairpur	Sukkur	Babar Loi Palh				
			Therhi				
			Khairpur				
			Khanapur Jagir.				
			Tando Masti				
			Fatehpur				
			Panhwari				
			Dhukur				
			Gambat				
			Daraz				
			Ranipur	Rohri	Rohri	Rohri	Gambat and Khairpur Mirs outposts.
			Jhando Mashaikh.				
			Gadeji				
			Upper Setharje				
			Waraiam Vandiar.				
			Hongorria				
			Deparja				
			Kot Laloo				

[*Bombay Government Gazette,* 1920, Pt. I, p. 3365.]

B. On the Palanpura-Deesa, Rajputana-Malwa,[1] Kolhapur, Sangli and Chuchhapura (Motipura) Tankhala Railways the arrangements are as follows:—

Laws.

The laws of the neighbouring British districts have been introduced, with certain modifications, by the following two notifications:—

Kolhapur, Sangli and Chuchhapura (Motipura) Tankhala Railways.

No. 485-I., dated the 3rd October, 1924.—Whereas the Governor General in Council has full and exclusive power and jurisdiction of every kind over the lands lying within the States specified in the second column of the First Schedule hereto annexed which are, or may hereafter be, occupied by the Railways specified in the first column of the said Schedule (including the lands occupied by stations, by out-buildings and for other railway purposes), and over all persons and things whatsoever within the said lands:

In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to provide as follows for the administration of the said lands:—

PART I.—*Laws.*

All laws[2] for the time being in force in the districts of the Bombay Presidency specified in the third column of the said schedule shall be in force in the lands lying within the States specified in the corresponding entry in the second column which are occupied by the portions of the railways specified in the first column thereof:

Provided, first, that in the enactments as so applied, references to a Local Government shall be read as referring to the Governor of Bombay in Council: references to a High Court as referring to the Court of the [3][Commissioner of the Division in which the district of the Bombay Presidency specified in the corresponding entry in the third column of the said schedule is included]: and, except where the context or the modifications hereinafter referred to otherwise require, references to British India or a province or the territories subject to a Local Government as referring to the railway lands.

Provided, secondly, that the further modifications and restrictions set forth in the Second Schedule hereto annexed shall be made in the said enactments as so applied.

[1] The line formerly known as the Rajputana-Malwa Railway is now part of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.

[2] Footnote 3 on p. 87, *supra*, applies equally here.

[3] Substituted by Notification No. 38-I., dated the 14th January, 1925. *Gazette of India*, 1925, Pt. I, p. 74.

Provided, thirdly, that for the purpose of facilitating the application of the said enactments any Court in the railway lands may construe the provisions thereof, and any notifications, orders, rules, forms or bye-laws thereunder, with such alterations, not affecting the substance, as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before the Court.

Provided, fourthly, that the Governor of Bombay in Council may direct by what officer any authority or power under the said enactments shall be exercisable.

PART II.—*Criminal Jurisdiction.*

For the purposes of criminal jurisdiction, except in proceedings against European British subjects and persons jointly charged with European British subjects, the following arrangements shall be made, namely:—

Within the lands occupied by the Railways as aforesaid, the officers mentioned in the corresponding entries in the fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh columns of the First Schedule shall exercise, respectively—

(*a*) the powers of a Magistrate of the first class,

(*b*) the powers of a District Magistrate including all powers conferable on a District Magistrate,

(*c*) the powers of a Court of Session, and

(*d*) the powers of a High Court,

as described in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, as for the time being in force in the said lands.

PART III.—*Civil Jurisdiction.*

For the purposes of civil jurisdiction the following arrangements shall be made, namely:—

Within the lands occupied by the Railways, as aforesaid, the officers mentioned in the corresponding entries in the eighth, ninth, tenth and eleventh columns of the First Schedule shall exercise, respectively for all purposes connected with the administration of civil justice—

(*a*) The powers of a Court of Small Causes as described in the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887,

(*b*) the powers of a Subordinate Judge of the Second class as described in the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869, as in force in the said lands;

(*c*) the powers of a Subordinate Judge of the first class as so described;

(*d*) the powers of a District Judge as so described; and

(*e*) the powers of a High Court.

PART IV.

The notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 779-I. B., dated the 9th April, 1913, with all notifications amending the same, is hereby cancelled.

Provided that all civil and criminal proceedings pending on the date of this notification shall, so far as may be, be carried on as if this notification had not been issued.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Criminal Jurisdiction.				Civil Jurisdiction.			
Railway.	State.	District.	Magistrate of the first class.	District Magistrate with powers conferable under section 30 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.	Court of Session.	High Court.	Court of Small Causes.	Subordinate Judge of the first class.	District Court.	High Court.
*Kolhapur Railway.	Kolhapur Miraj (Senior).	Satara	Assistant Resident, Kolhapur.	The Resident, Kolhapur and Political Agent, Southern Maratha Country States.	The Resident, Kolhapur and Political Agent, Southern Maratha Country States.	The Commissioner, Southern Division, Bombay.	Assistant Resident, Kolhapur.	Assistant Resident, Kolhapur.	The Resident, Kolhapur, and Political Agent, Southern Maratha Country States.	The Commissioner, Southern Division, Bombay.
*Sangli Railway.	Sangli Miraj (Senior).	Belgaum	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	..	Do.	Do.
†[Chhuchhapura (Motipura) Tankhala Railway.	Naswadi	Panch Mahals	The District Deputy Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, in charge Mewas.	The Political Agent, Rewa Kantha.	The Political Agent, Rewa Kantha.	The Commissioner, Northern Division, Bombay.	The District Deputy Political Agent, Rewa Kantha.	The District Deputy Political Agent, Rewa Kantha.	The Political Agent, Rewa Kantha.	The Commissioner, Northern Division, Bombay.]

* Madras and Southern Maratha Railway System.

† Inserted by notification No. 38-I., dated the 14th January, 1925. (*Gazette of India*, 1925, Pt. I, p. 74.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

No. Title of Act.	Further modifications and restrictions.
1. The Indian Penal Code Act (XLV of 1860).	In section 75, the words "British India" shall be read as referring to British India and the Railway lands.
2. The Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861).	1. In section 1 for the first paragraph the following shall be substituted:— "The words 'Magistrate of the district' shall mean the officer exercising within the railway lands in question the powers of a District Magistrate as described in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898." (2) In section 34 for the words "road or in any open place or street or thoroughfare within the limits of any town" the words "railway lands" shall be substituted.
[1][3. The Foreigners Act, 1864 (III of 1864).]	
4. The Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869 (XIV of 1869).	(1) In section 8 for the figures and word "17 and 26" the word and figures "and 17" shall be substituted. (2) Section 26 shall be omitted.
5. The Court-fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870).	In section 19-H, sub-section (*2*) and the words "other than a High Court" in sub-section (*1*) shall be omitted.
6. The Indian Evidence Act, 1872 (I of 1872).	In sections 57, 74, 78 and 79 the words "British India" shall be read as referring to British India, the railway lands and areas outside British India under the administration of the Governor General in Council.
[2][7.] The Revenue Recovery Act, 1890 (I of 1890).	(1) In section 2 for clause (*1*) the following shall be substituted:— "(1) 'District' means any area which the Governor of Bombay in Council may so appoint." (2) For section 8 the following shall be substituted:— "8. The provisions of this Act shall apply equally to— (*a*) the recovery in the railway lands of any arrear of land revenue accruing, or sum recoverable as an arrear of land revenue and payable to a Collector or other public officer or to a local authority, in any part of British India or in any local area which is not part of British India but which is under the administration of the Governor General in Council and to which the Revenue Recovery Act, 1890, has been applied; and (*b*) the demand for the recovery in British India or in any such local area of any such arrear accruing, or sum so recoverable and payable, in the railway lands."
[2][8.] The General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897).	In section 3, clause (7), the words "British India" shall remain unmodified, but in any other enactment, where this definition would otherwise apply, the words shall be read subject to the provisions of this notification.
[2][9.] The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898).	(1) Sections 22 to 25 shall be omitted. (2) In section 30 the words from "In the territories" to "Assistant Commissioners" shall be omitted. (3) A Sessions Judge at his discretion— (*a*) may take cognizance of an offence without the accused person being committed to the Court of Session by a Magistrate and, if so, shall

[1] Substituted by Notification No. 149-I., dated the 23rd March, 1929. *Gazette of India*, 1929, Pt. I, p. 356.
[2] Re-numbered by ditto.

SECOND SCHEDULE—*contd.*

No.	Title of Act.	Further modifications and restrictions.
[1][9.]	The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898)—*contd.*	follow the procedure laid down by this Code for the trial of warrant cases by Magistrates; and (*b*) in other cases may direct that any trial before the Court of Session shall be without jury or aid of assessors. (4) A person convicted on a trial held by a District Magistrate, who also exercises the powers of a Court of Session, may appeal to the High Court: and in that case, notwithstanding anything in the Indian Limitation Act, 1908 (IX of 1908), as in force, the period of limitation for an appeal to the High Court shall be thirty days from the date of the conviction. (5) In section 503, sub-section (*1*), after the words "such attendance and" the words "if such witness resides in any area to which this Code applies or in British India" shall be inserted. (6) Nothing in the Code as applied shall be deemed to apply to proceedings against European British subjects or persons charged jointly with European British subjects.
[1][10.]	The Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899).	In section 57, for clauses (*a*) to (*e*) in sub-section (*1*) the words "to the High Court" shall be substituted and sub-section (*2*) shall be omitted.
[1][11.]	The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (V of 1908).	(1) In section 2, sub-section (*5*), section 10, and rule 49, sub-rules (*4*) and (*5*) of Order XXI in the First Schedule the words "British India" shall be read as referring to British India and the railway lands. (2) In the proviso to section 29 after the word "summonses" the words "are situate in British India or" shall be inserted. (3) For section 43 the following shall be substituted:— "43. *Execution of decrees in British Courts.*—Any decree passed by a Civil Court in British India, or by any Court established or continued by the authority of the Governor General in Council, may, if it cannot be executed within the jurisdiction of the Court by which it was passed, be executed in the manner herein provided within the jurisdiction of any Court in the railway lands." (4 In section 45 after the words "any Court" the words "situate in British India or" shall be inserted. (5) In section 78 for clause (*b*) the following shall be substituted:— "(*b*) Courts situated in British India or in any other part of the British Empire, or". (6) To rule 25 of Order V in the First Schedule the following shall be added:— "Provided that, if the defendant resides in British India, the summons may be sent for service to a Court (not being a High Court) having jurisdiction at the place where he resides: and if the Court returns the summons with an endorsement signed by the Judge or other officer of the Court that the summons has been served on the defendant in manner hereinbefore directed, such endorsement shall be deemed to be evidence of service."

[1] Re-numbered by Notification No. 149-I., dated the 23rd March, 1929. *Gazette of India*, 1929, Pt. I, p. 356.

SECOND SCHEDULE—*concld.*

No.	Title of Act.	Further modifications and restrictions.
[1][11.]	The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (V of 1908)—*contd.*	(7) The provisions of rule 48 of Order XXI in the First Schedule shall apply only to those cases in which the salary or allowances are payable in the railway lands.
[1][12.]	The Explosive Substances Act, 1908 (VI of 1908).	In section 4 for the words "British India" in each place where they occur, the word "India" shall be substituted.
[1][13.]	The Indian Limitation Act, 1908 (IX of 1908).	In section 13, the words "British India" shall be read as referring to British India and the railway lands.
[1][14.]	The Indian Registration Act, 1908 (XVI of 1908).	(1) In section 33 the words "British India" shall remain unmodified. (2) In section 39, sub-section (*1*), after the words "executing the power-of-attorney resides" in clause (*a*) and after the words "does not reside" in clause (*c*) the words "in the railway lands or" shall be added.
[1][15.]	The Whipping Act, 1909 (IV of 1909).	Section 6 shall be omitted.
[1][16.]	The Indian Lunacy Act, 1912 (IV of 1925).	(1) To section 3, sub-section (*1*), the following shall be added:— "and includes any asylum in the Presidency of Bombay which the Governor of Bombay in Council may by general or special order appoint." (2) Sections 14, 15 and 67 shall be subject to the proviso that, if a lunatic is an inhabitant of a Native State, the Magistrate or Judge, as the case may be, may make him over to the care of such State with its consent and, in the case of an order under section 67, with the consent of the person on whose application the inquisition was instituted. (3) In section 85 for the words "in any province" and "in any other province" respectively the words "in the railway lands" and "outside the railway lands" shall be substituted.
[2][17.	The Indian Soldiers Litigation Act, 1925 (IV of 1925).	Sub-section (*3*) of section 1 shall be omitted.
18.	The Indian Succession Act, 1925 (XXXIX of 1925).	(1) Sections 11 and 57 and Schedule III shall be omitted. (2) For section 382 the following section shall be substituted, namely:— "382. Where a certificate in the form of the eighth schedule to this Act has been granted by a Court having jurisdiction under the Act as applied in any area outside British India which is under the administration of the Governor General in Council; or where a certificate has been granted to a subject of or resident within a Foreign State in the Agency by a Political Agent on the production by such subject or resident of a certificate granted to him by a State Court; or where a certificate so granted has been extended; the certificate shall if it has been stamped in accordance with the provisions of the Court-fees Act, 1870, have the same effect as certificates granted or extended under this Act."]

[1] Re-numbered by notification No. 149-I., dated the 23rd March, 1929. *Gazette of India*, 1929, Pt. I, p. 356.
[2] Inserted by ditto.

[*Gazette of India*, Extraordinary, 1924, p. 395.]

Palanpur-Deesa and Rajputana-Malwa[1] *Railways.*

No. 486-I., dated the 3rd October, 1924.—Whereas the Governor General in Council has full and exclusive power and jurisdiction of every kind over the lands lying within the States specified in the second column of the First Schedule hereto annexed which are, or may hereafter be occupied by the Railways specified in the first column of the said Schedule (including the lands occupied by stations, by out-buildings and for other railway purposes), and over all persons and things whatsoever within the said lands:

In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to provide as follows for the administration of the said lands.

PART I.—*Laws.*

All laws[2] for the time being in force in the districts of the Bombay Presidency specified in the third column of the said Schedule shall be in force in the lands lying within the States specified in the corresponding entry in the second column which are occupied by the portions of the railways specified in the first column thereof:

Provided, first, that in the enactments as so applied, references to a Local Government shall be read as referring to the Agent to the Governor General in the States of Western India: references to a High Court as referring to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner in the States of Western India: and, except where the context or the modifications hereinafter referred to otherwise require, references to British India or a province or the territories subject to a Local Government as referring to the railway lands.

Provided, secondly, that the further modifications and restrictions set forth in the Second Schedule hereto annexed shall be made in the said enactments as so applied.

Provided, thirdly, that for the purpose of facilitating the application of the said enactments any Court in the railway lands may construe the provisions thereof, and any notifications, orders, rules, forms or bye-laws thereunder, with such alterations, not affecting the substance, as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before the Court.

Provided, fourthly, that the Agent to the Governor General in the States of Western India may direct by what officer any authority or power under the said enactments shall be exercisable.

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[1] *See* footnote (1) on p. 99, *supra*.

[2] Footnote 3 on p. 87, *supra*, applies here equally.

PART II.—*Criminal Jurisdiction.*

For the purposes of criminal jurisdiction, except in proceedings against European British subjects and persons jointly charged with European British subjects, the following arrangements shall be made, namely:—

Within the lands occupied by the Railway as aforesaid, the officers mentioned in the corresponding entries in the fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh columns of the First Schedule shall exercise, respectively—

(*a*) the powers of a Magistrate of the first class,

(*b*) the powers of a District Magistrate including all powers conferable on a District Magistrate,

(*c*) the powers of a Court of Session, and

(*d*) the powers of a High Court,

as described in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, as for the time being in force in the said lands.

PART III.—*Civil Jurisdiction.*

For the purposes of civil jurisdiction the following arrangements shall be made, namely:—

Within the lands occupied by the Railways, as aforesaid, the officers mentioned in the corresponding entries in the eighth, ninth, tenth and eleventh columns of the First Schedule shall exercise, respectively, for all purposes connected with the administration of civil justice—

(*a*) the powers of a Court of Small Causes as described in the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887;

(*b*) the powers of a Subordinate Judge of the second class as described in the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869, as in force in the said lands;

(*c*) the powers of a Subordinate Judge of the first class as so described;

(*d*) the powers of a District Judge as so described; and

(*e*) the powers of a High Court.

PART IV.

The notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 779-I. B., dated 9th April 1913, with all notifications amending the same, is hereby cancelled.

[1][Provided that—

(1) the Agent to the Governor General in the States of Western India shall direct whether all or any proceedings pending on the date of this Notification shall be carried on (*a*) as if this Notification had not issued, or (*b*) in accordance with this Notification;

(2) when the Agent to the Governor General directs that any such proceeding shall be carried on in accordance with this Notification, he may also direct that the previous stages of such proceeding shall be deemed for all purposes to have been taken in the Courts in which they would have been taken if this Notification had been in force when the proceeding was instituted.]

[1] Substituted by Notification No. 560-I., dated the 18th November, 1924. *Gazette of India*, 1924, Pt. I, p. 1022.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Criminal Jurisdiction.				Civil Jurisdiction.			
Railway.	State.	District.	Magistrate of the first class.	District Magistrate with powers exercisable under section 30 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.	Court of Session.	High Court.	Court of Small Causes.	Sub-Judge of the first class.	District Court.	High Court.
BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY SYSTEM.										
Palanpur-Deesa Railway.	Palanpur .	Ahmedabad .	The Deputy Political Agent, Palanpur.	The Political Agent, Palanpur.	[1][The Political Agent, Banas Kantha or the Additional Session Judge, Banas Kantha].	The Judicial Commissioner in the States of Western India.	Deputy Political Agent, Palanpur.	Deputy Political Agent, Palanpur.	The Political Agent, Palanpur, or the Additiona. District Judge, Palanpur.	The Judicial Commissioner in the States of Western India.
Rajputana-Malwa Railway.[2]	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do.	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .
Main Line.										
Sabarmati-Boho.	Baroda									

[1] Substituted by W. I. S. Agency Notification No. 39, dated the 12th May, 1925.
[2] *See* footnote (1) on p. 99, *supra*.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

No.	Title of Act.	Further modifications and restrictions.
1.	The Indian Penal Code Act (XLV of 1860).	In section 75, the words "British India" shall be read as referring to British India and the Railway lands.
2.	The Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861).	1. In section 1 for the first paragraph the following shall be substituted:— "The words 'Magistrate of the district' shall mean the officer exercising within the railway lands in question the powers of a District Magistrate as described in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898." (2) In section 34 for the words "road or in any open place or street or thoroughfare within the limits of any town" the words "railway lands" shall be substituted.
[1]*	*	*
4.	The Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869 (XIV of 1869).	(1) In section 8 for the figures and word "17 and 26" the word and figure "and 17" shall be substituted. (2) Section 26 shall be omitted.
5.	The Court-fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870).	In section 19-H, sub-section (2) and the words "other than a High Court" in sub-section (1) shall be omitted.
6.	The Indian Evidence Act, 1872 (I of 1872).	In sections 57, 74, 78 and 79 the words "British India" shall be read as referring to British India, the railway lands and areas outside British India under the administration of the Governor General in Council.
[1]*	*	*
[1]*	*	*
9.	The Revenue Recovery Act, 1890 (I of 1890).	(1) In section 2 for clause (1) the following shall be substituted:— "(1) 'District' means any area which the Agent to the Governor General in States of Western India may so appoint." (2) For section 8 the following shall be substituted:— "8. The provisions of this Act shall apply equally to— (a) the recovery in the railway lands of any arrear of land revenue accruing, or sum recoverable as an arrear of land revenue and payable to a Collector or other public officer or to a local authority, in any part of British India or in any local area which is not part of British India but which is under the administration of the Governor General in Council and to which the Revenue Recovery Act, 1890, has been applied; and (b) the demand for the recovery in British India or in any such local area of any such arrear accruing, or sum so recoverable and payable, in the railway lands."
10.	The General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897).	In section 3, clause (7), the words "British India" shall remain unmodified, but in any other enactment, where this definition would otherwise apply, the words shall be read subject to the provisions of this notification.
11.	The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898).	(1) Sections 22 to 25 shall be omitted. (2) In section 30 the words from "In the territories" to "Assistant Commissioners" shall be omitted.

[1] Omitted by Notification No. 359-I., dated the 14th July, 1926. *Gazette of India*. 1926, Pt. I, p. 807.

SECOND SCHEDULE—*contd.*

No.	Title of Act.	Further modifications and restrictions.
11.	The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898)—*contd.*	(3) A Sessions Judge at his discretion— (*a*) may take cognizance of an offence without the accused person being committed to the Court of Session by a Magistrate and, if so, shall follow the procedure laid down by this Code for the trial of warrant cases by Magistrates; and (*b*) in other cases may direct that any trial before the Court of Session shall be without jury or aid of assessors. (4) A person convicted on a trial held by a District Magistrate, who also exercises the powers of a Court of Session, may appeal to the High Court: and in that case, notwithstanding anything in the Indian Limitation Act, 1908 (IX of 1908), as in force, the period of limitation for an appeal to the High Court shall be thirty days from the date of the conviction. (5) In section 503, sub-section (*1*), after the words " such attendance and " the words " if such witness resides in any area to which this Code applies or in British India " shall be inserted. (6) Nothing in the Code as applied shall be deemed to apply to proceedings against European British subjects or persons charged jointly with European British subjects.
12.	The Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899)	In section 57, for clauses (*a*) to (*e*) in sub-section (*1*) the words " to the High Court " shall be substituted and sub-section (*2*) shall be omitted.
13.	The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (V of 1908)	(1) In section 2, sub-section (*5*), section 10, and rule 49, sub-rules (*4*) and (*5*) of Order XXI in the First Schedule the words " British India " shall be read as referring to British India and the railway lands. (2) In the proviso to section 29 after the words " summonses " the words " are situate in British India or " shall be inserted. (3) For section 43 the following shall be substituted:— " 43. *Execution of decrees in British Courts.*—Any decree passed by a Civil Court in British India, or by any Court established or continued by the authority of the Governor General in Council, may, if it cannot be executed within the jurisdiction of the Court by which it was passed, be executed in the manner herein provided within the jurisdiction of any Court in the railway lands." (4) In section 45 after the words " any Court " the words " situate in British India or " shall be inserted. (5) In section 78 for clause (*b*) the following shall be substituted:— " (*b*) Courts situated in British India or in any other part of the British Empire, or ". (6) To rule 25 of Order V in the First Schedule the following shall be added:— " Provided that, if the defendant resides in British India, the summons may be sent for service to a Court (not being a High Court) having jurisdiction at the place where he resides: and if the Court returns the summons with an endorsement signed by the Judge or other officer of the Court that the summons has been served on the defendant in manner hereinbefore directed, such en-

SECOND SCHEDULE—*contd.*

No.	Title of Act.	Further modifications and restrictions.
		dorsement shall be deemed to be evidence of service."
13.	The Code of Civil Procedure 1908 (V of 1908 (V of 1908)—*contd.*	(7) The provisions of rule 48 of Order XXI in the First Schedule shall apply only to those cases in which the salary or allowances are payable in the railway lands.
14.	The Explosive Substances Act, 1908 (VI of 1908).	In section 4 for the words "British India" in each place where they occur, the word "India" shall be substituted.
15.	The Indian Limitation Act, 1908 (IX of 1908).	In section 13, the words "British India" shall be read as referring to British India and the railway lands.
16.	The Indian Registration Act, 1908 (XVI of 1908).	(1) In section 33 the words "British India" shall remain unmodified. (2) In section 33, sub-section (*1*), after the words "executing the power-of-attorney resides" in clause (*a*) and after the words "does not reside" in clause (*c*) the words "in the railway lands or" shall be added.
17.	The Whipping Act, 1909 (IV of 1909).	Section 6 shall be omitted.
18.	The Indian Lunacy Act, 1912 (IV of 1912).	(1) To section 3, sub-section (*1*), the following shall be added:— "and includes any asylum in the Presidency of Bombay which the Agent to the Governor General in the Western India States Agency may by general or special order appoint." (2) Sections 14, 15 and 67 shall be subject to the proviso that, if a lunatic is an inhabitant of a Native State, the Magistrate or Judge, as the case may be, may make him over to the care of such State with its consent and, in the case of an order under section 67, with the consent of the person on whose application the inquisition was instituted. (3) In section 85 for the words "in any province" and "in any other province" respectively the words "in the railway lands" and "outside the railway lands" shall be substituted.
[1][19.	The Indian Succession Act, 1925 (XXXIX of 1925).	(1) Sections 11 and 57 and Schedule III shall be omitted. (2) For section 382 the following section shall be substituted, namely:— "382. Where a certificate in the form of the eighth schedule to this Act has been granted by a Court having jurisdiction under the Act in British India, or under the Act as applied in any area outside British India which is under the administration of the Governor General in Council; or where a certificate has been granted to a subject of or resident within a Foreign State in the Agency by a Political Agent on the production by such subject or resident of a certificate granted to him by a State Court; or where a certificate so granted has been extended; the certificate shall if it has been stamped in accordance with the provisions of the Court-fees Act, 1870, have the same effect as certificates granted or extended under this Act."]

[1] Inserted by Notification No. 359-I., dated the 14th July, 1926. *Gazette of India*, 1926, Pt. I, p. 807.

[*Gazette of India*, 1924, Extraordinary, p. 398.]

I.—Orders under Acts of the Governor General in Council and of the Indian Legislature.

See the Orders under the corresponding heading relating to Bombay States[1] (Kolhapur, Sangli, Miraj and Naswadi), Western India States[2] (Palanpur) and Baroda[3] as the case may be, and the following notification:—

INDIAN STAMP ACT, 1899.

Remission of duty in British India on instruments executed and properly stamped in the railway lands.

[4]*No. 3616-Exc., dated the 16th July, 1909.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9, clause (*a*), of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit the duties chargeable in respect of instruments of the classes hereinafter described:—

* * * * * *

31. Instrument executed in the areas mentioned in the schedule hereto attached in respect of which the stamp duty with which it is chargeable, under the stamp law for the time being in force in the said areas, has been paid in accordance with the said law.

SCHEDULE.

* * * * * *

[5]10. Railway lands in the Baroda State and in States in the political control of the Government of Bombay [6][or within the political charge of the Agent to the Governor General in the States of Western India], over which jurisdiction has been ceded to the British Government and to which the provisions of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, have been applied.

[*Gazette of India*, 1909, Pt. I, p. 597.]

[1] Vol. VII, p. 70.
[2] Vol. II, p. 161.
[3] Vol. II, p. 2.
[4] For similar remissions in administered areas under British jurisdiction *see* the notifications under the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, as applied to the various administered areas.
[5] Added by notification No. 246-F., dated the 28th February, 1913. *Gazette of India*, 1913, Pt. I, p. 169.
[6] Inserted by notification No. 471-I., dated the 3rd October, 1924. *Gazette of India*, 1924, Extraordinary, p. 351.

II.—Orders relating to Courts.

Execution of capital sentences in British India.

No. 1431-I., dated the 27th April, 1893.—Printed in Appendix XIX.

No. 4220, dated the 3rd July, 1895.—Printed Vol. VII, p. 83.

Criminal law and procedure of British India applicable to British subjects in Indian States.

No. 1863-I. A., dated the 13th May, 1904.—Printed in Appendix IV.

Jurisdiction of the High Court at Bombay over European British subjects.

No. 580-D., dated the 26th January, 1917.—Printed in Appendix IV.

Justices of the Peace to commit for trial to the High Court having jurisdiction.

No. 582-D., dated the 26th January, 1917.—Printed in Appendix IV.

Justices of the Peace invested with powers of Magistrates of the first class and to hold inquests.

No. [illegible]19-D., dated the 16th January, 1917.—Printed in Appendix IV.

Appointments of Justices of the Peace for—(a) Kolhapur, Sangli and Miraj.

No. 2223-I., dated the 29th June, 1886.—Printed Vol. VII, page 85.

(b) Naswadi (Rewa Kantha).

No. 4971-I., dated the 18th December, 1888.—Printed Vol. VII, page 85.

(c) Palanpur.

No. 55-I., dated the 25th January, 1927.—Printed Vol. II, page 176.

(d) Baroda.

No. 617-I., dated the 22nd December, 1924.—Printed Vol. II, page 1.

Constitution of Civil and Criminal Courts, except for the trial of European British subjects or persons jointly charged with such subjects.

No. 485-I., dated the 3rd October, 1924.—Printed *supra*, page 95.

No. 486-I., dated the 3rd October, 1924.—Printed *supra*, page 99.

List of Courts established or continued by the Governor General in Council, including the Civil Courts of these Railways, to which Courts in British India may send [1]decrees for execution.

No. 786-I. B., dated the 9th April, 1913.—Printed in Appendix XXI-A.

No. 787-I. B., dated the 9th April, 1913.—Printed in Appendix XXI-A.

No. 477-I., dated the 3rd October, 1924.—Printed in Appendix XXI-A.

Service of summonses and execution of decrees of the Civil Courts of these Railways by Civil Courts of the Baroda and Mysore States.

No. 398-I. B., dated the 25th February, 1910.—Printed in Appendix XXI-C.

No. 2622-I. B., dated the 24th December, 1912.—Printed in Appendix XXI-C.

No. 2623-I. B., dated the 24th December, 1912.—Printed in Appendix XXI-C.

Remission of fees chargeable on Baroda decrees.

No. 2266-I. B., dated the 11th October, 1916.—Printed Vol. II, p. 14.

Service and execution by the Civil Courts of these Railways of summonses and decrees—(a) of Civil or Revenue Courts in British India; (b) of other Courts established or continued by the Governor General in Council; (c) of certain Courts of Indian States.

No. 322-I., dated the 15th May, 1929.—Printed in Appendix XXI-A.

Service of summonses and execution of decrees of the Civil Courts of these Railways[2] by other Courts established or continued by the Governor General in Council.

No. 322-I., dated the 15th May, 1929.—Printed in Appendix XXI-A.

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[1] As regards summonses *see* rule 26 (*a*) of Order V of the first schedule of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (V of 1908), read with clause (*1*) of notification No. 322-I., dated the 15th May, 1929. Printed in Appendix XXI-A.

[2] These Courts may send their summonses and decrees to Courts in British India for service and execution *see* sections 29 and 43 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (V of 1908).

Railways in Kathiawar.

C. The Railways in Kathiawar exhibit this difference that, whereas jurisdicion has been fully ceded over most lines, in some[1] instances the cession of civil jurisdiction is restricted. This accounts for certain restrictions in the Acts applied to, and in the powers of the Civil Courts established for, the various lines. But otherwise the arrangements are the same throughout.

The following British enactments are in force:—

I.—Statutes.[2]

II.—Acts of the Governor General in Council and of the Indian Legislature.—*See* Appendix II.

III.—Orders under Statutes.

5 and 6 Geo. V. c. 61. *No. 580-D., dated the 26th January, 1917.*—Printed in Appendix IV.

53 and 54 Vict., c. 37. [3]The Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902.—*See* Appendix I.

IV.—Orders under Acts of the Governor General in Council and of the Indian Legislature.

BOMBAY LAND CUSTOMS ACT, 1857.

Customs Stations and Routes for passage of goods by land between Kathiawar States and British India.

No. 9295/24, dated the 28th November, 1927.—Printed Vol. II, page 161.

No. 9295 (a)/24, dated the 28th November, 1927.—Printed Vol. II, page 161.

INDIAN DIVORCE ACT, 1869.

Judicial Commissioner in the Western India States Agency appointed District Judge for the purposes of the Act.

No. 474-I., dated the 3rd October, 1924.—Printed Vol. II, page 162.

[1] *See* footnote 4 on p. 87, *supra*.
[2] Not enumerated, *see* Preface to this edition, paragraph 4.
[3] For delegation of powers under this Order in Council to the Governor of Bombay in Council, *see* notification No. 2859-I. A., dated the 19th June, 1903 (printed Vol. VII, p. 68). For similar delegation to the Agent to the Governor General in the States of Western India, *see* notification No. 472-I., dated the 3rd October, 1924 (printed Vol. II, p. 158).

INDIAN CHRISTIAN MARRIAGE ACT, 1872.

Appointment of Marriage Registrar licensed to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians.

No. 88, dated the 29th September, 1928.—Printed Vol. II, p. 163.

Fees and Rules.

No. 89, dated the 29th September, 1928.—Printed Vol. II, p. 164.

Delegation of powers to Agent to the Governor General in the States of Western India.

No. 493-I., dated the 24th August, 1928.—Printed Vol. II, p. 165.

INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878.

Exemption of certain persons from certain prohibitions and directions contained in the Act. Rules regarding the export of arms and ammunition from, and their import into, British India.[1]

No. F. 829-I-22, dated the 3rd November, 1923 (The Indian Arms Rules, 1924).—Printed in Appendix XXIII.

BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES REGISTRATION ACT, 1886.

Officers appointed Registrars of Births and Deaths, and the Registrar-General, Bombay, appointed Registrar-General.

No. 481-I., dated the 3rd October, 1924.—Printed Vol. II, p. 168.

Fees and rules.

No. 1173, dated the 19th July, 1888.—Printed in Appendix VI.

INDIAN STAMP ACT, 1899.

[1]*Remission of duty in British India on instruments executed and properly stamped in the railway lands.*

[2]*No. 3616-Exc., dated the 6th July, 1909.*—Printed *supra*, p. 113.

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[1] *See* footnote 3 on p. 25 *supra*.

[2] As amended by notification No. 471-I., dated the 3rd October, 1924. *Gazette of India*, Extraordinary, 1924, p. 351.

INDIAN FOREIGN MARRIAGE ACT, 1903.

Fees.

No. 341, dated the 11th August, 1904.—Printed in Appendix VII.

INDIAN UNIVERSITIES ACT, 1904.

Inclusion of Kathiawar in the territorial limits of Bombay University.

No. 717, dated the 20th August, 1904.—Printed in Appendix IX.

OFFICIAL TRUSTEES ACT, 1913.

Inclusion of States containing these railway lands in the Presidency of Bombay for purposes of the Act.

No. 1450-D., dated the 19th March, 1914.—Printed in Appendix XII.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S ACT, 1913.

Inclusion of States containing these railway lands in the Presidency of Bombay for purposes of the Act. Exercise of the powers and duties of a District Judge under the Act.

No. 1149-D., dated the 19th March, 1914.—Printed in Appendix XIII.

No. 3542-I., dated the 27th August, 1891.—Printed in Appendix XIII.

INDIAN INCOME-TAX ACT, 1922.

Officers appointed to exercise duties under the Act.

No. 52, dated the 8th July, 1925.—Printed Vol. II, p. 172.

V.—Acts locally applied.

Indian Railways Act, 1890, and Indian Railway Board Act, 1905, applied to all Railways in Kathiawar.

No. 3524-I., dated the 5th September, 1889.—Printed in Appendix XXII.

No. 784-I. B., dated the 9th April, 1913.—Printed in Appendix XXII.

Application of enactments to the Railways in Kathiawar over which there is full cession of jurisdiction.

No. 487-I., dated the 3rd October, 1924.—Whereas the Governor General in Council has full and exclusive power and jurisdiction of every kind over the railway lands specified in notification[1] No. 483-I., dated the 10th April, 1924, and over all persons and things whatsoever within the said lands:

In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 781-I. B., dated the 9th April, 1913, and of all notifications amending the same the Governor General in Council is pleased to apply to the said lands (hereinafter styled "the Railway Lands") the enactments specified in the Schedule hereto annexed, in so far as the same may be applicable thereto and subject to any amendments to which the enactments are for the time being subject in British India.

Provided, first, that in the enactments as so applied, references to a Local Government or to the Chief Controlling Revenue authority shall be read as referring to the Agent to the Governor General in the States of Western India: reference to a High Court as referring to the Judicial Commissioner in the States of Western India; and except where the context or the modifications hereinafter referred to otherwise require, references to British India or a Province or the territories subject to a Local Government as referring to the Railway Lands.

Provided, secondly, that the further modifications and restrictions set forth in the said Schedule shall be made in the said enactments as so applied.

Provided, thirdly, that for the purpose of facilitating the application of the said enactments any Court in the Railway Lands may construe the provisions thereof, and any notifications, orders, rules, forms or bye-laws thereunder, with such alterations, not affecting the sub-

[1] Printed *infra*, p. 133.

stance, as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before the Court.

Provided, fourthly, that the Agent to the Governor General may direct by what officer any authority or power under the said enactments shall be exercisable.

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[1]* * * SCHEDULE.

No. Enactments applied.	Further modifications and restrictions.
1. The Interest Act, 1839 (XXXII of 1839).	......
2. The Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860).	In section 75 the words "British India" shall be read as referring to British India and the Railway Lands.
3. The Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861).	(1) The Act shall apply only to the lands occupied by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway. (2) In section 1 for the first paragraph the following shall be substituted:— "The words 'Magistrate of the district' shall mean the officer exercising within the railway lands in question the powers of a District Magistrate as described in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898." (3) In section 34 for the words "road or in any open place or street or thoroughfare within the limits of any town" the words "railway lands" shall be substituted.
4. [2][The Foreigners Act, 1864 (III of 1864).]	......
5. The Court-fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870).	(1) In section 19-H., sub-section (2) and the words "other than a High Court" in sub-section (1) shall be omitted. (2) In the first schedule the following shall be added:— "16. Application for the exercise of revisional jurisdiction under section 115 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, or section 25 of the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887. — When the amount or value of the subject matter in dispute does not exceed twenty-five rupees. — Two rupees. When such amount or value exceeds twenty-five rupees. — The fee leviable on a memorandum of appeal."
6. The Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871).	......
7. The Indian Evidence Act, 1872 (I of 1872).	In sections 57, 74, 78 and 79 the words "British India" shall be read as referring to British India the Railway Lands and areas outside British India under the administration of the Governor-General in Council.

[1] Omitted by notification No. 150-I., dated the 23rd March, 1929. *Gazette of India*, 1929, Pt. I, p. 356.
[2] Inserted by ditto.

SCHEDULE—*contd.*

No. Enactments applied.	Further modifications and restrictions.
8. The Indian Contract Act, 1872 (IX of 1872).	......
9. The Indian Oaths Act, 1873 (X of 1873).	......
10. The Indian Majority Act, 1875 (IX of 1875).	......
[1][11.] The Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884).	Section 18, sub-sections (*1*), (*2*), (*3*) and (*4*), shall be omitted.
[1][12.] The Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885).	......
[1][13.] The Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887 (IX of 1887).	......
[1][14.] The Police Act, 1888 (III of 1888).	The Act shall apply only to the lands occupied by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway
[1][15.] The Revenue Recovery Act, 1890 (I of 1890).	(*1*) In section 2 for clause (*1*) the following shall be substituted.— " (*1*) 'District' means any area which the Agent to the Governor General may so appoint." (*2*) For section 8 the following shall be substituted:— " 8. The provisions of this Act shall apply equally to— (*a*) the recovery in the railway lands of any arrear of land revenue accruing, or sum recoverable as an arrear of land revenue and payable to a Collector or other public officer or to a local authority, in any part of British India or in any local area which is not part of British India but which is under the administration of the Governor General in Council and to which the Revenue Recovery Act, 1890, has been applied; and (*b*) the demand for the recovery in British India or in any such local area of any such arrear accruing, or sum so recoverable and payable, in the railway lands "
[1][16.] The Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897).	......
[1][17.] The General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897).	In section 3, clause (7), the words " British India " shall remain unmodified, but in any other enactment, where this definition would otherwise apply, the words shall be read subject to the provisions of this notification.
[1][18.] The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898).	(*1*) In section 9, sub-section (*3*), after the words " such Courts " the words " and the Agent to the Governor General in the States of Western India may so appoint Additional Sessions Judges in respect to particular cases " shall be added. (*2*) Sections 22 to 25 shall be omitted. (*3*) In section 30 the words from " In the territories " to " Assistant Commissioners " shall be omitted. (*4*) Trials before the Court of Session shall, except as provided by Chapter XXXIII, be with the aid of assessors of whom three or more shall be

[1] Re-numbered by notification No. 150-I., dated the 23rd March, 1929. *Gazette of India*, 1929, Pt. I, p. 356.

SCHEDULE—*contd.*

No. Enactments applied.	Further modifications and restrictions.
18. The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898)—*contd.*	chosen, as the Judge thinks fit from a list prepared as may be directed by the Local Government.

(5) In section 309, sub-section (1) after the words "aid of assessors" the words "in which the accused is an European or American" shall be inserted.

(6) After section 309 the following shall be inserted:—

"309-A. (1) When in a case tried with the aid of assessors, in which the accused is not an European or American, the case for the defence and the prosecutor's reply (if any) are concluded, the Judge may sum up the evidence for the prosecution and defence and after laying down the law by which the Court is to be guided shall then record his own opinion, and that of each of the assessors thereon, and as to the sentence if any, to be passed. The majority of the said opinions, or if they are equally divided the opinion which the Judge supports, shall be the finding of the Court.

(2) If the Judge does not think it necessary to express disagreement with the finding, he shall give judgment, and if the accused is convicted shall pass sentence on him, accordingly.

(3) If the Judge disagrees with the finding and is clearly of opinion that it is necessary for the ends of justice to submit the case to the High Court, he shall submit the case accordingly together with the opinions recorded thereon.

(4) Whenever the Judge submits a case under this section, he shall suspend judgment and may either remand the accused to custody or admit him to bail.

(5) In dealing with the case so submitted the High Court may exercise any of the powers which it may exercise on appeal, and subject thereto it shall, after considering the entire evidence and after giving due weight to the opinions of the Sessions Judge and the assessors, acquit or convict the accused of any offence of which the Court of Sessions could have convicted him upon the charge as framed, and if it convicts him may pass such sentence as might have been passed by the Court of Session.

(7) To section 423 the following shall be added:—

"(3) Every order of a Sessions Judge on an appeal from a sentence or order of a District Magistrate shall be subject to confirmation by the High Court: and the High Court, when such an order is submitted, may either confirm the same with or without further enquiry or pass any other order which the Court of Session could have passed.

(8) Sub-section (4) of section 526 shall be omitted.

(9) In section 503, sub-section (1), after the words "such attendance and" the words "if such witness resides in any area to which this Code applies or in British India" shall be inserted.

SCHEDULE—*contd.*

No. Enactments applied.	Further modifications and restrictions.
18. The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898)—*concld.*	(*10*) Nothing in the Code as applied shall be deemed to apply to proceedings against European British subjects or persons charged jointly with European British subjects.
[1][19.] The Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898).	......
[1][20.] The Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899).	(*1*) In section 57, sub-section (*1*), after clause (*e*), the following clause shall be added:— (*f*) If it arises in the Railway lands,—to the Judicial Commissioner in the States of Western India. (*2*) Sub-section (*2*) of section 57 shall be omitted.
[2]* * *	......
[1][21.] The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (V of 1908).	(*1*) In section 2, sub-section (*5*), section 10 and rule 49, sub-rules (*4*) and (*5*), of Order XXI, in the First Schedule the words "British India" shall be read as referring to British India and the railway lands. (*2*) In the proviso to section 29 after the word "summonses" the words "are situate in British India or" shall be inserted. (*3*) For section 43 the following shall be substituted:— "43. *Execution of decrees of British Courts.*—Any decree passed by a Civil Court in British India or by any Court established or continued by the authority of the Governor General in Council, may, if it cannot be executed within the jurisdiction of the Court by which it was passed be executed in the manner herein provided within the jurisdiction of any Court in the railway lands." (*4*) In section 45 after the words "any Court" the words "situate in British India or" shall be inserted. (*5*) In section 78 for clause (*b*) the following shall be substituted:— "Courts situate in British India or in any part of the British Empire, or". [3]* * * * * * * (*7*) To rule 25 of Order V in the First Schedule the following shall be added:— "Provided that, if the defendant resides in British India, the summons may be sent for service to a Court (not being a High Court) having jurisdiction at the place where he resides; and if the Court returns the summons with an endorsement signed by the Judge or other officer of the Court that the summons has been served on the defendant in manner hereinbefore directed, such endorsement shall be deemed to be evidence of service." (*8*) The provisions of rule 48 of Order XXI in the First Schedule shall apply only to those cases in which the salary or allowances are payable in the railway lands.

[1] Re-numbered by notification No. 150-I, dated the 23rd March, 1929. *Gazette of India*, 1929, Pt. I, p. 356.
[2] Omitted by ditto.
[3] Omitted by notification No. 377-I., dated the 26th July, 1926. *Gazette of India*, 1926, Pt. I, p. 863.

SCHEDULE—*contd.*

No. Enactments applied.	Further modifications and restrictions.
[2][22.] The Explosive Substances Act, 1908 (VI of 1908).	In section 4 for the words "British India" in each place where they occur, the word "India" shall be substituted.
[1][23.] The Indian Limitation Act, 1908 (IX of 1908).	(1) In section 13, the words "British India" shall be read as referring to British India and the States in Western India including the railway lands. (2) In article 150 in the First Schedule for the words "seven" the words 'twenty-one' shall be substituted.
[1][24.] The Indian Registration Act, 1908 (XVI of 1908).	(1) In section 33 the words "British India" shall remain unmodified. (2) In section 33, sub-section (1), after the words "executing the power-of-attorney resides" in clause (a) and after the words "does not reside" in clause (c), the words "in the railway lands or" shall be added.
[1][25.] The Whipping Act, 1909 (IV of 1909).	Section 6 shall be omitted.
[1][26.] The Indian Lunacy Act, 1912 (IV of 1912.)	(1) For clause (3) of section 3 the following shall be substituted, namely "District Court means a Civil Court of original jurisdiction empowered by the Governor General in Council to perform the functions of a District Court under this Act." (2) For clause (6) of section 3 the following shall be substituted, namely:— 'Magistrate' means a District Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class empowered by the Governor General in Council to perform the functions of a Magistrate under this Act. (3) Sections 14, 15 and 67 shall be subject to the proviso that, if a lunatic is an inhabitant of a State in India, the Magistrate or Judge, as the case may be, may make him over to the care of such State with its consent and, in the case of an order under section 67 with the consent of the person on whose application the inquisition was instituted. (4) Sections 22 and 85 shall be omitted.
[3][27. The Provincial Insolvency Act, 1920 (V of 1920).	Every Subordinate Judge of the first class shall exercise the jurisdiction of a District Court under the Act.
28. The Indian Soldiers Litigation Act, 1925 (IV of 1925).	Sub-section (3) of section 1 shall be omitted.]
[2][[1][29.] The Indian Succession Act, 1925 (XXXIX of 1925).	(1) Sections 11 and 57 and Schedule III shall be omitted. (2) For section 382 the following section shall be substituted, namely:— "382. Where a certificate in the form of the eighth Schedule to this Act has been granted by a Court having jurisdiction under the Act in British India, or under the Act as applied in any area outside British India which is under the Administration of the Governor General in Council; or where a certificate has

[1] Re-numbered by Notification No. 150-I., dated the 23rd March, 1929. *Gazette of India*, 1929, Pt. I, p. 356.
[2] Inserted by ditto.
[3] Inserted by notification No. 361-I., dated the 14th July, 1926. *Gazette of India*, 1926, Pt. I, p. 808.

SCHEDULE—*concld.*

No. Enactments applied.	Further modifications and restrictions.
29. The Indian Succession Act, 1925 (XXXIX of 1925)—*contd.*	been granted to a subject of or resident within a Foreign State in the Agency by a Political Agent on the production by such subject or resident of a certificate granted to him by a State Court; or where a certificate so granted has been extended; the certificate shall if it has been stamped in accordance with the provisions of the Court Fees Act, 1870, have the same effect as certificates granted or extended under this Act."]

Acts of the Governor of Bombay in Council.

[1][1.] The Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act, 1887 (IV of 1887).	For the second and third paragraphs of section 1 the following shall be substituted:— "It extends to the railway lands except such local areas as the Governor in Council may, from time to time, by notification in the Western India States Agency Gazette, exclude from its operation."

[*Gazette of India*, 1924, Extraordinary, p. 402.]

Application of enactments to the Railways in Kathiawar over which there is not complete cession of civil jurisdiction.

No. 488-I. dated the 3rd October, 1924.—Whereas the Governor General in Council has full and exclusive criminal jurisdiction and certain civil jurisdiction within the railway lands specified in notification No. 484-I.,[2] dated the 3rd October, 1924:

In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 783-I. B., dated the 9th April, 1913, and of all notifications amending the same, the Governor General in Council is pleased to apply to the said lands (hereinafter styled "the railway lands"), the enactments specified in the Schedule hereto annexed in so far as the same may be applicable thereto and subject to any amendments to which the enactments are for the time being subject in British India.

Provided, first, that in the enactments as so applied references to a Local Government shall be read as referring to the Agent to the Governor General in the States of Western India: references to a High Court as referring to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner in the said States: and, except where the context or the modifications hereinafter referred to otherwise require, references to British India or a

[1] Re-numbered by notification No. 150-I., dated the 23rd March, 1929. *Gazette of India*, 1929, Pt. I, p. 356.
[2] Printed *infra*, p. 139.

province or the territories subject to a Local Government as referring to the railway lands.

Provided, secondly, that the further modifications and restrictions set forth in the said Schedule shall be made in the said enactments as so applied.

Provided, thirdly, that for the purpose of facilitating the application of the said enactments any Court in the railway lands may construe the provisions thereof, and any notifications, orders, rules, forms or bye-laws thereunder, with such alterations, not affecting the substance, as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before the Court.

Provided, fourthly, that the Agent to the Governor General in the States of Western India may direct by what officer any authority or power under the said enactments shall be exercisable.

SCHEDULE.

<table>
<tr><th>No. Enactments applied.</th><th colspan="3">Further modifications and restrictions.</th></tr>
<tr><td>1. The Interest Act, 1839 (XXXII of 1839).</td><td colspan="3">......</td></tr>
<tr><td>2. The Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860).</td><td colspan="3">In section 75 the words "British India" shall be read as referring to British India and the railway lands.</td></tr>
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<tr><td>[2][4.] The Court Fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870).</td><td colspan="3">In the first schedule the following shall be added:—</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>"16. Application for the exercise of revisional jurisdiction under section 115 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, or section 25 of the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1897.</td><td>When the amount or value of the subject matter in dispute does not exceed twenty-five rupees.</td><td>Two rupees.</td></tr>
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<tr><td>[2][5.] The Cattle-Trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871).</td><td colspan="3">......</td></tr>
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<tr><td>[2][9.] The Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884).</td><td colspan="3">Section 18, sub-sections (*1*), (*2*), (*3*) and (*4*), shall be omitted.</td></tr>
</table>

[1] Inserted by notification No. 151-I., dated the 23rd March, 1929. *Gazette of India*, 1929, Pt. I, p. 357.

[2] Re-numbered by ditto.

SCHEDULE—*contd.*

No. Enactments applied.	Further modifications and restrictions.
[1][10.] The Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885).	......
[1][11.] The Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887 (IX of 1887).	......
[2][[1][12.] The Police Act, 1888 (III of 1888).]	......
[1][13.] The Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897).	....
[1][14.] The General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897).	In section 3, clause (7), the words "British India" will remain unmodified, but in any other enactment, where this definition would otherwise apply, the words shall be read subject to the provisions of this notification.
[1][15.] The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898)	(1) In section 9, sub-section (3), after the words "such Courts" the words "and the Judicial Commissioner in the States of Western India may so appoint Additional Sessions Judges in respect to particular cases" shall be added. (2) Sections 22 to 25 shall be omitted. (3) In section 30 the words from "In the territories" to "Assistant Commissioners" shall be omitted. (4) Trials before the Court of Session shall, except as provided by Chapter XXXIII, be with the aid of assessors of whom three or more shall be chosen, as the Judge thinks fit from a list prepared as may be directed by the Agent to the Governor General. (5) In section 309, sub-section (1), after the words "aid of assessors" the words "in which the accused is an European or American" shall be inserted. (6) After section 309 the following shall be inserted:— "309-A. (1) When in a case tried with the aid of assessors, in which the accused is not an European or American, the case for the defence and the prosecutor's reply (if any) are concluded, the Judge may sum up the evidence for the prosecution and defence and after laying down the law by which the Court is to be guided shall then record his own opinion, and that of each of the assessors thereon, and as to the sentence, if any, to be passed. The majority of the said opinions, or if they are equally divided the opinion which the Judge supports, shall be the finding of the Court. (2) If the Judge does not think it necessary to express disagreement with the finding, he shall give judgment, and if the accused is convicted shall pass sentence on him accordingly. (3) If the Judge disagrees with the finding and is clearly of opinion that it is necessary for the ends of justice to submit the case to the High Court, he shall submit the case accordingly together with the opinions recorded thereon.

[1] Re-numbered by notification No. 151-I., dated the 23rd March, 1929. *Gazette of India*, 1929, Pt. I, p. 357.
[2] Inserted by notification No. 589-I., dated the 31st October, 1928. *Gazette of India*, 1928, Pt. I, p. 952.

SCHEDULE—*contd.*

No.	Enactments applied.	Further modifications and restrictions.
[1][15.]	The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898)—*contd.*	(*4*) Whenever the Judge submits a case under this section, he shall suspend judgment and may either remand the accused to custody or admit him to bail. (*5*) In dealing with the case so submitted the High Court may exercise any of the powers which it may exercise on appeal, and subject thereto it shall, after considering the entire evidence and after giving due weight to the opinions of the Sessions Judge and the assessors, acquit or convict the accused of any offence of which the Court of Sessions could have convicted him upon the charge as framed, and if it convicts him may pass such sentence as might have been passed by the Court of Session.". (7) To section 423 the following shall be added:— "(*3*) Every order of a Sessions Judge on an appeal from a sentence or order of a District Magistrate shall be subject to confirmation by the High Court: and the High Court, when such an order is submitted, may either confirm the same with or without further enquiry or pass any other order which the Court of Session could have passed. (*8*) Sub-section (*4*) of section 526 shall be omitted. (*9*) In section 503, sub-section (*1*) after the words "such attendance and" the words "if such witness resides in any area to which the Code applies or in British India" shall be inserted. (*10*) Nothing in the Code as applied shall be deemed to apply to proceedings against European British subjects or persons charged jointly with European British subjects.
[1][16.]	The Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898).	......
[2]*	* * *	
[1][17.]	The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (V of 1908).	(*1*) In section 2, sub-section (*5*), section 10 and rule 49, sub-rules (*4*) and (*5*) of Order XXI in the First Schedule the words "British India" shall be read as referring to British India and the railway lands. (*2*) In the proviso to section 29 after the word "summonses" the words "are situate in British India or" shall be inserted. (*3*) Section 43 shall be omitted. (*4*) In section 45 after the words "any Court" the words "situate in British India or" shall be inserted. (*5*). In section 78 for clause (*b*) the following shall be substituted:— "(*b*) Courts situate in British India or in any other port of the British Empire, or". [3]* * * * * (7) To rule 25 of Order V in the First Schedule the following shall be added:— "Provided that if the defendant resides in British India, the summons may be sent for service to a Court (not being a High Court)

[1] Re-numbered by notification No. 151-I., dated the 23rd March, 1929. *Gazette of India*, 1929, Pt. I, p. 357.
[2] Omitted by ditto.
[3] Omitted by notification No. 378-I., dated the 26th July, 1926. *Gazette of India*, 1926, Pt. I, p. 863.

SCHEDULE.—*concld.*

No.	Enactments applied.	Further modifications and restrictions.
[1][17.]	The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (V of 1908)—*contd.*	having jurisdiction at the place where he resides: and if the Court returns the summons with an endorsement signed by the Judge or other officer of the Court that the summons has been served on the defendant in manner hereinbefore directed, such endorsement shall be deemed to be evidence of service." (8) The provision of rule 48 of Order XXI in the First Schedule shall apply only to those cases in which the salary or allowances are payable in the railway lands.
[1][18.]	The Explosive Substances Act, 1908 (VI of 1908).	In section 4 for the words "British India," in both places where they occur, the word "India" shall be substituted.
[1][19.]	The Indian Limitation Act, 1908 (IX of 1908).	(*1*) In section 13, the words "British India" shall be read as referring to British India and the States in Western India including the railway lands. (*2*) In Article 150 in the First Schedule for the word "Seven" the word "Twenty-one" shall be substituted.
[1][20.]	The Whipping Act, 1909 (IV of 1909).	Section 6 shall be omitted.
[1][21.]	The Indian Lunacy Act, 1912 (IV of 1912).	(*1*) For clause (*3*) of section 3 the following shall be substituted, namely:— "District Court means a Civil Court of original jurisdiction empowered by the Governor General in Council to perform the functions of a District Court under this Act." (*2*) For clause (*6*) of section 3 the following shall be substituted, namely:— 'Magistrate' means a District Magistrate of the first class empowered by the Governor General in Council to perform the functions of a Magistrate under this Act. (*3*) Sections 14, 15 and 67 shall be subject to the proviso that, if a lunatic is an inhabitant of a State in India, the Magistrate or Judge, as the case may be, may make him over to the care of such State with its consent and in the case of an order under section 67 with the consent of the person on whose application the inquisition was instituted. (*4*) Sections 22 and 85 shall be omitted.
[2][22.	The Provincial Insolvency Act, 1920 (V of 1920).	Every Subordinate Judge of the first class shall exercise the jurisdiction of a District Court under the Act.
23.	The Indian Soldiers Litigation Act, 1925 (IV of 1925).	Sub-section (*3*) of section 1 shall be omitted.]

Acts of the Governor of Bombay in Council.

No.	Enactments applied.	Further modifications and restrictions.
[1][1.]	The Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act, 1887 (IV of 1887).	For the second and third paragraphs of section 1, the following shall be substituted:— "It extends to the railway lands except such local areas as the Agent to the Governor General may from time to time, by notification in the Western India States Agency Gazette, exclude from its operation."

[*Gazette of India*, 1924, Extraordinary, p. 406.]

[1] Re-numbered by notification No. 151-I., dated the 23rd March, 1929. *Gazette of India*, 1929, Pt. I, p. 357.
[2] Inserted by ditto.

VI.—Orders relating to Courts.

Execution of capital sentences in British India.

No. 1431-I., dated the 27th April, 1893.—Printed in Appendix XIX.

Criminal law and procedure of British India applicable to British subjects in Indian States.

No. 1863-I. A., dated the 13th May, 1904.—Printed in Appendix IV.

High Court at Bombay to exercise jurisdiction over European British subjects.

No. 580-D., dated the 26th January, 1917.—Printed in Appendix IV.

Justices of the Peace to commit to the High Court at Bombay.

No. 582-D., dated the 26th January, 1917.—Printed in Appendix IV.

Justices of the Peace invested with power of Magistrates of the first class and to hold inquests.

No. 379-D., dated the 16th January, 1917.—Printed in Appendix IV.

Appointments of Justices of the Peace.

No. 55-I., dated the 25th January, 1927.—Vol. II, p. 176.

Constitution of Civil and Criminal Courts except for the trial of European British subjects or persons jointly charged with such subjects, for the Railways in Kathiawar over which there is full cession of jurisdiction.

No 483-I., dated the 3rd October, 1924.—Whereas the Governor General in Council has full and exclusive power and jurisdiction of every kind over the lands lying within the States specified in the second column of the Schedule hereto annexed which are, or may hereafter be, occupied by the Railways specified in the first column of the said schedule (including the lands occupied by stations, by out-buildings and for other railways purposes), and over all persons and things whatsoever within the said lands:

In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to provide as follows for the administration of justice within the said lands.

PART I.—*Criminal Jurisdiction.*

For the purposes of criminal jurisdiction, except in proceedings against European British subjects and persons jointly charged with European British subjects, the following arrangements shall be made, namely:—

Within the lands occupied by the Railways, as aforesaid, the officers mentioned in the corresponding entries in the third, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh columns of the Schedule shall exercise respectively:—

(*a*) the powers of a Magistrate of the Second Class,

(*b*) the powers of a Magistrate of the First Class,

(*c*) the powers of a District Magistrate including all powers conferable on a District Magistrate,

(*d*) the powers of a Court of Sessions, and

(*e*) the powers of a High Court,

as described in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, as for the time being in force in the said lands.

PART II.—*Civil Jurisdiction.*

For the purposes of civil jurisdiction the following arrangements shall be made, namely:—

(*1*) Within the lands occupied by the Railways, as aforesaid, the officers mentioned in the corresponding entries in the eighth, ninth, tenth and eleventh columns of the Schedule shall exercise, respectively, for all purposes connected with the administration of civil justice:—

(*a*) the powers of a Court of Small Causes with jurisdiction in all suits cognizable under the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887, as for the time being in force in the said lands, when the amount or value of the subject matter does not exceed one thousand rupees,

(*b*) the powers of a Subordinate Judge of the second class, as described in the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869,

(*c*) the powers of a Subordinate Judge of the first class, as so described including all the powers of a District Judge under the Indian Succession Act, 1865, and the Probate and Administration Act, 1881, with which a Subordinate Judge may be invested, and

(*d*) the powers of a District Judge as so described:

Provided that all appeals from decrees and orders of Subordinate Judges (including orders made under the Indian Succession Act, 1865, or the Probate and Administration Act, 1881), shall lie to the District Judge;

(2) All appeals provided for by the enactments for the time being in force in the said lands, from the decrees and orders of the District Judge shall lie to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner in the Western India States Agency, which shall exercise the powers of a High Court for all purposes connected with the administration of civil justice within the said lands.

PART III

The notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 780-I. B., dated the 9th April 1913, with all notifications amending the same is hereby cancelled:

Provided that where civil or criminal proceedings pending at the date of this notification have been commenced before an officer or court vested with jurisdiction under the notification hereby superseded and such officer or court is vested with a like jurisdiction by this notification, whether or not under the same title, the proceedings shall, so far as such officer or court is concerned, be carried on as if this notification had not been issued.

SCHEDULE.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.					CIVIL JURISDICTION.				
Railway.	State.	Magistrate of the second class.	Magistrate of the first class.	D. M. with powers conferable under S. 30 of the C. P. C., 1898.	Court of Session.	High Court.	Court of the Small Causes with jurisdiction in suits of which the value does not exceed Rs. 1,000.	Subordinate Judge of the second class.	Subordinate Judge of the first class.	District Judge.	High Court.
.—Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway—											
MAIN LINE.											
Viramgam - Wadhwan.	Bajana, Lakhtar, Wadhwan, Wadhwan District Thana.	Thandar, Wadhwan, District Thana.	Dy. Pol. Agent, Eastern Kathiawar States.	Pol Agent, Eastern Kathiawar States.	The Sessions Court in Kathiawar.	The Judicial Commissioner in the States of Western India.	The Civi' Subordinate Judge in Kathiawar.	The Civil Subordinate Judge in Kathiawar.	The Civil Subordinate Judge in Kathiawar.	The District Judge in Kathiawar.	The Judicial Commissioner in the States of Western India.
PATRI BRANCH.											
Viramgam - Kharaghoda.	Bajana, Patri										
[1][DHOLKA DHANDUKA BRANCH.											
Dholka - Dhandhuka.	Bholka Thana.	The 2nd class Magistrate, Dhandhuka Taluka.	The 1st class Magistrate, Dhandhuka Taluka.	The District Magistrate, Ahmedabad District.	The Sessions Court, Ahmedabad.	The High Court of Bombay.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.]
2.—The Bhavnagar Railway—											
MAIN LINE.											
Wadhwan-Bhavnagar.	Bholka Thana	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do	Do.

PALITANA BRANCH. Dhasa Branch. Dhola-Dhasa .	Songadh Thana, Palitana, Songadh Thana, Songadh Thana.	Thandar, Songadh Thana.	Do. .	Dc.	D .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do.
BOTAD JASDAN BRANCH. Bota-Vinchhia	Jasdan .	Do. .	Do .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do.
Vinchhia-Jasdan .	Do. .	Do .	Do .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do.
3.—Dhrangadhra Railway.	Dhrangadhra, Wadhwan.	Thandar, Wadhwan District Thana.[1]	Do	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do.
Dhrangadhra-Halvad Extension.	Dhrangadhra	Do. .	Dy Pol Agent, Eastern Kathiawar States	Pol. Agent, Eastern Kathiawar States	The Sessions Court in Kathiawar.	The Judicial Commissioner in the States of Western India.	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do.
4.—Gondal - Porbandar Railway— Dhasa-Dhoraji .	Vithalgarh .	Thandar, Songadh, Thana.	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do.
Dhoraji Porbandar.	Gondal, Navanagar.	..	Deputy Political Agent, Western Kathiawar States.	Pol. Agent, Western Kathiawar States.	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do .	Do. .	Do.
	Porbandar .	..	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	De. .	Do.
5.—Jamnagar and Dwarka Railway, Rajkot-Jamnagar	Dhrol, Jalia, Navanagar, Pal Rajkot.	..	Do	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do
6—Jatalsar-Rajkot Railway.	Gadhka, Gondal, Kotda-Sangani, Kothari Lodhika, Rajkot, Shahpur, Virpur.	..	Do.	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do.
	Jetpur, Junagarh.	..	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do.
7.—Junagarh Railway (Shahpur Kutiana).	Bantva, Manavadar, Sardargarh.	..	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do.
Junagadh - Visavadar.	Jetpur-Bhilka	..	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do.
Khijadia - Amreli, Chalala, Railway.	Jetpur-Luni .	..	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do.

[1] Inserted by Notification No. 233-I., dated the 26th May, 1926.—*Gazette of India*, 1926, Pt. I., p. 650.

SCHEDULE—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.					CIVIL JURISDICTION.				
Railway.	State.	Magistrate of the second class.	Magistrate of the first class.	D. M. with powers conferable under S. 30 of the C. P. C., 1898.	Court of Session.	High Court.	Court of the Small Causes with jurisdiction in suits of which the value does not exceed Rs. 1,000.	Subordinate Judge of the second class.	Subordinate Judge of the first class.	District Judge.	High Court.
8.—Morvi Railway	Dhrol, Gavridad, Kotharia, Morvi, Rajkot, Wankaner.	..	Deputy Political Agent, Western Kathiawar States.	Pol. Agent, Western Kathiawar States.	The Sessions Court in Kathiawar.	The Judicial Commissioner in the States of Western India.	The Civil Subordinate Judge in Kathiawar.	The Civil Subordinate Judge in Kathiawar.	The Civil Subordinate Judge in Kathiawar.	The District Judge in Kathiawar.	The Judicial Commissioner in the States of Western India.
	Dhrangadhra, Lakhtar, Muli Sayla, Wadhwan.	Thandar, Wadhwan, District Thana	Deputy Political Agent, Eastern Kathiawar States.	[1][Pol. Agent, Eastern Kathiawar States.]	Do.	Do.	[1]Do.]	Do.	[2][Do]	Do.	Do.
[Thana Chotila	(1) Lakhtar,	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do	Do.]
	(2) Estate of Khachea Shri Sadul Dada of Chotila,										
	(3) Chotila Thana.										

[1] Substituted by Notification No. 573-I., dated the 26th November, 1924.—*Gazette of India*, 1924, Pt. I, p. 1037.
[2] Inserted by Notification No. 283-I., dated the 26th June, 1926.—*Gazette of India*, 1926, Pt. I, p. 758.

[*Gazette of India*, 1924, Extraordinary, p. 387].

Constitution of Civil and Criminal Courts, except for the trial of European British subjects or persons jointly charged with such subjects, for the Railways in Kathiawar over which there is not complete cession of civil jurisdiction.

No. 484-I., dated the 3rd October, 1924.—Whereas the Governor General in Council has full and exclusive criminal jurisdiction within the lands lying within the States specified in the second column of the schedule hereto annexed which are occupied by the Railways specified in the first column of the said schedule (including the lands occupied by stations, by out-buildings and for other railway purposes), and over all persons and things whatsoever within the said lands:

And whereas the Chiefs of the said States have agreed that all suits of a civil nature against the administrations of the said Railways respecting loss of or damage to goods or injury to persons arising within the said lands lying within their respective States shall be heard and decided in the Kathiawar Political Agency Courts, provided that the Maharaja of Bhavnagar as proprietor of the Bhavnagar Railway of the State of Bhavnagar, or the Nawab of Junagadh as proprietor of the Junagadh Railway of the State of Junagadh shall not be directly impleaded in such cases, but the Railway management as represented by the Manager, and that any decrees that may be passed shall be executed against the Railway property and not against the said Chiefs or States: and whereas the Chiefs of Junagadh and Gondal have further agreed that all suits of a civil nature arising within the lands occupied by the Jetalsar-Verawal section of the Junagadh Railway out of the application of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), thereto shall similarly be heard and decided, subject to a like proviso:

And whereas the Governor General in Council has certain civil jurisdiction within the said land lying within the States of Bantwa, Chuda Jetpur, Kotda-Pitha, Lathi and Vala:

In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to provide as follows for the administration of justice within the said lands.

PART I.—*Criminal Jurisdiction.*

For the purposes of criminal jurisdiction except in proceedings against European British subjects and persons jointly charged with European British subjects, the following arrangements shall be made, namely:—

Within the lands occupied by the Railways as aforesaid, the officers mentioned in the corresponding entries in the third, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh columns of the schedule shall exercise respectively:—

(*a*) the powers of a Magistrate of the Second Class,

(*b*) the powers of a Magistrate of the First Class,
(*c*) the powers of a District Magistrate, including all powers conferable on a District Magistrate,
(*d*) the powers of a Court of Session, and
(*e*) the powers of a High Court,

as described in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 as for the time being in force in the said lands.

PART II.—*Civil Jurisdiction.*

For the purposes of civil jurisdiction the following arrangements shall be made, namely:—

(*1*) Within the lands occupied by the Railways, as aforesaid, the officers mentioned in the corresponding entries in the eighth, ninth, tenth and eleventh columns of the schedule shall exercise, respectively:—

(*a*) the powers of a Court of Small Causes with jurisdiction in all suits cognizable under the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887, as for the time being in force in the said lands, when the amount or value of the subject matter does not exceed one thousand rupees,
(*b*) the powers of a Subordinate Judge of the Second Class, as described in the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869.
(*c*) the powers of a Subordinate Judge of the First Class, as so described and the powers of an Assistant Judge,
(*d*) the powers of a District Judge, as so described:

Provided that all appeals from decrees and orders of Subordinate Judges shall lie to the District Judge:

(*2*) All appeals provided for by the enactments for the time being in force in the said lands, from the decrees and orders of the District Judge shall lie to the Judicial Commissioner in the States of Western India, who shall exercise the powers of a High Court.

(*3*) These powers shall only be exercised:—

(*i*) in suits against the administration of the said Railway or arising out of the application of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, as specified in the preamble to this notification, and
(*ii*) in other suits arising in the said lands lying within the following States only if the amount or value of the subject matter exceeds the following sums respectively:—

	Rs.
Chuda, Vala and Jetpur (Devli and Wadia)	20,000
Lathi and Jetpur (Vala Kanthad Naja)	10,000
Bantwa and Jetpur (Vala Unad Godad, Vala Ala Bhima, and Nawania)	5,000
Kotda-Pitha and Jetpur except the above named and non-jurisdictional share-holders)	500

PART III.

The notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 782-I. B., dated the 9th April, 1913, with all notifications amending the same, is hereby cancelled:

Provided that where civil or criminal proceedings pending on the date of this notification have been commenced before an officer or court vested with jurisdiction under the notification hereby superseded, and such officer or court is vested with a like jurisdiction by this notification, whether or not under the same title, the proceedings shall, so far as such officer or court is concerned, be carried on as if this notification had not been issued.

SCHEDULE.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.					CIVIL JURISDICTION.				
Railway.	State.	Magistrate of the second class.	Magistrate of the first class.	D. M. with powers conferable under S. 30 of the C. P. C., 1898.	Court of Session.	High Court.	Court of the Small Causes with jurisdiction in suits of which the value does not exceed Rs. 1,000.	Subordinate Judge of the second class.	Subordinate Judge of the first class.	District Judge.	High Court.
1.—Bhavnagar Railway—											
MAIN LINE.											
Wadhwan-Bhavnagar.	Wadhwan, Limbdi, Chuda.	Thandar, Wadhwan, District Thana.	Deputy Political Agent, Eastern Kathiawar States.	Pol. Agent, Eastern Kathiawar States.	The Sessions Court in Kathiawar.	The Judicial Commissioner in the States of Western India.	The Civil Subordinate Judge in Kathiawar.	The Civil Subordinate Judge in Kathiawar.	The Civil Subordinate Judge in Kathiawar.	The District Judge in Kathiawar.	The Judicial Commissioner in the States of Western India.
....	Bhala, Baroda, Bhavnagar.										
PALITANA BRANCH.	Bhavnagar .	Thandar, Songadh Thana.	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	¹[Do.] .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do.
DHASA BRANCH.											
Dhasa-Savar-Kundla.	Bhavnagar, Baroda.										
SAVAR-KUNDLA MAHUVA-PORT ALBERT VICTOR EXTENSION.											
Savar-Kundla-Gadhakda.	Bhavnagar .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do.	Do. .	Do. .	Do.
Gadhakda-Mahuwa.	Bhavnagar .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	The Judicial Commissioner in the Western India States Agency.	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do.]

[1][Rajula - Road Rajula.	Bhavnagar .	Do. .	Deputy Political Agent Eastern Kathiawar States.	Political Agent, Eastern Kathiawar States.	Do. .	Do.] .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do.]
[4][Dungar Victor Section.	Bhavnagar .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do.]
BOTAD JASDAN BRANCH.											
Botad-Vinchhia .	Bhavnagar .	Do. .	Deputy Political Agent, Eastern Kathiawar States.	Pol. Agent, Eastern Kathiawar States.	Do. .	The Judicial Commissioner in the States of Western India.	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do.
Vinchhia-Jasdan .	Bhavnagar .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do.
[5][Batad-Dhandhuka.	Bhavnagar .	The 2nd Class Magistrate, Dhandhuka Taluka.	The 1st Class Magistrate, Dhandhuka Taluka.	The District Magistrate, Ahmedabad District	The Sessions Court, Ahmedabad.	The High Court of Bombay.	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do.]
[6][Ningala - Gadhda Railway.	Bhavnagar .	Thandar, Songadh Thana.	Deputy Political Agent, Eastern Kathiawar Agency.	Political Agent, Eastern Kathiawar Agency.	The Sessions Court in Kathiawar.	The Judicial Commissioner in the Western India States Agency.	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do.]
2.—[8]Gondal - Porbandar Railway—Dhasa-Dhoraji .	Bhavnagar, Baroda, Lathi, Bantva, Jetpur, Kotda, Pitha, Junagarh.	..	[7][Deputy Political Agent, Western Kathiawar States.]	Pol. Agent, Western Kathiawar States.	Do. .	The Judicial Commissioner in the States of Western India.	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do.
	Gonda .	..	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do.
3.—Junagarh Railway—											
Jetalsar - Veraval	Gondal, Junagarh.	..	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do.
KUTIANA BRANCH	Junagarh .										

[1] Substituted by Notification No. 574-I., dated the 26th November, 1924 —*Gazette of India*, 1924, Pt. I, p. 1037.
[2] Inserted by Notification No. 511-I , dated the 9th November, 1926.—*Gazette of India*, 1926, Pt. I, p. 1183.
[3] Inserted by Notification No. 465-I., dated the 16th August, 1927.—*Gazette of India*, 1927, Pt. I, p. 850.
[4] Inserted by Notification No. 280-I., dated the 9th May, 1928.—*Gazette of India*, 1928, Pt. I, p. 475.
[5] Inserted by Notification No. 1588-I , dated the 31st October, 1928.—*Gazette of India*, 1928, Pt. I, p. 952.
[6] Inserted by Notification No. 193-I., dated the 2nd April, 1929.—*Gazette of India*, 1929, Pt I, p. 417.
[7] Substituted by Notification No. 574-I., dated 20th November, 1924 —*Gazette of India*, 1924, Pt I., p. 1037.
[8] Now the Gondal Railway and the Porbandar Railway.

SCHEDULE—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.					CIVIL JURISDICTION.				
Railway.	State	Magistrate of the second class.	Magistrate of the first class.	D. M. with powers conferable under S. 30 of the C. P. C., 1898.	Court of Session.	High Court.	Court of the Small Causes with jurisdiction in suits of which the value does not exceed Rs. 1,000.	Subordinate Judge of the second class.	Subordinate Judge of the first class.	District Judge.	High Court.
VISAWADAR BRANCH.											
Junagarh - Visawadar. Veraval-Talala .	Junagarh .	..	[1][Deputy Political Agent, Western Kathiawar States.]	Pol. Agent, Western Kathiawar States.	The Sessions Court in Kathiawar.	The Judicial Commissioner in the States of Western India.	The Civil Subordinate Judge in Kathiawar.	The Civil Subordinate Judge in Kathiawar.	The Civil Subordinate Judge in Kathiawar.	The District Judge in Kathiawar.	The Judicial Commissioner in the States of Western India.
Talala-Jambur .	Junagarh .	..	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do.
[2][Jambur-Prachi .	Junagarh .	..	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do.]
Khijadia- Amreli-Chalala Ry.	Baroda .	..	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do.
4.—Jamnagar and Dwarka Railway—											
Jamnagar Kuranga.	Nawanagar .	..	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do.
Kuranga-Adatra.	Baroda .	..	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do.
[3][BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.											
Dholka-Dhandhuka Branch, Dholka-Dhanduka.	Limbdi .	The 2nd Class Magistrate, Dhandhuka Taluka.	The 1st Class Magistrate, Dhandhuka Taluka.	The District Magistrate, Ahmedabad District.	The Sessions Court, Ahmedabad.	The High Court of Bombay.	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do].

[1] Substituted by Notification No. 57[illegible]-I., dated the 26th November, 1924.—*Gazette of India*, 1924, Pt. I, p. 1037.
[2] Inserted by Notification No. 667-I., dated the 27th November, 1928, —*Gazette of India*, 1928, Pt. I, p. 1012.
[3] Inserted by Notification No. 232-I., dated the 25th May, 1926.—*Gazette of India*, 1926, Pt. I, p. 650.

[*Gazette of India*, 1924, Extraordinary, p. 391.]

List of Courts established or continued by the Governor General in Council, including the Civil Courts on Railways in Kathiawar on which there is full cession of jurisdiction, to which Courts in British India may send decrees[1] *for execution.*

No. 477-I., dated the 3rd October, 1924.—Printed in Appendix XXI-A.

Service of summonses and execution of decrees of the Civil Courts of Railways in Kathiawar in which there is full cession of civil jurisdiction, by Civil Courts of the Baroda and Mysore States.

No. 398-I. B., dated the 25th February, 1910.—Printed in Appendix XXI-C.

No. 2622-I. B., dated the 24th December, 1912.—Printed in Appendix XXI-C.

No. 2623-I. B., dated the 24th December, 1912.—Printed in Appendix XXI-C.

Remission of fees chargeable on Baroda decrees.

No. 2266-I. B., dated the 11th October, 1916.—Printed Vol. II, page 14.

Service and execution by the Civil Courts of Railways in Kathiawar in which there is full cession of civil jurisdiction, of summonses and decrees—(a) of Civil or Revenue Courts in British India; (b) of other Courts established or continued by the Governor General in Council; (c) of certain Courts of Indian States.

No. 322-I., dated the 15th May, 1929.—Printed in Appendix XXI-A.

Service of summonses and execution of decrees of the Civil Courts of Railways[2] *in Kathiawar in which there is full cession of civil jurisdiction, by other Courts established or continued by the Governor General in Council.*

No. 322-I., dated the 15th May, 1929.—Printed in Appendix XXI-A.

[1] As regards summonses *see* rule 26 (*a*) of Order V of the first schedule of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (V of 1908), read with clause (*1*) of Notification No. 322-I., dated the 15th May, 1929. Printed in Appendix XXI-A.

[2] These Courts may send their summonses and decrees to Courts in British India for service and execution *see* sections 29 and 43 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (V of 1908).

VII.—Local Laws.

Salt Rules, 1875, in force on Railways in Kathiawar.

No. 44, dated the 23rd December, 1875.—Printed Vol. II, page 318.

Salt Rules, 1884, in force on Railways in Kathiawar.

No. 32, dated the 15th July, 1884.—Printed Vol. II, page 320.

Publication of newspapers and other printed works.

No. 2651-I., dated the 25th June, 1891.—Printed in Appendix XV.

Kathiawar Agency Police Law, 1896, in force on Railways in Kathiawar other than the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.

No. 1965, dated the 14th March, 1896.—Not re-printed.

[*Bombay Government Gazette*, 1896, Pt. I, p. 256.]

Kathiawar Agency Arms Rules, 1899, in force on all Railways in Kathiawar.

No. 7, dated the 21st January, 1899.—Printed Vol. II, page 352.

Opium Rules, 1899, in force on Railways in Kathiawar.

No. 67, dated the 22nd August, 1899.—Printed Vol. II, page 368.

Kathiawar Agency Abkari Rules, 1905, in force on Railways in Kathiawar.

No. 4797, dated the 2nd August, 1905.—Printed Vol. II, page 378.

Refund of value, or exchange, of Court fee stamps and labels.

No. 6359, dated the 17th September, 1906.—Printed Vol. II, page 192.

Non-recognition of equitable mortgages by Courts of Railways in Kathiawar.

No. 4942, dated the 19th July, 1911.—Printed Vol. II, page 397.

Rules for the prevention of dangerous diseases.

No. 4138, dated the 21st July, 1914.—Printed Vol. II, page 397.

Suits-Valuation Rules, 1915, in force on Railways in Kathiawar.

No. 4932, dated the 19th August, 1915.—Printed Vol. II, page 399.

Extradition Rules, 1927, in force on Railways in Kathiawar.

No. 103-I., dated the 24th February, 1927.—Printed Vol. II, p. 455.

Legal Practitioners Rules, 1927, in force on Railways in Kathiawar.

No. 57, dated the 21st October, 1927.—Printed Vol. II, page 256.

Public Prosecutors Rules, 1928, in force on Railways in Kathiawar.

No. 1, dated the 4th January, 1928.—Printed Vol. II, page 265.

VIII.— Orders under Acts locally applied.

COURT FEES ACT, 1870.

Remission of Fees.

No. 3638, dated the 25th November, 1925.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 35 of the Court-fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870), as in force in the lands lying within certain States and occupied by the Railways specified in the notification[1] of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department No. 778-I. B., dated the 9th April 1913, and No. 485-I,[2] dated the 3rd October 1924, the Governor in Council is pleased to make in the said lands the remissions hereinafter set forth in the fees leviable under Articles 11, 12 and 12 (*a*) of the First Schedule of the said Act, as in force, on the property of (*i*) any person subject to the Naval Discipline Act (29 and 30 Vict., C. 109), the Army Act (44 and 45 Vict., C. 58), the Air Force Act (7 and 8 Geo. 5, C. 51), or the Indian Army Act, 1911 (VIII of 1911), who is killed or dies from wounds inflicted, accidents occurring or disease contracted while on active service or on service which is of a warlike nature or involves the same risk as active service, and (*ii*) any person being a Government servant, civil or military, who dies from wounds inflicted while in actual performance of his official duties or in consequence of those duties.

Remissions.

(*a*) Where the amount or value of property, in respect of which the grant of probate or letters of administration is made, or which is specified in the certificate under the Succession Certificate Act, 1889 (VII of 1889), as in force, does not exceed Rs. 50,000, the whole of the fees leviable in respect of that property;

(*b*) Where the said amount or value exceeds Rs. 50,000, the whole of the said fees in respect of the first Rs. 50,000.

[*Bombay Government Gazette*, 1925, Pt. I, p. 3051.]

[1] Printed *supra*, p. 87.
[2] Printed *supra*, p. 99.

POLICE ACT, 1888.

General Police District.

No. 921, dated the 10th July 1908.
No. 922, dated the 10th July 1908.
No. 923, dated the 10th July 1908.
No. 233, dated the 4th March 1909.
No. 1125, dated the 21st December 1909.
No. 1466, dated the 7th November 1911.
No. 434, dated the 5th March 1912.
No. 1036, dated the 5th July 1912.
No. 959, dated the 5th September 1913.
No. 855, dated the 28th August 1914.
No. 1038, dated the 5th October 1914.
No. 1584, dated the 7th October 1915.

No. 943, dated the 19th October, 1917.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the Police Act, 1888 (III of 1888), (as in force in British India or as locally applied) and in supersession of the notifications of the Government of India in the Home Department mentioned in the margin, the Governor General in Council is pleased—

(*a*) to create a general police district embracing all the lands occupied for the time being by the undermentioned railway lines and portions of railway lines, including the lands occupied by stations, outbuildings, or for the other purposes of the said lines, namely, first those situate within the Presidency of Bombay, excluding those specified in Schedule A hereto annexed and secondly those specified in Schedule B hereto annexed and situate in provinces and places beyond the limits of the said Presidency;

(*b*) to direct the enrolment under the Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861), of a police force for service therein, and

(*c*) to appoint the Governor of Bombay in Council to discharge with respect to the general police district and the police force aforesaid the functions of the Local Government under the Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861), the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), and any other enactments relating to the police for the time being in force in the lands aforesaid or in any part thereof.

SCHEDULE A.

So much of—

(1) the Hyderabad Godavari Valley Railway, and

[1][(2) the Bhavnagar Railway excluding the section from the distant signal at Botad to Dhanduka.]

as is situate within the Presidency of Bombay.

SCHEDULE B.

So much of each of the railways specified in the first column of the list given below as is situate within the jurisdiction of the Native States specified in the second column of the said list.

Railways.	Native States.
Barsi Light Railway	Hyderabad. Miraj (Senior). [Miraj (junior). Sangli. Jath. Kolhapur.][2]
Ahmedabad-Parantij Railway . . .	Baroda. Bavisi Thana. Idar.
Billimoria-Kalamba Railway . . .	Bansda. Baroda.
[1] [Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.	Baroda. Pandu Mewas. Bajana. Lakhtar. Wadhwan. Patdi. Wadhwan District Thana. Baria. Palanpur. Limbdi. Bhoika Thana.
Botad (from the distant signal)—Dhanduka section of the Bhavnagar Railway.	Bhavnagar.]
Gaekwar's Mehsana Railway . . .	Baroda. Katosan. Ijpura.
Petlad-Cambay Railway	Baroda. Cambay.
Rajpipla State Railway	Rajpipla.
Tapti Valley Railway	Sachin. Baroda.
Palanpur-Deesa Railway . . .	Palanpur.
[1] * * *	* * *
Great Indian Peninsula Railway . .	Kurandvad (Junior). Hyderabad. [3][Akalkot.]
Godhra-Lunavada Railway	Lunavada.
Champaner-Shivrajpur Light Railway.	Baria. Chhota Udepur.
Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway	Hyderabad. Ramdurg. Sangli.

[1] Substituted and omitted by Notification No. F.—93—I.—27, dated the 13th April, 1927. *Gazette of India*, 1927, Pt. I, p. 415.

[2] Added by Notification No. F.-93—I.—28, dated the 16th February, 1928. *Gazette of India*, 1928, Pt. I, p. 280.

[3] Added by Notification No. F.-93—IV.—28, dated the 21st June, 1928. *Gazette of India*, 1928, Pt. I, p. 589.

SCHEDULE B—*contd.*

Railways.	Native States.
Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway—*contd.*	Akalkot. Jamkhandi. Miraj (Junior). Savanur. Mysore. Kurandvad (Junior). Kurandvad (Senior). Kolhapur. Miraj (Senior) Aundh. Phaltan.
Kolhapur State Railway	Kolhapur. Miraj (Senior).
Sangli State Railway	Sangli. Miraj (Senior).
North West Railway	Khairpur.

[*Gazette of India*, 1917, Pt. I, p. 1699.]

INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890.

(*a*) *Rules for working open lines of railway and lines under construction and regarding accidents.* (*b*)* *Delegation of powers to Local Governments.*

No. 784-I. B., dated the 9th April, 1913.—Printed in Appendix XXII.

Rules for regulating the terms and conditions for warehousing and retention of goods on behalf of the consignee or owner on the Junagadh Railway.

No. 3-T.-1-18, dated the 20th June, 1919.—As amended by No. 391-T.-19, dated the 19th December, 1919.—Not printed.

[*Gazette of India*, 1919, Pt. I, pp. 1269-1273 and 2438.]

On the Morvi Railway.

No. 8-T.-2-18, dated the 20th June, 1919.—Not printed.

[*Gazette of India*, 1919, Pt. I, p. 1273.]

On the Jamnagar Railway.

No. 3-T.-18, dated the 27th August, 1919.—Not printed.

[*Gazette of India*, 1919, Pt. I, p. 1754.]

On the Gondal Railway.

No. 3-T.-18, dated the 7th October, 1919.—Not printed.

[*Gazette of India*, 1919, Pt. I. p. 2039.]

On the Bhavnagar State Railway.

No. 3-T.-18, dated the 11th December, 1919.—Not printed.

[*Gazette of India*, 1919, Pt. I, p. 2398.]

Taxes payable to local authorities by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.

No. 221, dated the 24th August, 1911.—In pursuance of section 135 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), and in supersession of all previous notifications on the subject the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the Administration of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India (including Rajputana-Malwa) Railway shall be liable to pay in aid of the funds of the local authorities set out in the schedule hereto annexed, the taxes specified against each in the second column hereof.

SCHEDULE.

Local authority.	Tax.
1	2
* * * * * *	* * * * * *
Wadhwan Municipality.	Water tax.

[*Gazette of India*, 1911, Pt. I, p. 69.]

Taxes payable to local authorities by the Jetalsar-Rajkot Railway.

No. 228, dated the 24th August, 1911.—In pursuance of section 135 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), and in supersession of all previous notifications on the subject the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the Administration of the Gondal-Porbandar (including the Jetalsar-Rajkot) Railway shall be liable to pay in aid of the funds of the local authorities set out in the schedule hereto annexed, the tax specified in the second column thereof.

SCHEDULE.

Local authority.	Tax.
1	2
Rajkot Civil Station Municipality.	Conservancy tax.

[*Gazette of India*, 1911, Pt. I, p. 699.]

Authority to the Secretary to the Railway Board to sign documents.

No. 802, dated the 24th March, 1913.—Printed in Appendix XXII.

CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE, 1898.

Location and definition of police station limits in Sind.

No. Judl. 756, dated the 19th July, 1920.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by Government notification No. 5937, dated the 21st August, 1895, under section 4 (S) of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1898, the Commissioner in Sind is pleased in supersession of his previous notifications on the subject, to sanction, with effect from the 1st August, 1920, the following rearrangement of the Railway police station limits in Sind.

Police Station.	Outposts attached.		Mileage.		Limits of police station.		Remarks.
	Formerly.	Now.	Formerly.	Now.	Formely.	Now.	
					Miles measured from Kiamari Terminus.		
Karachi	Karachi Cantonment, Kiamari.	Karachi Cantonment, Kiamari.	53½	5½	0 to 56¼ Kiamari to Jungshahi.	0 to 5½ Kiamari to Karachi Cantonment.	Karachi City Cantonment and Kiamari is sufficiently heavy a charge for one Police station officer as many losses come to light here.
					Miles measured from Kiamari Terminus.		
Jhimpir	Jungshahi . .	Jungshahi . .	51¾	102½	56¼ to 108 Jungshahi to Kotri.	5½ to 108 Karachi Cantonment to Kotri.	From distant signals leaving Karachi Cantonment to distant signal arriving at Kotri.
					Miles measured from Kotri Station.		
Kotri	Gopang . . .	*Nil* . . .	75¼	3	0 to 75¼ Kotri to Laki.	Kotri yard within distant signals and Kotri Bridge.	Kotri station yard is an import charge in itself. The Sub-Inspector here will act as a special Investigating officer for the whole of the Sind Railways.
					Miles measured from Kotri Station.		
Dadu	Sehwan . . .	Sehwan Gopang .	70¾	112¼	75¼ to 146 Laki to Radhan.	0 to 112¼ Kotri to Dadu.	From distant signal leaving Kotri to distant signal beyond Dadu station.

					Miles measured rom Kotri Station.		
Ruk	Shikarpur Larkana .	Larkana. . .	95¾	98	146 to 231 Radhan to Shikarpur. 146 to 160¼ Ruk to Sukkur.	112½ to 210½ Dadu to Ruk.	From distant signals leaving Dadu to distant signal beyond Ruk both on the Quetta and the Rohri lines.
					Miles measured from Rohri Station.		
Jacobabad . . .	*Nil* . . .	Shikarpur . .	26	36¼	28¼ to 54¼ Shikarpur to Jacobabad.	17¾ to 54¼ Ruk to Jacobabad.	From distant signal leaving Ruk on the Quetta line to distant signal beyond Jacobabad on the Quetta line.
					Miles measured from Kiamari Terminus.		
[1] Sukkur . . .	Rohri and Rohri Transit Yard.	Rohri and Rohri Transit Yard.	36¼	36¼	265¼ to 298¼ Gambat to Rohri.	..	
					Miles measured from Rohri Station.		
....	....	....	..	..	0 to 3 Rohri to Sukkur.	0 to 17¾ Rohri to Ruk.	From distant signal leaving Ruk on the Rohri line to distant signal bounding Rohri on all sides.
					Miles measured from Kiamari Terminus.		
Hyderabad . . .	Nawabshah Tando Adam.	Nawabshah Tando Adam.	75¼	113	109 to 184¼ Gidu to Nawabshah.	109 to 222¼ Gidu to Pad Idan.	From left bank of Indus to distance signal on the near side of the Pad Idan Station.
					Miles measured from Kiamari Terminus.		
Pad Idan . . .	Nawabshah Gambat	Gambat . .	80¼	76	184¼ to 265¼ Nawabshah to Gambat.	222¼ to 298¼ Pad Idan to Rohri.	From distant signal south of Pad Idan Station to distant signal south of Rohri Station Yard.
					Miles measured from KiamariTerminus		
Gothki	Reti . . .	Reti . . .	69¾	69¾	298½ to 368¼ Rohri to Reti.	298½ to 368¼ Rohri to Reti.	No change.
Mirpurkhas . . .	Khokhrapar . .	Khokhrapar . .	No	change.	No	change.	No change.

[1] The Ghotki Railway Police Station has been abolished and jurisdiction re-arranged in notification No. 1394-H., dated the 4th August, 1922. *Sind Official Gazette* 1922, Pt. I, p. 1291.

[*Sind Official Gazette*, 1920, Pt. I, p. 1440.]

Location and definition of limits of Police Stations on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.

Notification of the Government of India, Home Department, No. 943, dated the 19th October 1927.

No. 1415/2, dated the 28th April, 1927.—In supersession of Government notification in the Home Department No. 30/2, dated the 21st June, 1926, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare the following to be Police stations under clause (*s*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 4 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), on certain railways included in the general Police district constituted by the notification noted in the margin. Each Police Station shall include the sections of the lines specified against it in column 3 of the table hereto:—

Police Stations on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.

Serial No.	Name of Police Station	Limits of Police Station.
1.	Grant Road	From Colaba to Virar (inclusive) on the main line of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.
2.	Bulsar	From Virar (exclusive) to Navsari (inclusive) on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, the Billimora-Kala-Amba Railway and the territory mentioned in the schedule annexed to Bombay Act III of 1918.
3.	Nandurbar . . .	From Udhna (new name for Kankrakhadi) (exclusive) to Amalner (exclusive) on the Tapti Valley Railway.
4	Surat	From Navsari (exclusive) to Broach (inclusive) on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, the Rajpipla State Railway, Ankleshwar to Rajpipla (new name for Nandod), the Broach-Jambusar Railway and mileage 23½ to 29¾ of the Masor Road Jambusar extension.
5.	Baroda	From Broach (exclusive) to Samlaya (exclusive) and from Baroda to Vasad (exclusive).
6.	Anand	From Vasad (inclusive) to Barejadi (exclusive) on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, the Nadiad Kapadvanj Railway, the Anand-Cambay Railway, Petlad Vaso Pihij Railway from mile 1½ to 2½, and Anand to Sevalia.
7.	Godhra	From Samlaya (inclusive) to the western end of the bridge over the Anas River on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, the Godhra-Lunavada Railway, the Champaner Shivrajpur Pani Railway, the Samlaya-Timba Road Railway from mileage 41 to 45½ and 48 to 52½. From Sevalia (exclusive) to Godhra on the Broad Gauge.
8.	Ahmedabad . . .	From Barejadi (inclusive) to Viramgam and Sabarmati (exclusive).
9	Asarva	The Ahmedabad Prantij Railway including the Idar Road, Khed Brahma extension and Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway including Dholka-Dhandhuka extension and the Dhandhuka-Botad section exclusive of the Botad Station and all railway premises within the Botad distant signal.

Police Stations on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway—contd.

Serial No.	Name of Police Station.	Limits of Police Station.
10.	Viramgam . . .	From Mehsana (exclusive) to Wadhwan (inclusive) on the Gaekwar's Mehsana Railway, the Viramgam-Kharaghoda Branch of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.
11.	Mehsana . . .	From Ahmedabad (exclusive) to Rajputana Frontier near Roho on the R. M. Railway and the Palanpur Deesa Railway.

[*Bombay Government Gazette*, 1927, Pt. I, p. 1071.]

Location and definition of limits of Police Stations on certain Railways in Kathiawar.

No. 30 dated the 3rd May, 1928.—In supersession of the existing arrangements, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General is pleased to declare the places specified in column II of the annexed Schedule to be Police Stations, under clause (*s*) of sub-section (*1*) of Section 4 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898).

2. The sections of the railway lines specified in column III of the said Schedule shall be deemed to be within the jurisdiction of each of the Police Stations named in column II thereof.

SCHEDULE

Serial No.	Name of Police Station.	Limits of Police Station.	No. of miles
1.	Dhola Junction . .	Main line Bhavnagar to Wadhwan Junction	104
		Sihor Palitana	17
		Botad Jasdan	34
		Dhola to Dhasa, up to Jalalpur Mandwa side distant signal of Dhasa Junction Station	15
2.	Jetalsar Junction .	Porbandar to Jam-Jodhpur	36
		Jam-Jodhpur to Dhasa	107
		Khijadia Dhari	38
		Dhasa Mahuwa	79
		Rajula Road Rajula Extension . . .	6
		[1][Dungar Port Albert Victor Section .	7·66]
3.	Rajkot Junction .	Rajkot Junction to Jamnagar . . .	51
		Rajkot Junction to Jetalsar Junction . .	47
		Junagadh Railway	154
4.	Dwarka	Adatra to Kuranga	38
		Kuranga to Jamnagar up to the Lakhabawal side distant signal of the Jamnagar Station	66
5.	Wadhwan Camp .	Morvi Railway including Than-Chotila Extension	103
		Dhrangadhra Railway from Dudhrej side distant signal of the Wadhwan Junction Station	40

[*W. I. S. Agency Gazette*, 1928, p. 107.]

[1] Inserted by Notification No. P. L. C.-36, dated the 14th July, 1928. *W. I. S. Agency Gazette*, 1928, p. 193.

No. S.-75, dated the 1st June, 1926.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*s*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 4 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), and in supersession of all previous notifications on the same subject, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare the following to be police stations in the General Police District, embracing the lands for the time being occupied by the G. I. P. and M. & S. M. and other Branch Railway lines traversing the Bombay Presidency. Each Police Station shall include the areas and sections of the lines specified against it.

Railway District.	Name of Police stations.	Names of out-posts under each Police Station.	Area or length of line under each Police Station.	Limits of each Police Station.	Section of line under each Police Station.
G. I. P. & M. & S. M. Railways within the limits of the Bombay Presidency.	Bombay . .	Thana	32 miles . .	(1) From Victoria Terminus to Thana (inclusive), 21 miles. (2) The Bombay Harbour Branch of the G. I. P. Railway from Sandhurst Road Station to Kurla, 8¼ miles. (3) Kurla and Chembur Branch Line from Kurla to Chembur, 1¾ miles. (4) The Bombay Harbour Branch of the G. I. P. Railway from Raolji Junction Cabin to Mahim (exclusive), 1¼ miles.	(1) The Main line of the G. I. P. Railway from Bombay to the Frontier of the Central Provinces. (2) The Bombay Harbour Branch of the G. I. P. Railway. (3) Kurla Chembur Branch lines. (4) Mahim-Chord line.
Ditto . .	Kalyan . .	(1) Kasara . . . . (2) Karjat.	109 miles .	(1) From Thana Up Distant Signal to Igatpuri Down Distant Signal, 61 miles. (2) From Kalyan to Boreghat Reversing Down Distant Signal, 41 miles. (3) From Palasdari to Khopoli (inclusive), 7 miles.	(1) Main line of the G. I. P. Railway from Bombay to the frontier of the Central Provinces. (2) The main line of the G. I. P. Railway from Bombay to Raichur. (3) The Khopoli Branch from Palasdari to Khopoli.
Ditto . .	Igatpuri . .	(1) Nasik . . . . (2) Niphad. (3) Deolali (sub-post).	77 miles . .	(1) From Igatpuri Down Distant Signal to Manmad Down Distant Signal, 77 miles.	(1) The main line of the G. I. P. Railway from Bombay to the frontier of the Central Provinces.
Ditto . .	[1][Manmad] .	(1) Nandgaon . . . (2) Chalisgaon. (3) Pachora. [1][(4) Dhulia.]	142 miles .	(1) From Manmad Down Distant Signal to Pachora Up Distant Signal, 72 miles. (2) From Pachora to Jamner (inclusive), 35 miles. (3) From Chalisgaon to Dhulia (inclusive), 35 miles.	(1) The main line of the G. I. P. Railway from Bombay to the frontier of the Central Provinces. (2) The Pachora Jamner Branch. (3) The Chalisgaon Dhulia Branch.
Ditto . .	Bhusawal .	(1) Jalgaon . . . (2) Amalner.	129 miles .	(1) From Pachora Up Distant Signal to Burhanpur, Down Distant Signal. 71 miles. (2) Bhusawal to Waghur Bridge, 24 miles. (3) Jalgaon to Amalner (inclusive), 34 miles.	(1) The main line of the G. I. P. Railway from Bombay to the frontier of the Central Provinces. (2) The section of the Nagpur Branch from Bhusawal to the frontier of Berar. (3) The Amalner Jalgaon Branch.

Ditto	Ahmednagar	(1) Dhond	172 miles	(1) From Manmad (exclusive) to Dhond (inclusive), 145 miles. (2) From Dhond to Baramati (inclusive), 27 miles.	(1) The line from Dhond to Manma (2) The Dhond Baramati Line.
Ditto	Poona	(1) Lonavla	142 miles	(1) From Boreghat Reversing (inclusive) to Dhond (exclusive), 91 miles. (2) From Poona to Lonand (exclusive), 51 miles.	(1) Bombay Raichur main line of the G. I. P. Railway. (2) Poona to Bangalore Metre Gauge of the M & S. M. Rly.
Ditto	Kurduwadi	*Nil*	[3][226 25] miles	(1) From Dhond (exclusive) to Kurduwadi (inclusive), 68 miles. (2) From Latur to Pandharpur, 118 miles. [2][(3) From Pandharpur to the Jath Miraj border at mile 40 25.	(1) Bombay to Raichur main line of the G. I. P. Railway. (2) The Barsi Light Railway. (3) Pandharpur Miraj Section Barsi Light Railway.]
Ditto	[1][Sholapur	(1) Hotgi	[4][98¼] miles	(1) From Kurduwadi (exclusive) to Dudhni (inclusive), 89 miles. [(2) From Hotgi to Sholapur (inclusive), 9¼ miles.	(1) Bombay to Raichur in main line of the G. I. P. Railway.] (2) Sholapur Hotgi section, M. & S. M. Railway.]
Ditto	Miraj	(1) Kolhapur (2) Koregaon. (3) Wathar. (4) Karad.	[3][188·75] miles	(1) From Lonand (inclusive) to Miraj (inclusive), 109 miles. (2) From Miraj to Kolhapur (inclusive), 29 miles. (3) From Miraj to Sangli, 6 miles [2][(4) From the Jath Miraj border at mile 40·25 to Miraj.	(1) Poona to Bangalore. Metre Gauge of the M. & S. M. Railway. (2) Miraj-Kolhapur Branch. (3) Miraj-Sangli Branch. (4) Pandharpur Miraj section Barsi Light Railway.]
Ditto	Belgaum	(1) Castle-Rock (sub-post) (2) Londha.	136 miles	(1) From Miraj (exclusive) to Londha (inclusive), 117 miles. (2) From Londha to Portuguese frontier mileage 51 from Marmagoa side, 19 miles.	(1) Poona to Bangalore Metre Gauge, M. & S. M. Railway. (2) Londha Marmagoa Section.
Ditto	Hubli	(1) Ranipennur (2) Dharwar (sub-post).	155 miles	(1) From Londha (exclusive) to Tungabhadra Bridge near Harihar (exclusive), 136 miles. (2) From Alnawar to Dandeli. 19 miles.	(1) Poona to Bangalore Metre Gauge, M. & S. M. Railway (2) Alnawar-Dandeli Branch.
Ditto	[2][Gadag	(1) Kopbal (2) Bijapur.	259 miles	(1) From Hubli (exclusive) to mile 161-2 Madras Frontier (Hospet exclusive), 86 miles. (2) From Gadag to Hotgi (exclusive), 173 miles.	(1) Hubli Guntakal Section, M. & S. M. Railway. (2) Gadag Hotgi Section, M. & S. M. Railway.]

[1] Substituted and added by notification No. 4621/2, dated the 8th December, 1928. *Bombay Government Gazette*, 1928, Pt. I, p. 2614.
[2] Substituted and added by notification No. 3353/2, dated the 23rd March, 1928. *Bombay Government Gazette*, 1928, Pt. I, p. 571.
[3] Substituted by notification No. 1292/2, dated the 9th February, 1927. *Bombay Government Gazette*, 1927, Pt. I, p. 379.
[4] Substituted and added by notification No. 1292/2, dated the 11th August, 1927. *Bombay Government Gazette*, 1927, Pt. I, p. 2023

[*Bombay Government Gazette*, 1926, Pt. I, p. 1301.]

INDIAN STAMP ACT, 1899.

Reduction and remission of duties on railway lands in the Baroda State.

No. 392-I. B., dated the 17th March, 1914.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9, clause (*a*), of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), as applied to the Railway lands in the Baroda State over which the Governor General in Council exercises jurisdiction (hereinafter referred to as the said areas), the Governor General in Council is pleased to reduce to the extent set forth in each case, the duties chargeable under the said Act, as so applied in respect of the instruments hereinafter described under Nos. 21 and 29 and to remit the duties so chargeable in respect of instruments of the other classes hereinafter described.

A.—LAND REVENUE.

1. Lease or counterpart thereof executed at the time of settlement made directly by the Government with the existing occupant of land, whether a Zamindar or a tenant and whether self-cultivating or not:

Provided that no fine or premium is paid in consideration of the lease.

B.—FOREST DEPARTMENT.

2. Agreement and security bond required to be executed, under the rules to regulate the training and appointments in the Subordinate Forest Service, by a student and his surety previous to his entry into the Imperial Forest School, Dehra Dun, or the Burma Forest School, Tharrawady [or the Madras Forest College, Coimbatore][1].

C.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

3. Security bond taken under the authority of the Government from a Medical student of the Apothecary, Assistant Surgeon or Sub-Assistant Surgeon class, and his surety. or from the surety of such a student.

D.—POST OFFICE AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

4. Letter which a person depositing money in a Post Office Savings Bank, as security to the Government or a local authority for the due execution of an office or for the fulfilment of a contract or for any other purpose, is required to address to the Postmaster in charge of the Post Office Savings Bank agreeing to special conditions with respect to the application and withdrawal of the money deposited and the payment of interest accruing due thereon.

5. Receipt given by, or on behalf of. a depositor in a Post Office Savings Bank for a sum of money withdrawn from any such Bank.

[1] Added by Notification No. 528-I. B., dated the 7th April, 1914. *Gazette of India*, 1914, Pt. 1, p. 849.

6. Receipt endorsed by the payee on a Postal Money Order.

7. Receipt given by the addressee for a deposit exceeding twenty rupees made for the payment of a reply to a telegraphic message.

E.—RAILWAYS AND INLAND STEAMER COMPANIES.

8. Agreement made with a Railway Company or. Administration or an Inland Steamer Company for the conveyance of goods.

9. Agreement or indemnity bond given to a Railway authority or an Inland Steamer Company by a passenger permitted to travel without payment of fare, indemnifying such authority or Company from any claim for damages in case of accident or injury.

10. Agreement or indemnity bond given to a Railway authority or an Inland Steamer Company by a consignee (when the Railway receipt or bill of lading is not produced) in respect of the delivery of articles carried at half parcels rates or at goods rates, namely, fresh fish, fruits, vegetables, bazar baskets, bread, meat, ice and other perishable articles.

11. Agreement made with a Railway Company or Administration which purports to limit the responsibility of the Company or Administration as declared by the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), section 72, sub-section (*1*), and is in a form approved by the Governor General in Council under sub-section (*2*) of that section.

12. Receipt or bill of lading issued by a Railway Company or Administration or an Inland Steamer Company for the fare for the conveyance of passengers or goods, or both, or animals, or given to such Company or Administration or Inland Steamer Company for the refund of an overcharge made in respect of such fare.

13. Receipt given by, or on behalf of, a depositor in State Railway Provident Institution or in the East Indian Railway Savings Banks for a sum of money withdrawn from any such Institution or Bank.

14. Debenture bond of the loan of Rs. 20,00,000 raised by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore for the construction of a line of railway from Bangalore to Tiptoor, where the said bond is negotiated in the said areas.

F.—GOVERNMENT OFFICERS AND CONTRACTORS.

15. Agreement paper passed by a contractor of the Supply and Transport Corps where his security deposited is transferred to a Post Office Savings Bank.

16. Instrument in the nature of a Memorandum or agreement furnished to, or made or entered into with, a Supply and Transport Officer by a contractor.

17. Agreement or declaration by which a tender made to a Supply and Transport Officer is accepted as a contract, where the deposit of the contractor as security for his contract is made in Government of India Promissory Notes or in cash.

18. Instrument in the nature of a Memorandum or agreement furnished to, or made or entered into with, the Ordnance Department, the Army Clothing Department, the Forest Department, or the Public Works or State Railway Department, by a contractor for the due performance of his contracts.

19. Mortgage-deed executed by an Officer of Government in Civil or Military employ for securing the repayment of an advance received by him from the Government for the purpose of constructing or purchasing a dwelling house for his own use.

20. Instrument of reconveyance of mortgaged property executed by Government in favour of an Officer in Civil or Military employ on the repayment of an advance received by him from the Government for the purpose of constructing or purchasing a dwelling house for his own use.

21. Agreement which has been or may be entered into in compliance with the rules prescribed by the Resolution of the Government of India in the Finance Department (Military Finance) No. 2195-Accts., dated the 25th October, 1907, regulating the deposits of regimental funds with private banks or firms or such other rules for that purpose as may hereafter be in force. Duty reduced to the amount payable in respect of a bond for like amount or value or to Rs. 5 whichever shall be less.

G.—OTHER DOCUMENTS.

22. Bill of exchange drawn in Mysore on which the full rate of stamp duty has been paid there, where the same is negotiated in the said areas.

23. Cheque drawn in Mysore on which the full rate of stamp duty has been paid there, where the same is negotiated in the said areas.

24. Receipt given for payment of interest on Government of India Promissory Notes.

25. Letter of authority or power-of-attorney executed for the sole purpose of authorizing one or more of the joint-holders of a Government security to give on behalf of the other or others of them, or any one or more of them, a discharge for interest payable on such security or on any renewed security issued in lieu thereof.

26. Sanad of Jagir or other instrument conveying land granted to an individual by the Government, otherwise than for a pecuniary consideration.

27. Instrument of exchange executed by a private person where land is given by him for public purposes in exchange for other land granted to him by the Government.

28. Transfer by endorsement of a mortgage of rates and taxes authorized by any Act for the time being in force in the said areas.

29. Instrument evidencing an agreement relating to the hypothecation of moveable property where such hypothecation has been made by way of security for the repayment of money advanced or to be advanced by way of loan, or of an existing or future debt. Duty reduced to the amount chargeable on a bill of exchange under Article No. 13 (*b*) of Schedule 1 of the Stamp Act, 1899, for the amount secured, if such loan or debt is repayable on demand or more than three months from the date of the instrument; and to half that amount, if such loan or debit is repayable not more than three months from the date of the instrument.

30. Instrument executed in British India or the areas mentioned in the schedule hereto attached in respect of which the stamp duty with which it is chargeable under the stamp law for the time being in force in British India or the said areas has been paid in accordance with the said law.

SCHEDULE

Areas.

1. Agency territories in Baluchistan.

2. Abu and Anadra including the road leading from the Abu Sanitarium to Abu Road Railway Station and to the Bazar at Kharari.

3. The Cantonments of Mhow, Neemuch, Nowgong (including the Civil Lines) and Sehore in the Central India Agency, and of Baroda and Deesa.

4. The Indore Residency Bazars.

5. Railway lands within the limits of the Central India and Rajputana Agencies over which the Governor General in Council exercises jurisdiction.

6. The areas in the Hyderabad State in which the Governor General in Council exercises jurisdiction through the Resident at Hyderabad.

7. Berar.

8. The Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

9. Railway lands in the Mysore State over which the Governor General in Council exercises jurisdiction.

10. Railway lands in States in the political control of the Government of Bombay, over which jurisdiction has been ceded to the British Government and to which the provisions of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, have been applied.

11. **Railway lands in Jammu and Kashmir and in States in the Punjab over which the Governor General in Council exercises jurisdiction.**

[*Gazette of India*, 1914, Pt. I, p. 779.]

Reduction and remission of duties on railway lands in States in the Bombay Presidency.

No. 315-D., dated the 19th November, 1914.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9, clause (*a*), of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), as applied to railway lands in States in the political control of the Government of Bombay (hereinafter referred to as the said areas) over which jurisdiction has been ceded to the British Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to reduce, to the extent mentioned in each case, the duties chargeable under the said Act, as so applied, in respect of the instruments hereinafter described under Nos. 3, 4, 10, 32, 42, 43 and 47, and to remit the duties so chargeable in respect of instruments of the other classes hereinafter described

A.—LAND REVENUE.

General.

1. Lease or counterpart thereof executed at the time of settlement made directly by the Government with the existing occupant of land, whether a zamindar or a tenant, and whether self-cultivating or not:

Provided that no fine or premium is paid in consideration of the lease.

2. Agreement of the kind described in the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879 (XVII of 1879), section 43.

3. Promissory note payable on demand to a certain person, and not to order or bearer, when such note is executed by an agriculturist, and is attested at the time of execution by a Village Registrar, under section 57 of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879 (XVII of 1879). Duty reduced to one anna.

4. Promissory note payable otherwise than on demand, and not payable at more than one year after date or sight, to a certain person, and not to order or bearer, when such note is executed by an agriculturist, and is attested at the time of execution by a Village Registrar, under section 57 of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879 (XVII of 1879). Duty reduced to the amount chargeable under Article No. 13 (*b*) of Schedule I of the Stamp Act, 1899, on a bill of exchange for the same amount.

5. Instrument executed for the purpose of securing the repayment of a loan made, or to be made, under the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883 (XIX of 1883), or the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884 (XII of 1884), including an instrument whereby a landlord binds himself to consent to the transfer, in the event of default in such repayment, of any land, or interest in land, on the security of which any such loan is made to his tenant.

6. Receipt given by a person for advances exceeding Rs. 20 received by him from the Government under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884 (XII of 1884).

7. Agreement respecting the occupancy of land, whether surveyed or not, and the payment of the land revenue therefor, executed under the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879 (Bombay Act V of 1879), or any rules made under that Act.

8. Lease granted under rule 31 of the rules published by the Government of Bombay under the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879 (Bombay Act V of 1879).

9. Lease granted by the Government under rules made under the Indian Forest Act, 1878 (VII of 1878), section 31, or purporting to be so granted, of land situated in a protected forest in any of the following villages in the Akola Taluka of the district of Ahmednagar in the Presidency of Bombay, namely:—Ambit, Ghatghar, Kumshed, Lohali, Kotul, Pachnai, Panjare, Samrad, Shinganwadi and Uddavne.

10. Agreement or memorandum of an agreement whereby the owner or occupier of land in a village in the said areas agrees to relinquish his rights therein to the Government, and to accept rights in other land in exchange for the rights so relinquished. Duty reduced to four annas

11. Instrument executed by an Inamdar in the said areas whereby he undertakes to suspend or remit rent due from a tenant or tenants in consideration of a suspension or remission granted by the Government in respect of his own *judi* or quit rent.

B.—FOREST DEPARTMENT.

12. Agreement and security bond required to be executed under the rules to regulate the training and appointments in the Subordinate Forest Service, by a student and his surety previous to his entry into the Imperial Forest School, Dehra Dun, or the Burma Forest School, Tharrawaddy, or the Madras Forest College, Coimbatore.

13. Instrument in the nature of a conveyance by the Government of standing trees in a Government forest.

C.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

14. Security bond taken under the authority of the Government from a medical student of the Apothecary, Assistant Surgeon, or Hospital Assistant class, and his surety, or from the surety of such a student.

D.—POST OFFICE AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

15. Letter which a person depositing money in a Post Office Savings Bank, as security to the Government or a local authority for the due execution of an office or for the fulfilment of a contract or for any other purpose, is required to address to the Postmaster in charge of the Post Office Savings Bank agreeing to special conditions with respect to the application and withdrawal of the money deposited and the payment of interest accruing due thereon.

16. Receipt given by, or on behalf of, a depositor in a Post Office Savings Bank for a sum of money withdrawn from any such Bank.

17. Receipt endorsed by the payee on a Postal Money Order.

18. Receipt given by the addressee for a deposit exceeding twenty rupees, made for the payment of a reply to a telegraphic message.

E.—RAILWAYS AND INLAND STEAMER COMPANIES.

19. Agreement made with a Railway Company or Administration or an Inland Steamer Company for the conveyance of goods.

20. Agreement or indemnity bond given to a Railway authority or an Inland Steamer Company by a passenger permitted to travel without payment of fare, indemnifying such authority or Company from any claim for damages in case of accident or injury.

21. Agreement or indemnity bond given to a Railway authority or an Inland Steamer Company by a consignee (when the Railway receipt or bill of lading is not produced) in respect of the delivery of articles carried at half parcels rates or at goods rates, namely, fresh fish, fruits, vegetables, bazar baskets, bread, meat, ice, and other perishable articles.

22. Agreement made with a Railway Company or Administration which purports to limit the responsibility of the Company or Administration as declared by the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), section 72, sub-section (*1*), and is in a form approved by the Governor General in Council under sub-section (*2*) of that section.

23. Receipt or bill of lading issued by a Railway Company or Administration or an Inland Steamer Company for the fare for the conveyance of passengers or goods or both, or animals, or given to such Company or Administration or Inland Steamer Company for the refund of an overcharge made in respect of such fare.

24. Receipt given by, or on behalf of, a depositor in State Railway Provident Institution or in the East Indian Railway Savings Bank for a sum of money withdrawn from such Institution or Bank.

25. Debenture bond of the loan of Rs. 20,00,000 raised by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore for the construction of a line of railway from Bangalore to Tiptoor, where the said bond is negotiated in the said areas.

F.—GOVERNMENT OFFICERS AND CONTRACTORS.

26. Agreement paper passed by a contractor of the Supply and Transport Corps where his security deposit is transferred to a Post Office Savings Bank.

27. Instrument in the nature of a memorandum or agreement furnished to, or made or entered into with, a Supply and Transport Officer by a contractor.

28. Agreement or declaration by which a tender made to a Supply and Transport Officer is accepted as a contract, where the deposit of the contractor as security for his contract is made in Government of India Promissory Notes or in cash.

29. Instrument in the nature of a memorandum or agreement or security bond furnished to, or made or entered into with, the Ordnance Department, the Army Clothing Department, the Forest Department, or the Public Works or State Railway Department by a contractor for the due performance of his contracts.

30. Mortgage-deed executed by an officer of Government in Civil or Military employ for securing the repayment of an advance received by him from the Government for the purpose of constructing or purchasing a dwelling house for his own use.

31. Instrument of reconveyance of mortgaged property executed by Government in favour of an officer in Civil or Military employ on the repayment of an advance received by him from the Government for the purpose of constructing or purchasing a dwelling house for his own use.

32. Agreement which has been or may be entered into in compliance with the rules prescribed by the Resolution of the Government of India in the Finance Department (Military Finance), No. 2195-Accts., dated the 25th October 1907, regulating the deposits of regimental funds with private banks or firms or such other rules for that purpose as may hereafter be in force. Duty reduced to the amount payable in respect of a bond for like amount or value or to Rs. 5, whichever shall be less

G.—OTHER DOCUMENTS.

33. Receipt given for payment of interest on Government of India Promissory Notes.

34. Letter of authority or power-of-attorney executed for the sole purpose of authorising one or more of the joint-holders of a Government security to give on behalf of the other or others of them, or any one or more of them, a discharge for interest payable on such security or on any renewed security issued in lieu thereof.

35. Power-of-attorney furnished to a relative, servant or dependant under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879 (XVII of 1879), section 68.

36. Copy of an instrument which a Village Registrar has to deliver to a party under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879 (XVII of 1879), section 58.

37. Agreement executed under the Indian Emigration Act, 1908 (XVII of 1908), section 31, sub-section (*1*).

38. Arrangement entered into under the Indian Income-Tax Act, 1886 (II of 1886), section 9, sub-section (*2*).

39. Sanad of jagir or other instrument conveying land granted to an individual by the Government otherwise than for a pecuniary consideration.

40. Instrument of exchange executed by a private person where land is given by him for public purposes in exchange for other land granted to him by the Government.

41. Transfer by endorsement of a mortgage of rates and taxes authorised by any Act for the time being in force within the said areas.

42. Trust-deed entered into in compliance with the rules for the time being in force within the said areas regulating grants-in-aid made by the Government for building purposes to schools and colleges in those areas. Duty reduced to the amount payable in respect of a bond for like amount or value, or to Rs. 15, whichever shall be less.

43. Agreement executed for service or for performance of work in any estate not less than ten acres in extent, whether held by one person, or by more persons than one as co-owners, and whether in one or more blocks, and situated in British India or in Mysore which is being prepared for the production of, or actually produces, tea, coffee, rubber, pepper, cardamom or cinchona, where the advance given under such agreement does not exceed fifty rupees. Duty reduced to one anna.

44. Apprenticeship-deed whereby a person is bound apprentice to the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, to learn the business of a distributor or of a compositor.

45. Instrument of transfer of shares registered in a branch register in the United Kingdom under the provisions of sections 41 and 42 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), which has paid the stamp duty leviable thereon in accordance with the law for the time being in force in the United Kingdom.

46. Receipt given by a gangman on a famine relief work in the said areas in respect of sums exceeding Rs. 20 paid to him on account of the wages of relief workers.

47. Instrument evidencing an agreement relating to the hypothecation of moveable property where such hypothecation has been made by way of security for the repayment of money advanced or to be advanced by way of loan, or of an existing or future debt. Duty reduced to the amount chargeable on a bill of exchange under Article No. 13 (*b*) of Schedule I of the Stamp Act, 1899, for the amount secured, if such loan or debt is repayable on demand or more than three months from the date of the instrument; and to half that amount, if such loan or debt is repayable not more than three months from the date of the instrument.

48. Instrument executed in British India or in the areas mentioned in the schedule hereto attached in respect of which the stamp duty with which it is chargeable under the stamp law for the time being in force in British India or the said areas has been paid in accordance with the said law.

SCHEDULE.

1. Agency territories in Baluchistan.

2. Abu and Anadra including the road leading from the Abu sanitorium to Abu Road Railway Station and to the Bazar at Kharari.

3. The Cantonments of Mhow, Neemuch, Nowgong (including the Civil lines) and Sehore, in the Central India Agency, and of Baroda and Deesa

4. The Indore Residency Bazars.

5. Railway lands within the limits of the Central India and Rajputana Agencies over which the Governor General in Council exercises jurisdiction.

6. The areas in the Hyderabad State in which the Governor General in Council exercises jurisdiction through the Resident at Hyderabad.

7. Berar.

8. The Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

9. Railway lands in the Mysore State over which the Governor General in Council exercises jurisdiction.

10. Railway lands in the Baroda State, over which jurisdiction has been ceded to the British Government and to which the provisions of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, have been applied.

11. Railway lands in Jammu and Kashmir and in States in the Punjab over which the Governor General in Council exercises jurisdiction.

[*Gazette of India*, 1914, Pt. I, p. 1911.]

INDIAN RAILWAY BOARD ACT, 1905.

Powers of the Railway Board.

No. 801, dated the 24th March, 1905.
No. 9940, dated the 17th December, 1906.
No. 2972, dated the 8th April, 1907.
No. 2140, dated the 28th February, 1908.
—Printed in Appendix XXII.

INDIAN REGISTRATION ACT, 1908.

Formation of districts and sub-districts, and appointment of Inspector-General, Registrars and Sub-Registrars.

No. 6148-A. (Poll.), dated the 24th October, 1914.—With reference to sections 3, 5, 6 and 7 of the Indian Registration Act, 1908 (XVI of 1908), as applied to the lands lying within the Baroda and Palanpur States occupied by the Palanpur Deesa, Rajputana-Malwa[1] and Sabarmati-Roho Railways under the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 779-I. B.[2], dated the 9th April, 1913, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare as follows:—

(1) All the powers and duties conferred and imposed by the Act upon the Inspector-General of Registration shall be exercised and performed within the said lands by the Inspector-General of Registration of the Bombay Presidency.

(2) For the purposes of this Act the said lands shall form a district and also a sub-district.

(3) The Political Agent, Palanpur, for the time being, shall be the Registrar, and the Assistant Political Agent, Palanpur, for the time being, the Sub-Registrar of the said district and sub-district, respectively.

(4) The office of the Political Agent, Palanpur, for the time being, shall be the office of the Registrar, and the office of the Assistant Political Agent, Palanpur, for the time being, that of the Sub-Registrar.

[*Bombay Government Gazette*, 1914, Pt. I, p. 2598.]

No. 7130-A. (Poll.), dated the 9th December, 1914.—With reference to sections 3, 5, 6 and 7 of the Indian Registration Act, 1908 (XVI of 1908), as applied to the lands lying within the Kolhapur, Miraj (Senior), and Sangli States occupied by the Kolhapur and Sangli State Railways

[1] The line formerly known as the Rajputana-Malwa Railway is now part of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.

[2] *See* now Notification No. 486-I., dated the 3rd October, 1924. Printed *supra*, p. 106.

under the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 779-I. B.[1], dated the 9th April, 1913, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare as follows:—

(1) All the powers and duties conferred and imposed by the Act upon the Inspector-General of Registration shall be exercised and performed within the said lands by the Inspector-General of Registration of the Bombay Presidency.

(2) For the purposes of this Act the said lands shall form a district and also a sub-district.

(3) The Resident, Kolhapur, and Political Agent, Southern Maratha Country States, for the time being, shall be the Registrar, and the Assistant Resident, Kolhapur, for the time being, the Sub-Registrar of the said district and sub-district, respectively.

(4) The office of the Resident, Kolhapur, and Political Agent, Southern Maratha Country States, for the time being, shall be the office of the Registrar, and the office of the Assistant Resident, Kolhapur, for the time being, that of the Sub-Registrar.

[*Bombay Government Gazette*, 1914, Pt. I, p. 3007.]

INDIAN LUNACY ACT, 1912.

Appointment of Magistrates under the Act in railway lands in Kathiawar.

No. 56-I., dated the 6th February, 1929.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*6*) of section 3 of the Indian Lunacy Act, 1912 (IV of 1912), as applied to the Railway Lands specified in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department No. 483-I.[2], dated the 3rd October, 1924, the Governor General in Council is pleased to empower the officers mentioned in the fourth and fifth columns of the Schedule to the said notification, being respectively Magistrates of the first class and District Magistrates, to perform the functions of a Magistrate under the said Act.

2. The notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department No. 17-I., dated the 21st August, 1923, and so much of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 471-I., dated the 3rd October, 1924, as relates to that notification are hereby cancelled.

[*Gazette of India*, 1929, Pt. I, p. 107.]

[1] *See* now Notification No. 485-I., dated the 3rd October, 1924. Printed *supra*, p. 99.
[2] Printed *supra*, p. 133.

No. 54-I., dated the 6th February, 1929.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*6*) of section 3 of the Indian Lunacy Act, 1912 (IV of 1912), as applied to the Railway Lands specified in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department No. 484-I[1]., dated the 3rd October, 1924, the Governor General in Council is pleased to empower the officers mentioned in the fourth and fifth columns of the Schedule to the said notification, being respectively Magistrates of the first class and District Magistrates, to perform the functions of a Magistrate under the said Act.

2. The notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department No. 18-I., dated the 21st August, 1923, and so much of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department No. 47-I., dated the 3rd October, 1924, as relates to that notification are hereby cancelled.

[*Gazette of India*, 1929. Pt. I, p. 107.]

Performance of functions of District Court under the Act in railway lands in Kathiawar.

No. 53-I., dated the 6th February, 1929.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*3*) of section 6 of the Indian Lunacy Act, 1912 (IV of 1912), as applied to the Railway Lands specified in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department No. 483-I[2]., dated the 3rd October, 1924, the Governor General in Council is pleased to empower the officers mentioned in the eleventh column of the Schedule to the said notification, each such officer being the presiding officer of a Civil Court of original jurisdiction, to perform the functions of a District Court under the said Act.

2. The notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 19-I., dated the 21st August, 1923, and so much of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department No. 471-I., dated the 3rd October, 1924, as relates to that notification are hereby cancelled.

[*Gazette of India*, 1929. Pt. I, p. 106.]

No. 55-I., dated the 6th February, 1929.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*3*) of section 6 of the Indian Lunacy Act, 1912 (IV of 1912), as applied to the Railway Lands specified in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department No. 484-I.[1], dated the 3rd October, 1924, the Governor General in Council

[1] Printed *supra* p. 139.
[2] Printed *supra*, p. 133.

is pleased to empower the officers mentioned in the eleventh column of the Schedule to the said notification, each such officer being the presiding officer of a Civil Court of original jurisdiction, to perform the functions of a District Court under the said Act.

2. The notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department No. 20-I., dated the 21st August, 1923, and so much of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department No. 471-I., dated the 3rd October, 1924, as relates to that notification are hereby cancelled.

[*Gazette of India*, 1929, Pt. I. p. 107.]

IX.—Orders under Local Laws.

KATHIAWAR AGENCY POLICE LAW, 1896.

Extension of section 52 to certain Railway Stations.

No. 80, dated the 20th November, 1900.—Section 52 of the Kathiawar Agency Police Law, 1896[1], is hereby extended to the following Railway Stations on the Railway line:—

1. Rajkot Junction.
2. Rajkot (Morvi Railway).
3. Bhavnagar Terminus.
4. Junagarh.
5. Dhrangadhra.
6. Veraval.
7. Jamnagar.
8. Porbandar.
9. Gondal.
10. Dhoraji.
11. Wadhwan City.
12. Limbdi.
13. Jetpur.
14. Chital.
15. Ranpur.
16. Songadh.
17. Sihor.
18. Wadhwan Camp (Morvi Railway).

[*Kathiawar Gazette.*]

Extension of section 52 to certain Railway Stations.

No. 42, dated the 6th August, 1907.—Section 52 of the Kathiawar Agency Police Law, 1896, is hereby extended to the following stations on the Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar Railway Line:—

1. Dhola Junction Station.
2. Jetalsar Junction Station.

[*Kathiawar Gazette.*]

No. 18, dated the 15th March, 1929.—The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in the States of Western India is hereby pleased to extend section 52 of the Kathiawar Agency Police Law, 1896,[1] to the following Railway Stations on Railway lines in Kathiawar:—

Bhavnagar State Railway.

1. Palitana.
2. Chuda.
3. Botad Junction.
4. Lilia-Mota.
5. Mahuva.
6. Jasdan.
7. Ningala Junction.
8. Dhasa Junction.
9. Rajula City.
10. Damnagar.
11. Savar Kundla.

[1] Under revision. Not reprinted.

Gondal Railway.

1. Lathi.
2. Amreli.
3. Dhari.
4. Upleta.
5. Paneli-Moti.
6. Ribda.
7. Khijadia Junction.
8. Chalala.
9. Kunkavav.
10. Bhayavadar.
11. Rajkot Para.
12. Nawagadh.

Junagadh State Railway.

1. Vadal.
2. Shahpur Junction.
3. Bantwa.
4. Keshod.
5. Bilkha.
6. Manavadar.
7. Saradia.

Porbandar State Railway.

1. Ranavao.
2. Jam-Jodhpur.

Jamnagar and Dwarka Railway.

1. Paddhari.
2. Modpur.
3. Bhopalka.
4. Okha Port.
5. Pipli.
6. Khambhalia.
7. Dwarka.

Morvi Railway.

1. Wankaner Junction.
2. Muli Road.
3. Morvi.
4. Than Junction.

[*W. I. S. Agency Gazette*, 1929, p. 65.]

CHAPTER V.—NORTH CENTRAL DIVISION.[1]

For the railways in the North Central Division over which jurisdiction has been ceded the following arrangements have been made:—

A. In the case of certain railway lands in Gwalior and the other States specified the jurisdictional and administrative arrangements have been assimilated to those of the neighbouring British Indian districts by the following notification:—

No. 876-I. B., dated the 15th March, 1921.—Whereas the Governor General in Council has full and exclusive power and jurisdiction over the lands lying within the States specified in the second column of the first schedule hereto annexed which are or may hereafter be, occupied by the Railways specified in the first column of the said schedule (including the lands occupied by stations, by outbuildings and for other railway purposes) and over all persons and things whatsoever within the said lands:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf the Governor General in Council is pleased to provide as follows for the administration of justice within the said lands:—

(1) All[2] laws for the time being in force in the districts specified in the third column of the said schedule shall be in force in the lands lying within the States specified in the corresponding entry in the second column which are occupied by the portions of the railways specified in the corresponding entry in the first column thereof.

(2) The Local Government and all officers subordinate to it for the time being exercising executive authority within the said districts shall exercise the like authority within the said lands, except in connection with the administration of police which shall be vested in the officer for the time being in charge of railway police under the said Local Government.

(3) All Courts having for the time being jurisdiction within the said districts shall have the like jurisdiction within the said lands.

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[1] According to the classification *supra*, p. 5.

[2] The Indian Railways Act, 1890, and the Indian Railway Board Act, 1905, have been separately applied to these lands, along with other railway lands in Indian States over which jurisdiction has been ceded, by Notification No. 784-I. B., dated the 9th April, 1913. *See* Appendix XXII.

For jurisdiction of the High Courts over European British subjects in these railway lands, *see* Notification No. 580-D, dated the 26th January, 1917. Printed in Appendix IV.

The railway lands have been included in Presidencies or Provinces for the purposes of the Official Trustees Act, 1913, and the Administrator-General's Act, 1913, by Notifications Nos. 1450-D. and 1449-D., dated the 19th March, 1914. Printed in Appendices XII and XIII respectively.

2. With effect from the date of this notification nothing contained in the notifications mentioned in the second schedule hereto annexed shall apply to the said lands:

Provided that all civil and criminal proceedings pending at the date of this notification shall be carried on as if this notification had not been issued.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

—	Railway.	States.	District.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway system.	The Bina Guna-Baran Railway	Gwalior	Saugor.
	The Great Indian Peninsula Railway— *Midland Section*—		
	Gwalior frontier south of Bhilsa-Bina . .	Gwalior, Bhopal, Kurwai .	Saugor.
	Lalitpur-Chambal River . . .	Khaniadhana, Orchha, Datia, Gwalior . .	Jhansi.
	Cawnpore Branch.	Samthar	Jhansi.
	Manikpur Branch.	Orchha Alipura, Garrauli .	Jhansi.
		Pahra, Taraon . . .	Banda.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

No. and date of notification.	Issuing authority.
No. 2760-I., dated the 18th September, 1883. No. 261-I. B., dated the 10th February, 1913 (as subsequently amended). No. 262-I.B.,	The Government of India in the Foreign Department.
No. 1055-I. B., dated the 8th June, 1915.	The Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department.

[*Gazette of India*, 1921, Pt. I, p. 437.]

B. The following British enactments are in force in the Railway lands in the North Central Division over which jurisdiction has been ceded[1]:—

I.—Statutes[2]—

II.—Acts of the Governor General in Council and of the Indian Legislature.—*See* Appendix II.

III.—Orders under Statutes.

53 and 54 Vict., c. 37. The Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902—*See* Appendix I.

5 and 6, Geo. V, c. 61. *No. 580-D., dated the 26th January, 1917.*—(Jurisdiction of High Courts over European British subjects)—*See* Appendix IV.

IV.—Orders under Acts of the Governor General in Council and of the Indian Legislature.

INDIAN CHRISTIAN MARRIAGE ACT, 1872.

Officers appointed Marriage Registrars and licensed to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians in railway lands (1) in Central India, (2) in Rajputana.

No. 683-B., dated the 14th May, 1915.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 8 and 9, respectively, of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (XV of 1872), as delegated to him by the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 3744-I. B., dated the 1st October, 1897, the Agent to the Governor General in Central India is pleased—

(*a*) to appoint the officers, being Christians, for the time being exercising the powers of District Magistrates within the railway lands in Central India over which jurisdiction is exercised by the Governor General in Council to be Marriage Registrars in respect of the areas in which they exercise those powers, and

(*b*) to license the said officers to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians within the said areas.

[*Gazette of India*, 1915, Pt. II, p. 1070.]

No. 4260-I., dated the 26th October, 1888.—Printed Vol. IV, page 35.

[1] It is to be understood that the enactments cited are in force in all such lands in the Division, except where stated to the contrary.

[2] Not enumerated. *See* Preface to this edition, paragraph 4.

Certificates of Marriage Registrars to be sent in Central India to the Registrar General for the Central Provinces, in Rajputana to the Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

No. 701-I. B., dated the 6th May, 1915.—Printed Vol. III, page 6.
No. 4262-I., dated the 26th October, 1888.—Printed Vol. IV, page 36.

Delegation to the Agent to the Governor General of powers under sections 6, 8 and 9—(1) in Central India.

No. 3744-I. B., dated the 1st October, 1897.—Printed Vol. III, page 7.

(2) *in Rajputana.*

No. 3745-I. B., dated the 1st October, 1897.—Printed Vol. IV, page 36.

Fees.

No. 1586-E., dated the 29th August, 1892.—Printed in Appendix V.

EUROPEAN VAGRANCY ACT, 1874.

Provisions brought into force in Central India from the 23rd September, 1891.

No. 3918-I., dated the 23rd September, 1891.—Printed Vol. III, page 7.

INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878.

Exemption of certain persons in Indian States from the prohibitions and directions contained in the Act. Rules regarding the export of arms and ammunition from, and their import into, British India.

No. F.-829-I.-23, dated the 3rd November, 1923.—(The Indian Arms Rules, 1924).—Printed in Appendix XXIII.

BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES REGISTRATION ACT, 1886.

Appointment of (a) Registrars of Births and Deaths for railway lands in Central India, (b) Registrar-General for the Central Provinces to be Registrar-General for the said areas.

No. 700-I. B., dated the 6th May, 1915.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 13 of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886 (VI of 1886), the Governor General in Council is pleased to

appoint the officers for the time being exercising the powers of District Magistrates within the railway lands in Central India over which jurisdiction is exercised by the Governor General in Council, to be Registrars of Births and Deaths in respect of the classes of persons indicated in section 11, sub-section (*1*), clause (*b*) of the said Act, for the areas in which they exercise those powers.

2. For the purposes of section 24, sub-section (*2*) of the said Act, the Governor General in Council is further pleased to appoint the Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the Central Provinces to be Registrar General for the said areas.

[*Gazette of India*, 1915, Pt. I, p. 651.]

Appointment of—(a) Registrars of Births and Deaths in Rajputana. (*b*) *Registrar General for Ajmer-Merwara to be Registrar-General.*

No. 35-I., dated the 10th September, 1923.—Printed Vol. IV, page 36.

INDIAN STAMP ACT, 1899.

Remission of duty in British India on instruments executed and properly stamped in the railway lands.

[1]*No. 3616-Exc., dated the 16th July, 1909.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9, clause (*a*), of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899),* the Governor General in Council is pleased * * to remit the duties * chargeable in respect of instruments of the classes hereinafter described:—

* * * * * * *

81. Instrument executed in the areas mentioned in the schedule hereto attached in respect of which the stamp duty with which it is chargeable under the stamp law for the time being in force in the said areas has been paid in accordance with the said law.

SCHEDULE.

Areas.

* * * * * * *

5. Railway lands within the limits of the Central India and Rajputana Agencies over which the Governor General in Council exercises jurisdiction.

* * * * * * *

[*Gazette of India*, 1909, Pt. I, p. 597.]

[1] For similar remissions in administered areas under British jurisdiction *see* notifications under the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, as applied to the various administered areas.

INDIAN FOREIGN MARRIAGE ACT, 1903.

Fees.

No. 341, dated the 11th August, 1904.—Printed in Appendix VII.

OFFICIAL TRUSTEES ACT, 1913.

Assignment of railway lands to territorial divisions for purposes of the Act.

No. 1450-D., dated the 19th March, 1914.—Printed in Appendix XII.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S ACT, 1913.

Assignment of railway lands to territorial divisions for purposes of the Act.

No. 1449-D., dated the 19th March, 1914.—Printed in Appendix XIII.

Exercise of the powers and duties of a District Judge under the Act.

No. 3542-I., dated the 27th August, 1891.—Printed in Appendix XIII.

V.—Acts locally applied.

Indian Railways Act, 1890. Indian Railway Board Act, 1905.

No. 784-I. B., dated the 9th April, 1913.—Printed in Appendix XXII.

General and Punjab Acts.

No. 263-I., dated the 24th April, 1929.—Whereas the Governor General in Council has full and exclusive power and jurisdiction of every kind over the railway lands specified in notification[1] No. 261-I. B., dated the 10th February, 1913, and over all persons and things whatsoever therein;

In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased, in supersession of the notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department and in the Foreign and Political Department, Nos. 262-I. B., and 1055-I. B., dated the 10th February, 1913, and 8th June, 1915, respectively, and of all notifications amending the same, to apply to the said lands (hereinafter styled "the Rajputana and Central India Railway Lands") the enactments specified in the schedule hereto annexed, in so far as the same may be applicable thereto and subject to any amendments to which the enactments are for the time being subject in British India:

Provided, first, that in the enactments as so applied (except where the context or the modifications hereinafter referred to otherwise require) references to a Local Government, the Chief Commissioner, or the Chief Controlling Revenue Authority shall be read as referring to the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana or the Agent to the Governor General in Central India, as the case may be, according as the said lands are included in the Rajputana Agency or in the Central India Agency; references to a Secretary to the Local Government as referring similarly to the Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana or the Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General in Central India; references to a High Court as referring similarly to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner in Ajmer-Merwara or the Court of the Agent to the Governor General in Central India; references to a province or the territories subject to a Local Government as referring to such of the said lands as are included in Rajputana Agency and in Central India Agency, respectively: and references to British India as referring to all the said lands:

[1] Printed *infra*, p. 204.

Provided, secondly, that the further modifications and restrictions set forth in the said schedule shall be made in the said enactments as so applied:

Provided, thirdly, that for the purposes of facilitating the application of the said enactments any Court in the Rajputana and Central India Railway Lands may construe the provisions thereof and any notifications, orders, rules, forms or bye-laws thereunder, with such alterations, not affecting the substance, as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before the Court:

Provided, fourthly, that subject to the provisions of this notification the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana and the Agent to the Governor General in Central India, as the case may be, may direct by what officer, any authority or power under the said enactments shall be exercisable in their respective Agencies, respectively:

Provided, fifthly, that all civil and criminal and other proceedings pending at the date of this notification shall be carried on as if this notification had not been issued, but that save as aforesaid, all proceedings commenced, officers appointed or authorized, jurisdictions or powers conferred or confirmed, notifications published, rules or bye-laws made, orders passed and things done under any of the enactments specified in the notifications hereby superseded in the Rajputana and Central India Railway Lands, shall be, as far as may be, deemed to have been respectively commenced, appointed or authorized, conferred or confirmed, published, made, passed and done under the corresponding enactments specified in this notification.

THE SCHEDULE.

Enactments applied.	Further modifications and restrictions.
Acts of the Governor General in Council.	
1. The Judicial Officers' Protection Act, 1850 (XVIII of 1850).	
2. The Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860).	In section 75 the words "British India" shall be read as referring to British India and the Rajputana and Central India Railway Lands.
3. The Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861).	(*1*) In section 1 for the definition of "Magistrate of the district" the following shall be substituted, namely:— "the words 'Magistrate of the district' shall mean the officer exercising within the railway lands in question the powers of a District Magistrate as described in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898." (*2*) In section 34, for the words "road or in any open place or street or thoroughfare within the limits of any town" the words "railway lands" shall be substituted.

THE SCHEDULE—*contd.*

Enactments applied.	Further modifications and restrictions.
4. The Foreigners' Act, 1864 (III of 1864).	......
5. The Public Gambling Act, 1867 (III of 1867).	The preamble, the first two paragraphs of section 1, and section 2 shall be omitted.
6. The Court-fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870).	......
7. The Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871).	Sub-sections (*2*) and (*3*) of section 1, and clause (*a*) of section 31 shall be omitted.
8. The Indian Evidence Act, 1872 (I of 1872).	In sections 57, 74, 78 and 79, the words "British India" shall be read as referring to British India, the Rajputana and Central India Railway Lands, and areas outside British India under the administration of the Governor General in Council.
9. The Indian Contract Act, 1872 (IX of 1872).	......
10. The Indian Oaths Act, 1873 (X of 1873).	......
11. The Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884).	Sub-sections (*1*), (*2*), (*3*) and (*4*) of section 18 shall be omitted.
12. The Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885).	......
13. The Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887 (IX of 1887).	......
14. The Police Act, 1888 (III of 1888).	......
15. The Revenue Recovery Act, 1890 (I of 1890).	(*1*) In section 2, for clause (*1*) the following shall be substituted, namely:— "(*1*) 'District' means any area which the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana or the Agent to the Governor General in Central India, as the case may be, may appoint." (*2*) For section 8 the following shall be substituted, namely:— "8. The provisions of this Act shall apply equally to— (*a*) the recovery in the Rajputana and Central India Railway Lands of any arrear of land revenue accruing, or sum recoverable as an arrear of land revenue and payable to a Collector or other public officer or to a local authority, in any part of British India or in any local area, which is not part of British India but which is under the administration of the Governor General in Council, and to which the Revenue Recovery Act, 1890, has been applied; and

THE SCHEDULE—*contd.*

Enactments applied.	Further modifications and restrictions.
15. The Revenue Recovery Act, 1890 (I of 1890)—*contd.*	(*b*) the demand for the recovery in British India or in any such local area of any such arrear accruing, or sum so recoverable and payable, in the said Lands."
16. The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890 (XI of 1890).	......
17. The Prisons Act, 1894 (IX of 1894).	......
18. The Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897).	....
19. The General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897).	In clause (*7*) of section 3, the words "British India" shall remain unmodified but in any other enactment, where the definition would otherwise apply, the words shall be read subject to the provisions of this notification.
20. The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898).	(*1*) Notwithstanding anything in sub-section (*4*) of section 14, the Governor General in Council may confer on any police officer all or any of the powers conferred or conferable by or under the Code on any Magistrate in regard to particular cases, or to a particular class or particular classes of cases, or to cases generally. (*2*) Sections 22 and 25 shall be omitted. (*3*) In section 30 the words from "In the territories" to "Assistant Commissioners" shall be omitted. (*4*) A Sessions Judge at his discretion— (*a*) may take cognizance of an offence without the accused person being committed to the Court of Session by a Magistrate and, if so, shall follow the procedure laid down by this Code for the trial of warrant cases by Magistrates: and (*b*) in other cases may direct that any trial before the Court of Session shall be without jury or aid of assessors. (*5*) The powers prescribed by sections 401 and 402 shall be exercised only by the Governor General in Council. (*6*) A person convicted on a trial held by a District Magistrate, who also exercises the powers of a Court of Session, may appeal to the High Court: and in that case notwithstanding anything in the Indian Limitation Act, 1908 (IX of 1908), as in force, the period of limitation for an appeal to the High Court shall be thirty days from the date of the conviction. (7) In sub-section (*1*) of section 503, after the words "such attendance and" the words "if such witness resides in any area to which this Code applies or in British India" shall be inserted.

THE SCHEDULE—*contd.*

Enactments applied.	Further modifications and restrictions.
20. The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898)—*contd.*	(9) Nothing in the Code as applied shall be deemed to apply to proceedings against European British subjects or persons charged jointly with European British subjects.
21. The Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898).	......
22. The Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899).	(*1*) Sections 57, 58 and 59 shall be omitted. (*2*) In sub-section (*1*) of section 60, the words "other than a Court mentioned in section 57" and "or Chief Court......refer the same" shall be omitted. (*3*) In sub-section (*2*) of section 60, the words "as if it had been referred under section 57" and "under the seal......another like copy" shall be omitted. (*4*) After section 75, the following section shall be inserted, namely:— "75-A. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, apply to the railway lands in Central India over which the Governor General in Council exercises jurisdiction any rules under section 75 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, which are for the time being in force in British India, subject to any amendments to which such rules are for the time being subject in British India, with such modifications as may be specified in the notification, and any rules so applied shall have effect in the said railway lands as if made under this Act."
23. The Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899).	Sub-section (*3*) of section 1 and sub-section (*1*) of section 24 shall be omitted.
24. The Prisoners Act, 1900 (III of 1900).	(*1*) After section 18 the following shall be inserted as section 18-A, namely:— "18-A. Where a Court or tribunal of a State in Rajputana or Central India, other than as described in sub-section (*3*) of section 18 passes a sentence of death which cannot be executed without the concurrence of the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana or Central India, as the case may be, and the same has been duly confirmed, the Agent to the Governor General may, on the application of the State, authorize the warrant for the execution of the sentence to be addressed to the officer in charge of such prison as he may direct and thereupon such officer shall, on receipt of the warrant, cause the execution to be carried out as prescribed in sub-section (*1*) of section 18." (*2*) In section 19 and sub-section (*1*) of section 32, for the words "the Province" the words "British India or Berar" and for the words "Local Government" the words "Governor General in Council" shall be substituted. (*3*) In sub-section (*1*) of section 29, the words "British India" shall remain unmodified, and the word "other" shall be omitted.

THE SCHEDULE—*contd.*

Enactments applied.	Further modifications and restrictions.
24. The Prisoners Act, 1900 (III of 1900)—*contd.*	(*4*) In sub-section (*2*) of section 30, after the words "within the province" the words "or, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, in British India" shall be inserted. (*5*) Sub-section (*2*) of section 32 shall be omitted. (*6*) If, on the application of any State in Rajputana or Central India, the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana or Central India, as the case may be, considers it desirable in the interests of justice that any person confined in any prison under the provisions of this Act shall attend before any Criminal Court in that State to give evidence in any matter pending before it, he may direct that such person shall be produced before such Court subject to such conditions as he may prescribe.
25. The Indian Extradition Act, 1903 (XV of 1903).	......
26. The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (Act V of 1908).	(*1*) In sub-section (*5*) of section 2, section 10 and sub-rules (*4*) and (*5*) of rule 49 of Order XXI in the First Schedule, the words "British India" shall be read as referring to British India and the Rajputana and Central India Railway Lands. (*2*) In the proviso to section 29, after the word "summonses" the words "are situate in British India or" shall be inserted. (*3*) For section 43, the following shall be substituted, namely:— "43. *Execution of decrees of British Courts.*—Any decree passed by a Civil Court in British India or by any Court established or continued by the authority of the Governor General in Council, may, if it cannot be executed within the jurisdiction of the Court by which it was passed, be executed in the manner herein provided within the jurisdiction of any Court in the Rajputana and Central India Railway Lands." (*4*) In section 45, before the words "any Court" the words "any Court situate in British India or to" shall be inserted. (*5*) In section 78, for clause (*b*) the following shall be substituted, namely:— "(*b*) Courts situate in British India or in any other part of the British Empire, or ." (*6*) To rule 25 of Order V in the First Schedule, the following shall be added, namely:— "Provided that if the defendant resides in British India, the summons may be sent for service to a Court (not being a High Court) having jurisdiction at the place where he resides and if the Court returns the summons with an endorsement

THE SCHEDULE—*contd.*

Enactments applied.	Further modifications and restrictions.
26. The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (Act V of 1908)—*contd*	signed by the Judge or other officer of the Court that the summons has been served on the defendant in manner hereinbefore directed, such endorsement shall be deemed to be evidence of service."
	(7) The provisions of rule 48 of Order XXI in the First Schedule shall apply only to those cases in which the salary or allowances are payable in the Rajputana and Central India Railay Lands.
27. The Indian Limitation Act, 1908 (IX of 1908).	(*1*) In section 13, the words "British India" shall be read as referring to British India and the Rajputana and Central India Railway Lands.
	(*2*) Sections 30 and 31 and the second schedule shall be omitted.
28. The Indian Registration Act, 1908 (XVI of 1908).	(*1*) In section 33 the words "British India" shall remain unmodified.
	(*2*) In sub-section (*1*) of section 33, after the words "executing the power-of-attorney resides" in clause (*a*) and after the words "does not reside" in clause (*c*), the words "in the Rajputana and Central India Railway Lands or" shall be added.
29. The Whipping Act, 1909 (IV of 1909).	Section 6 shall be omitted.
30. The Indian Aircraft Act, 1911 (XVII of 1911).	(*1*) Sub-section (*3*) of section 1 and sub-section (*2*) of section 4 shall be omitted.
	(*2*) In section 6, after the words "any rule made" the words "or notification issued" shall be inserted.
31. The Indian Lunacy Act, 1912 (IV of 1912).	(*1*) To clause (*1*) of section 3, the following shall be added, namely:— "and includes all asylums or mental hospitals for lunatics established or licensed by Government in British India."
	(*2*) Sections 14, 15 and 67 shall be subject to the proviso that, if a lunatic is an inhabitant of a State in India, the Magistrate or Judge, as the case may be, may make him over to the care of such State with its consent and, in the case of an order under section 67, with the consent of the person on whose application the inquisition was instituted.
32. The Wild Birds and Animals Protection Act, 1912 (VIII of 1912).	.....
33. The Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1914 (VIII of 1914).	(*1*) Sub-sections (*2*) and (*3*) of section 1 and the Schedule shall be omitted.

THE SCHEDULE—*contd.*

Enactments applied.	Further modifications and restrictions.
33. The Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1914 (VIII of 1914)—*contd.*	(*2*) In section 6, after the words "in the prescribed manner" the words "or under the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1914, as in force in British India or under the law for the time being in force in any State in India" shall be inserted. (*3*) In section 17, for the words "Presidency Magistrate" the words "District Magistrate" and for the words "second class" the words "first class" shall be substituted.
34. The Provincial Insolvency Act, 1920 (V of 1920).	......
35. The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 (VIII of 1923).	Sub-section (*3*) of section 1 shall be omitted.
36. The Indian Paper Currency Act, 1923 (X of 1923).	Only the following sections shall apply as hereby modified, namely:— "14. A universal currency note for the time being of British India and any other currency note of British India, which the Governor General in Council may from time to time direct, shall be a legal tender for the amount expressed in the note in payment or on account of— (*a*) any revenue or other claim to the amount of five rupees or upwards due to Government, and (*b*) any sum of five rupees or upwards due by Government or by any body corporate or person. 25. No person shall draw, accept, make or issue any bill of exchange, hundi, promissory note or engagement for the payment of money payable to bearer on demand, or borrow, owe or take up any sum or sums of money on the bills, hundis or notes payable to bearer on demand, of any such person: Provided that cheques or drafts, payable to bearer on demand or otherwise, may be drawn on bankers, shroffs or agents by their customers or constituents, in respect of deposits of money in the hands of those bankers, shroffs or agents and held by them at the credit and disposal of the persons drawing such cheques or drafts. 26. (*1*) Any person contravening the provisions of section 25 shall, on conviction by a Magistrate of the first class, be punishable with a fine equal to the amount of the bill, hundi, note or engagement in respect whereof the offence is committed. (*2*) Every prosecution under this section shall be instituted by a person empowered in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council."

THE SCHEDULE—*concld.*

Enactments applied.	Further modifications and restrictions.
37. The Indian Soldiers (Litigation) Act, 1925 (IV of 1925).	Sub-section (*3*) of section 1 shall be omitted.
38 The Indian Succession Act, 1925 (XXXIX of 1925).	(*1*) Sections 11, 17 and 57, in section 58 the words "save as provided by section 57" the proviso to section 273, section 274 and Schedule III, shall be omitted. (*2*) For section 382, the following section shall be substituted, namely:— "382. Where a certificate in the form of Schedule VIII to this Act has been granted under the provisions of this Act by a Court having jurisdiction under the Act in British India or under the Act as applied in any area outside British India which is under the administration of the Governor General in Council, or when a certificate in the form, as nearly as circumstances admit, of the said schedule has been granted to a resident within a foreign State by the British Representative accredited to the State, or when a certificate so granted has been extended in such form by such Court or by such representative, the certificate shall, if it has been stamped in accordance with the provisions of the Court-fees Act, 1870, have the same effect as a certificate granted or extended under this Act."

Act of the Legislative Council of the Governor of the Punjab.

1. The Court-fees (Punjab Amendment) Act, 1922 (Punjab Act VII of 1922).[1]	(*1*) For sub-section (*3*) of section 1, the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:— "(*3*) It shall come into force with effect from the 28th June, 1924." (*2*) Sections 6 and 12 shall be omitted.

[*Gazette of India*, 1929, Pt. I, p. 615.]

Inland Customs Act, 1875, applied to the Rajputana State Railway.[2]

No. 193-J., dated the 13th November, 1878.—Whereas His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur, His Highness the Maharaja of Kishangarh, His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur, and His Highness the Maha Rao Raja of Alwar have granted to the British Government full jurisdiction within those portions of land forming the Rajputana (State) Railway (including lands occupied as stations, outbuildings, and for other purposes connected with the Railway) which lie within their respective territories.[2]

[1] This Act has been amended by the Punjab Court Fees (Amendment) Act, 1926 (Punjab Act I of 1926) and the Punjab Court Fees (Second Amendment) Act, 1926 (Punjab Act VI of 1926). These two amending Acts (Acts I and VI of 1926) are deemed to have come into force in the Railway lands in Rajputana and Central India with effect from the 23rd March, 1929. *See* Notification No. 146-I, dated the 23rd March, 1929 (*Gazette of India*, 1929, Pt. I, p. 355).

[2] Afterwards became the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, *Main line* Ajmer-Ajeraka, *Sambhar* (*Kuchaman*) *Branch*, and *Agra* (*Bandikui*) *Branch*, and is now part of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.

In exercise of such jurisdiction, and of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of Act XI of 1872[1] (the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1872), the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify as follows:—

(1) The Inland Customs Act (VIII of 1875)[2] is hereby extended to all the aforesaid portions of land.

(2) In exercise of the power conferred by section 28 of the said Inland Customs Act, 1875, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no salt which at the date of this notification is, or may afterwards be, brought upon any of the aforesaid portions of land, shall be moved, except—

(*a*) salt covered by a pass showing that there has been paid to the Government in respect thereof a duty of Rs. 2-8 per maund of 3,200 tolas;

(*b*) salt covered by a pass stating that such salt is free salt furnished under treaty to some Native Prince or Chief; or

(*c*) salt booked through to some station of the said Railway east of the customs line.

(3) In calculating the amount of the duty abovementioned, fractions of quarter maunds shall be reckoned as quarter maunds.

[*Gazette of India*, 1878, Pt. I, p. 662.]

Co-operative Societies Act, 1912, applied to railway lands in Rajputana.

No. 1158-I. B., dated the 27th April, 1920.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to apply to the railway lands in Rajputana specified in the Notification[3] of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 261-I. B., dated the 10th February, 1913, as subsequently amended, the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912 (II of 1912), in so far as the same may be applicable thereto and subject to any amendments to which the Act is for the time being subject in British India.

Provided, first that in the Act as so applied references to a local Government shall be read as referring to the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, and, except where the context otherwise requires, reference to British India or to a province or to the territories under or subject to a Local Government, as referring to the said railway lands.

Provided, secondly, that for the purpose of facilitating the application of the said Act, any Court in the said railway lands may construe

[1] *See* now the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902. Printed in Appendix I.
[2] Repealed in British India by the Indian Salt Act, 1882 (XII of 1882).
[3] Printed *infra*, p. 204.

the provisions thereof and any notifications, orders, rules, forms or bye-laws thereunder, with such alterations not affecting the substance as may be necessary or proper to adopt them to the matter before the Court.

Provided, thirdly, that subject to the provisions of this notification, the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana may direct by what officer any authority or power under the said Act shall be exercisable.

[*Gazette of India*, 1920, Pt. I, p. 750.]

VI.—Local Laws.

Publication of newspapers and other printed works.

No. 2651-I., dated the 25th June, 1891.—Printed in Appendix XVII.

Execution of capital sentences in British India.

No. 1431-I., dated the 27th April, 1893.—Printed in Appendix XIX.

Arms Rules.

No. 852-D., dated the 28th March, 1913.—Whereas the Governor General in Council has full and exclusive power and jurisdiction of every kind over the lands lying within the States specified in the second column of the schedule hereto annexed which are, or may hereafter be, occupied by the Railways specified in the first column of the said schedule (including the lands occupied by stations, by out-buildings and for other railway purposes), and over all persons and things whatsoever within the said lands:

In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, * * the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the subjoined rules relating to arms, ammunition and military stores within the said lands [1][provided that the said rules shall not apply to lands situate within the cantonment of Mhow]:—

1. *Interpretation.*—In these rules "arms," "ammunition," and "military stores" have respectively the meanings assigned to them in the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), except that the expression 'military stores' includes sulphur when in quantities exceeding ten seers in weight and leaden birdshot and bullets when possessed in quantities exceeding one hundredweight at any one time.

"Export" means transmission by rail from any station in any of the said lands to any station beyond the said lands.

"Import" means transmission by rail from any station beyond the said lands to any station within the said lands.

"Transport" means transmission by rail from one station in the said lands to another station in the said lands.

Explanation.—Arms, ammunition, and military stores taken from one station to another in the said lands across intervening territory which is not within the said lands are transported within the meaning of these rules.

[1] Inserted by Notification No. 249-I., dated the 19th May, 1924, *see Gazette of India*, 1924, Pt. I, p. 378.

2. *Export.*—(*1*) The export, without the special permission of the Political Agent, of arms, ammunition, or military stores is forbidden.

(*2*) Station Masters to whom arms, ammunition or military stores, unaccompanied by evidence of such special permission are tendered for despatch, shall detain them and report the matter through the Superintendent of Railway Police for the orders of the Political Agent.

3. *Import.*—(*1*) When any arms, ammunition, or military stores are imported, they shall not be delivered to the importer or consignee unless—

(*i*) the importer or consignee produces the original license issued by the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, or other competent authority, authorising the export of such arms, ammunition, or military stores from British India and their import to some station within the lands above referred to, and

(*ii*) the senior police officer at the station at which the arms, ammunition, or military stores have been received has compared the consignment with the license and authorised the Station Master to make delivery.

For the purpose of making the comparison required by clause (*ii*) the police officer shall have power to open any package which he thinks suspicious.

(*2*) If the importer or consignee fails to produce the original license, or if the consignment does not correspond therewith, the senior police officer at the station shall report the matter forthwith to the Political Agent.

4. *Information to be given by Station Master.*—Every Station Master shall give information to the senior police officer at his station of the arrival of any consignment of imported arms, ammunition, or military stores.

5. *Re-booking of consignments.*—A Station Master at whose station a consignment of imported arms, ammunition, or military stores is received may, after obtaining the sanction of the Superintendent of Railway Police, but not otherwise, forward the consignment, should the owner or consignee desire him to do so, to any other station within or beyond the lands above referred to.

6. *Transport.*—No license shall be necessary in respect of the transport of arms, ammunition or military stores, but immediate information of any such transport shall be given to the senior police officers at the stations of despatch and receipt by the Station Masters concerned.

7. *Carrying of arms by passengers.*—Arms shall not in ordinary cases be taken from passengers. But if a Station Master has reasonable ground for apprehending a disturbance from the possession of arms by a

passenger, he may at any time before such passenger has taken his place in the train, but not afterwards, refuse to carry him unless he delivers up his arms: if the passenger gives up his arms, they shall be labelled with his name and description, entered in the roadway bill, and delivered free of charge to him at his journey's end:

Provided that no person who has been duly exempted from the operation of sections 13—16 of the Indian Arms Act (XI of 1878), or has a license to carry arms granted by competent authority, shall, except in the case of evident and undoubted necessity, be required to give up his personal arms under this rule.

8. *Obligation to give information.*—Every person employed upon the railway shall, in the absence of reasonable excuse, the burden of proving which shall be upon him, be bound to give information to the nearest police officer regarding any box, packet, or bale in transit which he may have reason to suspect contains arms, ammunition, or military stores in respect of which an offence against these rules has been, or is being, committed.

9. *Penalties.*—(*1*) Whoever commits any of the following offences, namely—

(*a*) exports any arms, ammunition, or military stores without obtaining the special permission of the Political Agent as required by Rule 2,

(*b*) imports any arms, ammunition, or military stores without a license of the nature referred to in Rule 3,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

(*2*) Whoever commits any of the following offences, namely—

(*a*) imports any arms, ammunition, or military stores in excess of the quantities entered in the license referred to in Rule 3,

(*b*) imports after the expiration of the period for which such license has been granted,

(*c*) omits to give information as required by Rule 8,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

10. *Power to confiscate.*—When any person is convicted of an offence under the last preceding rule it shall be in the discretion of the convicting Magistrate further to direct that the whole or any portion of the arms, ammunition, or military stores in respect of which the conviction is obtained, and any box, package, or bale in which the same may have been concealed, together with the other contents of such box, package, or bale, shall be confiscated.

11. *Search and seizure by Magistrate.*—(*1*) Whenever any Magistrate has reason to believe that arms, ammunition or military stores have been imported contrary to these rules, such Magistrate, having first recorded the grounds of his belief, may seize and detain the same in safe custody for such time as he may think necessary.

(*2*) In such cases notice calling upon the importer or consignee to appear and to produce the license referred to in Rule 3 shall be published for three months at the Railway Station at which the arms, ammunition, or military stores have been seized, and at such other places as the Magistrate may think necessary.

(*3*) If the importer or consignee does not appear and produce such license within three years from the date of such notice, such arms, ammunition, or military stores shall be confiscated.

12. *Disposal of confiscated articles.*—The orders of the Political Agent shall be taken regarding the disposal of articles confiscated under these rules, and such orders shall be final.

13. *Rewards.*—(*1*) A Magistrate may award up to one-half the amount of any fine inflicted under these rules, and up to one-half the sale price of any confiscated articles sold in pursuance of orders issued under these rules, to any person, whether in the employ of a Railway Company or not, who has given information leading to a conviction.

(*2*) Cases in which no fine is inflicted, or in which it appears desirable to give a reward larger than is provided for above, shall be submitted for the orders of the Political Agent.

14. *Savings.*—Nothing in the foregoing rules shall apply to the import of any arms, ammunition, or military stores when the same are covered by a certificate granted by the officer in charge of an arsenal in British India stating that they are consigned to the Ruler of a State mentioned in the second column of the schedule hereto annexed.

SCHEDULE.

Railway	State.
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway System.	
1. The Godhra-Ratlam-Nagda Railway . . .	Jhabua. Indore. Sailana. Ratlam. Gwalior.
2. The Nagda-Ujjain Railway	Gwalior.
3. The Naga-Muttra Railway— *Main Line*	Gwalior. Dewas (Senior). Dewas (Junior). Indore. Jhalawar. Kotah.

SCHEDULE—*contd.*

Railway.	State.
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway System—contd.	
3. The Naga-Muttra Railway—*contd.*	
Main Line—contd.	Bundi.
	Tonk.
	Jaipur.
	Karauli.
	Bharatpur.
Bayana-Agra Branch	Bharatpur.
4. The Rajputana-Malwa Railway[1]—	
Main Line	Alwar.
	Jaipur.
	Jodhpur.
	Kishangarh.
	Sirohi.
Sambhar (Kuchaman) Branch	Jaipur.
	Jodhpur.
Agra (Bandikui) Branch	Alwar.
	Bharatpur.
	Jaipur.
Rewari-Phulera Chord	Alwar.
	Jodhpur.
	Jaipur.
Malwa Section (including the Holkar State Railway North of the River Narbada).	Mewar.
	Tonk.
	Gwalior.
	Indore.
	Sailana.
	Jaora.
	Ratlam.
	Dhar.
Ujjain (Fatehabad) Branch	Gwalior.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway System.	
5. The Baran-Kotah Railway	Kotah.
6. The Bhopal-Itarsi Railway	Bhopal.
7. The Bhopal-Ujjain Railway	Bhopal.
	Gwalior.
	Indore.
	Dewas (Senior).
	Dewas (Junior).
8.[2][The Bina-Guna-Baran Railway	Tonk.
	Kotah.]
[2][9. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Midland Section.	
Main line, including the Scindia (State) Railway but excluding the portion between the river Chambal and the Gwalior-Bhopal frontier south of Bhilsa.	Dholpur. Bhopal.]

[*Gazette of India*, 1913, Pt. I, p. 202.]

Carriage of salt on the Rajputana State Railway.[3]

No. 199-J., dated the 13th November, 1878.—Whereas His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur, His Highness the Maharaja of Kishangarh, His

[1] The line formerly known as the Rajputana-Malwa Railway is now the Rajputana section of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.
[2] Substituted by Notification No. 881-I. B., dated the 15th March, 1921. *Gazette of India*, 1921, Pt. I, p. 439.
[3] Afterwards became the Rajputana-Malwa Railway *Main line* Ajmer-Delhi, *Sambhar (Kuchaman) Branch*, and *Agra (Bandikui) Branch*, and is now part of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.

Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur, His Highness the Maha Rao Raja of Alwar, His Highness the Raja of Nabha[1] and His Highness the Nawab of Pataudi[1] have granted to the British Government full jurisdiction within those portions of land forming the Rajputana (State) Railway (including lands occupied as stations, outbuildings and for other purposes connected with the Railway) which lie within their respective territories.[2]

In exercise of such jurisdiction, and of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of Act XI of 1872[3] (the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1872), the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify as follows:—

(1) On all salt imported, whether before or after the date of this notification, into any of the aforesaid portions of land without payment of duty and which, after one month from the date of this notification and from the date of importation, has not been moved in a manner permitted by notification [4]No. 193-J., of this date, a duty of Rs. 2-8 per maund of three thousand two hundred tolas shall be levied; and, in calculating the amount of such duty, fractions of quarter maunds shall be reckoned as quarter maunds.

(2) When duty has become payable upon any salt under this notification and has not been paid, any officer empowered in this behalf by the Commissioner of Inland Customs may declare such salt to be forfeited to Her Majesty:

Provided that no such declaration shall be made in respect of any salt until the expiration of one fortnight after notice in writing of the intention to make such declaration has been served upon the owner or consignor of such salt, or, where such owner or consignor cannot be found, after such notice has been posted at the place where such salt is stored, and, if such salt was conveyed to such place as aforesaid by rail from another place within the aforesaid portions of land, also at the place from which such salt was despatched.

(3) Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to impose any duty on salt covered by a pass stating that such salt is free salt furnished under treaty to some Native Prince or Chief.

[*Gazette of India*, 1878, Pt. I, p. 663.]

Central India, Gwalior, and Rajputana Excise Law 1922.

No. 1729—635-Intl., dated the 14th August, 1922.—Printed Vol. III, page 628.

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[1] In the Punjab.

[2] Afterwards became the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, *Main line* Ajmer-Delhi, *Sambhar* (*Kuchaman*) *Branch*, and *Agra* (*Bandikui*) *Branch*, and is now part of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.

[3] *See* now the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902. Printed in Appendix I.

[4] Printed *supra*, p. 191.

Establishment of Department for the suppression of smuggling of opium.

No. 514-I., dated the 9th November, 1926.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to order, with immediate effect, the establishment of a Department, with a Bureau at Ajmer, for the Railway lands in Rajputana and Central India for the suppression of the smuggling of opium from Indian States. He is also pleased to order:—

(*i*) that the said Department shall be called "the Rajputana and Central India Opium Contraband Department", and

(*ii*) that the Inspector-General of Railway Police and Police Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana shall be the Director of the said Department.

[*Gazette of India*, 1926, Pt. I, p. 1184.]

VII.—Orders relating to Courts.

Execution of capital sentences in British India.

No. 1431-I., dated the 27th April, 1893.—Printed in Appendix XIX.

Criminal law and procedure of British India applicable to British subjects in Indian States.

No. 1863-I. A., dated the 13th May, 1904.—Printed in Appendix IV.

High Courts exercising jurisdiction over European British subjects.

No. 580-D., dated the 26th January 1917.—Printed in Appendix IV.

Justices of the Peace to commit to the High Court having jurisdiction.

No. 582-D., dated the 26th January, 1917.—Printed in Appendix IV.

Justices of the Peace invested with powers of Magistrates of the first class and to hold inquests.

No. 319-D., dated the 16th January, 1917.—Printed in Appendix IV.

Appointments of Justices of the Peace in Railway lands in Central India.

No. 2313-I., dated the 13th August, 1883.
No. 2760-I., dated the 18th September, 1883. } Printed Vol. III, page 13.

In Rajputana.

No. 2761-I., dated the 18th September, 1883.—Printed Vol. IV, page 55.

In Jodhpur and Sirohi.

No. 1502-I., dated the 14th May, 1885.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of Act XXI of 1879[1] (the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the officer holding the appointment of Assistant Commissioner of [2][Ajmer] and being an European British subject, to be a Justice of the Peace within the portions of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway passing through the State of Marwar and Sirohi.

[*Gazette of India*, 1885, Pt. I, p. 295.]

[1] *See* now the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902. Printed in Appendix I.

[2] Substituted by Notification No. 686-I. B., dated the 2nd April, 1913. *Gazette of India*, 1913, Pt. I, p. 328.

Constitution of Civil and Criminal Courts.

No. 261-I. B., dated the 10th February, 1913.—Whereas the Governor General in Council has full and exclusive power and jurisdiction of every kind over the lands lying within the States named in the second column of the first schedule hereto annexed which are, or may hereafter be, occupied by the Railways specified in the first column of the said schedule (including the lands occupied by stations, by outbuildings and for other railway purposes), and over all persons and things whatsoever within the said lands:

In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to provide as follows for the administration of justice within the said lands: [1][Provided that nothing contained in this notification shall apply to lands situate within the Cantonment of Mhow.]

PART I.

Criminal Jurisdiction.

For the purposes of criminal jurisdiction, except in proceedings against European British subjects and persons jointly charged with European British subjects, the following arrangements shall be made, namely:—

[2][(*1*) Within the lands occupied by the Railways as aforesaid the officers appointed by the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana or the Agent to the Governor General in Central India, as the case may be, by notification in the official Gazette, to be Railway Magistrates, [3]shall exercise the powers of a Magistrate of the First Class within the limits of their jurisdiction in the said lands, and the officers specified in the third, fourth, fifth and sixth columns of the First Schedule annexed hereto shall, in the railway lands mentioned in the corresponding entries against each, exercise respectively—

(*a*) The powers of a District Magistrate, including all powers conferable on a District Magistrate,

(*b*) the powers of a Court of Sessions,

(*c*) the powers of an Additional Sessions Judge, and

(*d*) the powers of a High Court,

[1] Inserted by Notification No. 248-I., dated the 19th May 1924. *Gazette of India*, 1924, Pt. I, p. 378.

[2] Substituted by Notification No. 407-I., dated the 10th June 1929. *Gazette of India*, 1929, Pt. I, p. 779.

[3] For notification by the Agent to the Governor General in Central India *see* No. 271-B., dated the 15th February, 1913. Printed *infra*, p. 210.

For notification by the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana *see* No 170-C., dated the 14th February, 1913. Printed *infra*, p. 211.

as described in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, as for the time being in force in the said Lands.]

(2) In any case in which the complainant, if any, and all the accused persons are subjects of the same Native State, it shall be in the discretion of a Court of original criminal jurisdiction to decline to exercise the powers hereby conferred.

[1][PART II.

Civil Jurisdiction.

For the purposes of civil jurisdiction the following arrangements shall be made, namely:—

Within the lands occupied by the Railways as aforesaid the officers appointed by the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana or the Agent to the Governor General in Central India, as the case may be, by notification in the official Gazette, to be Railway Magistrates, shall exercise within the limits of their jurisdiction in the said lands, the powers of a Court of Small Causes with jurisdiction in all suits cognizable under the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887, as for the time being in force in the said lands, when the amount or value of the subject-matter does not exceed one thousand rupees, and the officers specified in the seventh and eighth columns of the First Schedule annexed hereto shall, in the railway lands mentioned in the corresponding entries against each, exercise respectively—

(*a*) the powers of a District Judge,

(*b*) the powers of a High Court for all purposes connected with the administration of civil justice within the said lands.]

PART III.

The notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department mentioned in the second schedule[2] hereto annexed are hereby cancelled to the extent noted against each:

Provided that all civil and criminal proceedings pending at the date of this notification shall be carried on as if this notification had not been issued.

[1] Substituted by Notification No. 407-I., dated the 10th June 1929. *Gazette of India*, 1929, Pt. I, p. 779.

[2] Not re-printed.

[1]FIRST SCHEDULE.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Criminal Jurisdiction.				Civil Jurisdiction.	
Railway.	State.	District Magistrate with powers conferable under section 30 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.	Court of Session.	Court of Additional Sessions Judge.	High Court.	District Court.	High Court.
1. The Godhra-Ratlam-Nagda Section.	Jhabua	The Political Agent in the Southern States of Central India and in Malwa.	The Political Agent in the Southern States of Central India and in Malwa.	The Judicial Officer, Mhow Cantonment	The Agent to the Governor General in Central India.	The Political Agent in the Southern States of Central India and in Malwa.	The Agent to the Governor General in Central India.
2. The Nagda-Ujjain Railway.	Indore Sailana Ratlam Gwalior	The Judicial Officer, Mhow Cantonment				The Judicial Officer, Mhow Cantonment.	
3. The Nagda-Muttra Section.	Gwalior Dewas (Senior) Dewas (Junior) Indore.						
	Jhalawar	The Political Agent in Haraoti and Tonk.	The Political Agent in Haraoti and Tonk.			The Political Agent in Haraoti and Tonk.	
	Kotah .	The Political Agent in the Eastern Rajputana States.	The Political Agent in the Eastern Rajputana States.			The Political Agent in the Eastern Rajputana States.	
	Bundi . Tonk .	The Political Agent in Haraoti and Tonk.	The Political Agent in Haraoti and Tonk.			The Political Agent in Haraoti and Tonk.	
	Jaipur .	The Resident at Jaipur.	The Resident at Jaipur.			The Resident at Jaipur.	
Bayana Agra Branch . 4. The Rajputana Section.	Karauli Bharatpur Bharatpur	The Political Agent in the Eastern States of Rajputana.	The Political Agent in the Eastern States of Rajputana.			The Political Agent in the Eastern States of Rajputana.	

[1] Railway System.

Bombay, Baroda and Central India. *Main line.* Ajeraka-Ajmer	Alwar	The Political Agent in the Eastern States of Rajputana.	The Political Agent in the Eastern States of Rajputana.		The Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara	The Political Agent in the Eastern States of Rajputana.	The Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara.
	Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kishengarh.	The Resident at Jaipur.	The Resident at Jaipur.			The Resident at Jaipur.	
Ajmer-Robo	Jodhpur, Sirohi	The [2]Resident in the Western States of Rajputana.	The Resident in the Western States of Rajputana.			The Extra Assistant Commissioner, Merwara.	
Sambar (Kuchaman Branch). *Agra (Bandikui) Branch*	Jaipur, Jodhpur, Jaipur	The Resident at Jaipur.	The Resident at Jaipur.			The Resident at Jaipur.	
Rewari-Phulera Chord	Alwar, Bharatpur	The Political Agent in the Eastern States of Rajputana.	The Political Agent in the Eastern States of Rajputana.			The Political Agent in The Eastern States of Rajputana.	
	Alwar, Jodhpur, Jaipur	The Resident at Jaipur.	The Resident at Jaipur.			The Resident at Jaipur.	
Malwa Section (including the Holkar State Railway).							
Nasirabad—Gwalior frontier near Kesarpura Station.	Mewar, Tonk	The Resident in Mewar	The Resident in Mewar.			The Joint City Magistrate, Ajmer, and Deputy Magistrate, Nasirabad.	
Gwalior frontier near Kesarpura Station—South outer signal Fatehabad Station.	Gwalior, Indore, Sailana, Jaora, Ratlam, Dhar	The Judicial Officer, Mhow Cantonment.	The Political Agent in the Southern States of Central India in Malwa.	The Judicial Officer, Mhow Cantonment.	The Agent to the Governor General in Central India.	The Judicial Officer, Mhow Cantonment.	The Agent to the Governor General in Central India.
South outer signal Fatehabad Station—Northern end of the Narbada bridge	Gwalior, Indore	The Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General in Central India.	The Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General in Central India.			The Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General in Central India.	
Ujjain (Fatehabad) Branch.	Gwalior	The Judicial Officer, Mhow Cantonment.	The Political Agent in the Southern States of Central India and Malwa.	The Judicial Officer, Mhow Cantonment.		The Judicial Officer, Mhow Cantonment.	

[1] Schedule I was substituted by notification No. 407-I., dated the 10th June 1929. *Gazette of India*, 1929, Pt. I, p. 779.
[2] For temporary exercise of these powers by the Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General in place of the Resident, Western Rajputana States, *see* Notification No. 293-I., dated the 1st May 1929. *Gazette of India*, 1929, Pt. I, p. 664.

FIRST SCHEDULE—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Criminal Jurisdiction.				Civil Jurisdiction.	
Railway.	State.	District Magistrate with powers conferable under section 30 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.	Court of Session.	Court of Additional Sessions Judge.	High Court.	District Court.	High Court.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway System. 5. The Bhopal-Itarsi Railway.	Bhopal .						
6. The Bhopal-Ujjain Railway.	Bhopal . Gwalior Indore . Dewas (Senior) Dewas (Junior)	The Political Agent in Bhopal.	The Political Agent in Bhopal.		The Agent to the Governor General in Central India.	The Political Agent in Bhopal.	The Agent to the Governor General in Central India.
7. The Baran-Kotah Railway.	Kotah .	The Political Agent in the Eastern Rajputana States.	The Political Agent in the Eastern Rajputana States.		The Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara	The Political Agent in the Eastern Rajputana States.	The Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara.
8. The Bina-Guna-Baran Railway.	Kotah .						
	Tonk .	The Political Agent in Haraoti and Tonk.	The Political Agent in Haraoti and Tonk.			The Political Agent in Haraoti and Tonk.	
9. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Midland Section. *Main line [including the Scindia (State) Railway but excluding the portion between the river Chambal and the Gwalior Bhopal frontier south of Bhilsa.]*	Bhopal .	The Political Agent in Bhopal.	The Political Agent in Bhopal.		The Agent to the Governor General in Central India.	The Political Agent in Bhopal.	The Agent to the Governor General in Central India.
	Dholpur	The Political Agent in the Eastern States of Rajputana.	The Political Agent in the Eastern States of Rajputana.		The Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara.	The Political Agent in the Eastern States of Rjputana.	The Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara."

[*Gazette of India*, 1913, Pt. I, p. 121.]

Provision for the exercise of powers during vacancies in Central India.

No. 3218-I.B., dated the 4th July, 1919.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, and in amplification of the notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 2382-I. B.,[1] dated the 16th November, 1912, and No. 261-I. B.,[2] dated the 10th February, 1913, and in the Foreign and Political Department No. 2402-I. B.,[3] dated the 1st November, 1916, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that, in the event of a vacancy occurring in the appointment of a Resident or Political Agent in Central India, the judicial powers vested in such Resident or Political Agent by the said notifications shall, during such vacancy, be exercised by such other officer or officers as the Agent to the Governor General in Central India may direct.

[*Gazette of India*, 1919, Pt. I, p. 1324.]

Judicial Officer, Mhow Cantonment, to be Additional Sessions Judge, for certain railway lands.

No. 90-B.-25 (4), dated the 28th August, 1925.—Under section 9, sub-section (3) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), as applied to the Railway lands in Central India, the Agent to the Governor General in Central India is pleased to appoint the Judicial Officer, Mhow Cantonment, to be also an Additional Sessions Judge and to exercise jurisdiction in the Court of Session established for the lands lying within the States specified in the second column of the schedule hereto annexed which are, or may hereafter be, occupied by the Railways specified in the first column of the said schedule.

Under section 9, sub-section (2) of the said Code, the Agent to the Governor General in Central India is pleased to direct that the said Additional Sessions Judge shall hold his Court in the Mhow Cantonment.

SCHEDULE.

Railway.	State.
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway system.	
1. The Godhra-Ratlam-Nagda Railway	Sailana. Ratlam. Gwalior.
2. The Nagda-Ujjain Railway	Gwalior.
3. The Nagda-Muttra Railway Main Line	Gwalior. Dewas (Senior). Dewas (Junior). Indore.

[1] Printed Vol. III, p. 14.
[2] Printed *supra*, p. 204.
[3] Printed Vol. III, p. 75.

SCHEDULE—*contd.*

Railway.	State.
4. The Rajputana-Malwa Railway, Gwalior frontier near Kesarpura Station South outer Signal Fatehabad Station	Gwalior. Indore. Sailana. Jaora. Ratlam. Dhar.
Ujjain (Fatehabad) Branch	Gwalior.

[*Gazette of India*, 1925, Pt. II-A., p. 280.]

Appointment of Railway Magistrates for certain railway lands in Central India.

No. 271-B., dated the 15th February, 1913.—In pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 261-I.B.,[1] dated the 10th February, 1913, and with the consent of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh and of the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, the Agent to the Governor General in Central India is pleased to appoint the officers named in the first column of the schedule hereto annexed to be Railway Magistrates for the lengths in Central India of the railways mentioned in the corresponding entries in the second column.

SCHEDULE.

Railway Magistrate.	Railways.
The Treasury Officer of Jhansi.	The Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Midland Section— (*a*) Main line northwards from the southern border of the Orchha State. (*b*) Cawnpore Branch. (*c*) Manikpur Branch.
The Assistant in charge of Headquarters of the Saugor District.	The Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Midland Section, main line, from the north outer signal of Bhopal Station to the border of the Central Provinces. The Bina-Guna-Baran Railway.
[2][The Assistant in charge of Headquarters of the Hoshangabad District.]	The Bhopal-Itarsi Railway, including the joint Bhopal Station to the north outer signal. The Bhopal-Ujjain Railway.
The Railway Magistrate, Ajmer.	The Godhra-Ratlam-Nagda Railway. The Nagda-Muttra Railway. The Nagda-Ujjain Railway. The Rajputana-Malwa Railway— (*a*) Malwa Section from the northern end of the Narbada bridge. (*b*) Ujjain Branch.

[*Gazette of India*, 1913, Pt. II, p. 329.]

[1] Printed *supra*, p. 204.
[2] Substituted by Notification No. 929-B., dated the 28th July, 1914. *Gazette of India*, 1914, Pt. II, p. 2017.

Appiontment of Railway Magistrates for certain railway lands in Rajputana.

No. 170-C., dated the 14th February, 1913.—In pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 261-I.B.,[1] dated the 10th February, 1913, and with the consent of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh and of the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana is pleased to appoint the officers named in the first column of the schedule hereto annexed to be Railway Magistrates for the lengths in Rajputana of the railways mentioned in the corresponding entries in the second column.

SCHEDULE.

Railway Magistrates.	Railways.
The Railway Magistrate, Ajmer.	The Nagda-Muttra Railway, including the Bayana-Agra Branch.
	The Rajputana-Malwa Railway, including the Malwa Section, the Agra and Sambhar Branches and the Rewari-Phulera Chord.
The Treasury Officer of Jhansi.	The Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Midland Section.
The Assistant in charge of Headquarters of the Saugor District.	The Baran-Kotah Railway.
	The Bina-Guna-Baran Railway.

[*Gazette of India*, 1913, Pt. II, p. 329.]

Powers of Railway Magistrates in Central India.

No. 59-B., dated the 14th January, 1920.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), as applied to the railway lands in Central India specified in the Notification[1] of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 261-I. B., dated the 10th February, 1913, the Agent to the Governor General in Central India is pleased to invest the Railway Magistrates of the first class exercising jurisdiction within the said lands with all the powers with which a Magistrate of the first class may be invested as enumerated in Schedule IV to the said Code with the exception of the powers to try cases under section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code.

[*Gazette of India*, 1920, Pt. I, p. 170.]

Additional powers of Railway Magistrate at Ajmer.

No. 2177, dated the 16th June 1911.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign

[1] Printed *supra*, p. 204.

Department, [1]No. 2817-I.B., dated the 10th July, 1908, the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana is pleased to invest the officer for the time being appointed as Railway Magistrate of the first class under section 12 (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), as applied to the portions of the Railway cited in the list appended to the aforesaid notification, as amended by a like notification No. 1280-I.B., dated the 29th June, 1909, with powers under sections 133, 144, 156, 190 [except as regards clause (1) (*e*)] 260 and 524 of the said Code, and with powers to hold inquests under section 174 of the same, and to take action in regard to accidents occurring on the said portions of the Railways.

The said powers shall be exercised within the sections of the Railways enumerated in the list appended to the former notification with the exception of the portions of the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway[2] which are in British territory.

[*Gazette of India*, 1911, Pt. II, p. 1017.]

Exemptions from service as jurors or assessors in Courts of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway system in Central India.[3]

No. 339-I., dated the 24th January, 1896.—Under section 320,[4] clause (*k*), of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, as applied to the Rajputana-Malwa Railway System by the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 326-I., dated the 24th January, 1896, the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt the following officials employed upon the Rajputana-Malwa Railway from service as jurors or assessors in criminal trials held in any Court in Central India:—

1. The Manager.
2. Engineers in charge of the line.
3. Engineering Inspectors employed on the line.
4. Locomotive Foremen, or Drivers in charge of the changing stations.
5. Drivers of pilot engines.
6. District and Assistant Superintendents of Locomotive Department.
7. District Superintendents of Traffic.

[1] Superseded by Notification No. 39-1123-Int., dated the 10th January, 1923. Printed *infra*, p. 227.
[2] Now the Jodhpur Railway and the Bikaner Railway.
[3] Now the Godhra-Ratlam-Nagda Railway, the Nagda-Ujjain Railway and the Rajputana Section of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.
[4] *See* now the similarly numbered section of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, as applied by Notification No. 263-I., dated the 24th April, 1929. Printed *supra*, p. 183.

8. Assistant Superintendents of Traffic.
9. Station Masters.
10. Guards.

[*Gazette of India*, 1896, Pt. I., p. 54.]

Exemptions from service as jurors or assessors in Courts in railway lands in Rajputana.

No. 134-Pol./29, dated the 4th April, 1929.—In exercise of the powers vested in him by Section 320 (*l*) of the Criminal Procedure Code (Act V of 1898), as applied to the Railway lands in Rajputana, and in supersession of Notification No. 4148-I., dated the 13th November 1884, by the Government of India in the Foreign Department, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General is pleased to exempt the following officials employed upon the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway from service as jurors or assessors in criminal trials held in any Court in the said lands:—

1. The Agent.
2. The Engineers in charge of the line.
3. Engineering Inspectors employed on the line.
4. Locomotive Foremen, or drivers in charge of changing stations.
5. Drivers of pilot Engines.
6. District and Assistant Superintendents of Locomotive Department.
7. District Superintendents of Traffic.
8. Assistant Superintendents of Traffic.
9. Station Masters.
10. Guards.

[*Gazette of India*, 1929, Pt. II-A, p. 146.]

Mode of whipping in Central India.

No. 220-B., dated the 10th February, 1919.—Under the provisions of Section 392 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, as applied to Administered Areas in Central India and the Railway Lands in Central India over which jurisdiction has been ceded, the Agent to the Governor General is pleased to direct that the punishment of whipping shall be inflicted in the case of persons of 12 years of age and over on the buttocks and of boys under twelve years of age on the hands, and in the case of persons under 16 years of age with a lighter rattan than that used for adults.

[*Gazette of India*, 1919, Pt. II, p. 239.]

Officers to whom notice of appeal is to be given in Central India.

No. 222-B., dated the 4th February, 1928.—Printed Vol. III, page 70.

Conduct of prosecutions by Police officers.

No. 338-I., dated the 24th January, 1896.—Under section 495 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882[1], as applied to the Rajputana-Malwa Railway system by the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 326-I., dated the 24th January, 1896, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare the rank of Sub-Inspector as the rank below which Magistrates may not permit police officers of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway Police in Central India and Rajputana to conduct prosecutions, and to empower police officers of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway Police in Central India and Rajputana of and above the rank of Assistant Superintendent to conduct prosecutions without the permission of a Magistrate.

2. The notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, Nos. 1024-I. and 1026-I., dated the 25th February, 1887, are cancelled.

[*Gazette of India*, 1896, Pt. I, p. 53.]

Payment of expenses of complainants and witnesses in Provincial Courts in Central India.

No. 913-B., dated the 4th May, 1928.—Printed Vol. III, page 72.

Payment of expenses of complainants and witnesses in Provincial Courts in Rajputana.

No. 97-Pol./27, dated the 23rd November, 1927.—Printed Vol. IV, page 148.

Payment of expenses of witnesses attending Civil Courts of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway in Rajputana.

No. 2791-G., dated the 8th November, 1886.—Printed Vol. IV, page 151.

Appointment of Magistrate.

No. 1652-B., dated the 19th December, 1914.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Indian Lunacy Act, 1912 (IV of 1912), as applied to the Railway lands in Central India, the Agent to the Governor General in Central India is pleased specially to empower the Railway Magistrate for the Bhopal-Itarsi Railway and the Bhopal-

[1] *See* now the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, as applied by Notification No. 263-I., dated the 24th April, 1929. Printed *supra*, p. 183.

Ujjain Railway, being a Magistrate of the First Class, to perform the functions of a Magistrate under the Act as applied within the local limits of his jurisdiction.

[*Gazette of India*, 1914, Pt. II, p. 2817.]

Courts in Central India to send lunatics to Asylum at Nagpur.

No. 2191-I.B., dated the 10th July, 1918.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 85 of the Indian Lunacy Act, 1912 (IV of 1912), as applied to the Railway Lands in Central India over which jurisdiction has been ceded, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that all courts exercising jurisdiction in the said lands may send Lunatics to the Lunatic Asylum at Nagpur in the Central Provinces.

2. The notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 1768-I.B., dated the 20th June, 1918, is hereby cancelled.

[*Gazette of India*, 1918, Pt. I, p. 1139.]

Courts in Rajputana to send lunatics to asylum at Agra or Lahore.

Letter of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 442, dated the 29th October, 1917.—Printed Vol. IV, page 262.

List of Courts established or continued by the Governor General in Council in States in the political control of the Government of India, including the District Courts and Small Cause Courts on those Railways, to which Courts in British India may send decrees[1] *for execution.*

No. 786-I.B., dated the 9th April, 1913.—Printed in Appendix XXI-A.

Service of summonses and execution of decrees of the Civil Courts of these Railways by Civil Courts of the Baroda and Mysore States.

No. 398-I.B., dated the 25th February, 1910.—Printed in Appendix XXI-C.

No. 2622-I.B., dated the 24th December, 1912.—Printed in Appendix XXI-C.

No. 2623-I.B., dated the 24th December, 1912.—Printed in Appendix XXI-C.

[1] As regards summonses *see* Rule 26 (*a*) of Order V of the First Schedule of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (V of 1908), read with clause (*1*) of Notification No. 322-I., dated the 15th May, 1929. Printed in Appendix XXI-A.

Service and execution by the Civil Courts of these Railways of summonses and decrees—(a) of Civil or Revenue Courts in British India; (b) of other Courts established or continued by the Governor General in Council; (c) of certain Courts of Indian States.

No. 322-I., dated the 15th May, 1929.—Printed in Appendix XXI-A.

Service of summonses and execution of decrees of the Civil Courts of these Railways[1] *by other Courts established or continued by the Governor General in Council.*

No. 322-I., dated the 15th May, 1929.—Printed in Appendix XXI-A.

Fees chargeable for service and execution of processes by Civil and Criminal Courts in Railway lands in Central India.

No. 45-B., dated the 5th January, 1929.—Printed p. 217, *infra*.

Remission of fees chargeable on Baroda decrees.

No. 2266-I. B., dated the 11th October, 1916.—Printed Vol. II, page 14.

[1] These Courts may send their summonses and decrees to Courts in British India for service and execution *see* Sections 29 and 43 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (V of 1908).

VIII.—Orders under Acts locally applied.

COURT FEES ACT, 1870.

Fees for service and execution of processes by Civil and Criminal Courts of Railway lands in Central India.

No. 45-B., dated the 5th January, 1929.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 20 of the Court-fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870), as applied to the Railway lands in Central India, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Central India is pleased to issue the following rules to regulate the fees chargeable for serving and executing processes by all Civil and Criminal Courts in the said lands, namely:—

I. In these rules the expression "the order" means Order XXI of the First Schedule to the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, as applied to the Railway lands in Central India.

II. The fees exhibited in the following table shall be charged for serving and executing the several processes against which they are respectively ranged:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Article 1.—In every case in which personal or substituted service of a summons is required, in respect of each person	0	12	0
Article 2.—In every case in which service of a warrant of arrest is required, in respect of each person .	2	0	0
Article 3.—Where processes of attachment of moveable property is issued, in respect of each process . .	1	8	0
Article 4.—For the proclamation and publication of any order of prohibition under rule 54 of the Order irrespective of the number of such proclamations or publications	3	0	0
Article 5.—When an order for the sale of property is issued—			
(A) for proclaiming the order of sale under Rule 66 of the Order	1	8	0
(B) By way of poundage upon the full amount of the purchase money:—			
(*i*) Where the sale is conducted by the Collector—			
(*a*) On sale proceeds which do not exceed Rs. 1,000, for every Rs. 100 or fraction thereof	2	0	0
(*b*) On sale proceeds exceeding Rs. 1,000 for every Rs. 500 or fraction thereof .	4	0	0
(*ii*) Where the sale is conducted by an officer of the Court:—			
(*a*) If the property be a negotiable instrument or a share in any public company or corporation, for every Rs. 20 or fraction of Rs. 20 of nominal value . .	0	1	0
(*b*) In the case of other property, on each rupee of the sale-proceeds . . .	0	0	9
Article 6.—Where a warrant for delivery of immoveable property is issued	2	0	0
Article 7.—Any process not specified in any preceding article	0	12	0

III. Notwithstanding Rule II, no fee shall be chargeable for serving or executing—

(*a*) Any process which may be issued by any Court of its own motion, solely for the purpose of taking cognizance of and punishing any act done or words spoken in contempt of its authority,

(*b*) any process issued a second time in consequence of a mistake for which the Court or any of its officers is responsible, or in consequence of an adjournment made otherwise than at the instance of a party,

(*c*) any copy of a summons, notice, order, proclamation or other process fixed up in a Court house or in the office of a Collector,

(*d*) any copy of a warrant, order or certificate fixed up under Rule 36, 54 or 96 of the Order, when the fees chargeable under article 4 or 6 have been paid,

(*e*) any notice issued by a District Court under paragraph 5, schedule III, of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, applied as above.

IV. No process which comes within the operation of Rule II shall be drawn up for service or execution until the fee chargeable under that Rule has been paid. The fee shall be paid in Court-fee stamps and these shall be affixed either to the application by which the Court is moved to issue the process, or if no such application be filed, to the order by which the Court directs the issue or service of the process. If such an application be filed, it must, in addition to the requisite stamps for the process fee, bear such stamps, if any, as are needed for its own validity.

V. The fee payable by way of poundage on the full amount of the purchase money shall be paid by stamps, which shall be affixed to the first application, if any be filed, for payment of such purchase money out of Court, whether it be or be not made by the person who obtained the order of sale, and whether it extend or do not extend to the whole of the purchase money. If such an application be filed it must, in addition to the requisite stamps for the poundage fee, bear such stamps, if any, as are needed for its own validity.

Provided that when such fee has once been paid in full in respect of any sale, no further fee shall be payable in respect of the same sale;

Provided also that the party paying such fee shall recover the amount of it out of the purchase money prior to the distribution thereof among the persons entitled thereto;

Provided also that, when a sale of immoveable property is set aside under Rule 92 (2) of the Order, no fee shall be payable by way of poundage on the purchase money. Any fraction of an anna in a fee payable by way of poundage shall be remitted.

VI. If default be made in the payment of purchase money within the time specified in Rule 85 of the Order, the fee payable by way of poundage shall be deducted from the deposit paid under Rule 84 *ibid.*

The stamps representing such fee shall be bought and affixed by the Court to the order directing the deduction to be made.

VII. If a decree holder who has obtained permission to bid for or purchase any property directed to be sold is declared to be the purchaser, he shall file an application for an order to set off the purchase money or part thereof, as the case may be, against the amount of the decree, and the fee payable by way of poundage on the full amount of the purchase money shall be paid by stamps affixed thereto. No dispensation from the requirements of Rule 84 (I) shall be granted under Rule 84 (2) of the Order otherwise than upon such an application duly stamped as aforesaid.

VIII. A process issued by any Court in British Territory whether of Civil, Revenue, or Criminal jurisdiction, or by any Court established or continued by the Governor General in Council or by any Civil or Revenue Court in Native States in Central India shall be served free of charge by any Court in the said areas, if it be certified on the process that the proper fee has been levied under the Rules in force in the territory in which the Court issuing the process is situated. When any Court in the said areas transmits a process for service or execution to any Court beyond its jurisdiction a certificate shall be endorsed on the process that the fee chargeable under Rule II, has been levied.

IX. Ordinarily Process-servers should travel on foot when proceeding to serve or execute processes, but in special cases, the Judge of the Court issuing the process, may permit the journey to be made by Railway. In such cases the permission should be in writing and the Railway fare should be paid from Judicial contingencies, and not charged to the person at whose instance the process is issued.

X. A court may remit the process fees, in whole or in part, whenever it is satisfied that the complainant or the accused has not the means of paying them.

XI. No fee shall be chargeable for any process of a Criminal Court issued through the Police in cognisable cases, or for any process issued by a Court of its own motion in any case whatsoever, or for any process issued upon the complaint of a public officer, acting as such officer.

[*Gazette of India*, 1929, Pt. II-A, p. 29.]

Rules regarding Process Fees.

No. 470, dated the 18th May, 1929.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 20 of the Court Fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870) as applied by Notification No. 263-I., dated the 24th April, 1929, to certain Railway lands in Rajputana, the following rules made by the Judicial Commissioner, having been confirmed by the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, are issued in supersession of all previous orders on the subject, for the regulation of the fees chargeable for serving and executing processes by the Civil and Criminal Courts in the said areas.

The rules shall come into force from 1st June, 1929.

PART I.

Rules applicable to Civil Courts.

1. The fees chargeable by all Civil Courts in the said Railway Lands in Rajputana, including the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, shall be those shown in the appended table.

2. The amount or value of the subject matter of a suit or appeal as determined in sections 7 and 8 of the Court Fees Act, 1870, shall regulate the fees payable according to the appended table, and, where the subject matter is not capable of valuation, the fees are to be levied according to column 9.

3. For processes applied for and ordered to be executed as emergent, the fee will be the ordinary fee and half as much again.

4. Where one individual is to be served in more than one capacity, *e.g.*, personally and also as guardian of a minor or minors, only one fee is to be charged.

5. When a process issued by a Civil Court is returned unserved and has to be re-issued for service a half fee only shall be charged on the occasion of each re-issue.

Provided that if the failure to effect service is due to the fault of the party the full fee may be levied.

6. (*a*) When the services of one or more bailiffs or peons are required for a longer period than one day the party on whose application the process was issued shall, in addition to the fee leviable under the above rules, be required to pay the whole salary of such bailiffs or peons for the whole period in excess of one day.

(*b*) If the amount payable on account of salary under the above rule shall involve a fractional part of an anna such part shall be remitted.

7. In civil cases against a coparcenary body for land, and also in cases against several defendants for the levy of customary village dues recorded at settlement, other than cesses assessed by Government only one fee shall be levied for the service of process on defendants or respondents who may reside in the same village, if they are not more than four in number, but if they are more than four in number then one-sixth of the ordinary fee leviable shall be charged for every such person in excess of four, provided that the aggregate fee payable shall in no case exceed Rs. 5.

8. When the service is set aside in an enquiry under Order V, Rule 19, Civil Procedure Code, or when witnesses, etc., have to be summoned a second time in consequence of the Court not sitting or not taking up or not completing the hearing of the case on the day on which they were first summoned, no further fee is to be levied upon re-issue.

PART II.

Rules applicable to Criminal Courts.

9. No fee shall be levied on any process issued by a Criminal Court in cognizable cases, that is, cases in which the Police may arrest without warrant, according to the second schedule of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act V of 1898) or any other law in force for the time being.

10. In non-cognizable cases, that is, cases in which the Police have by law no power to arrest without warrant, process fee shall be levied as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
(*i*) For every summons or notice	0	6	0
(*ii*) For every warrant of arrest	0	9	0
(*iii*) For every proclamation for absconding party or witness under Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 .	1	8	0
(*iv*) For every warrant of attachment . . .	0	12	0

Provided that no fee shall be levied on any process issued on the complaint of any public officer acting as such public officer.

Provided, also, that the Court may in its discretion, for reasons to be recorded in writing, remit the whole or any portion of the amount of the process-fees leviable under this rule.

PART III.

General.

11. Subject to the provisions of these rules, no fees shall be levied for any process which a Court may issue of its own motion,, or by order of a superior Court in any suit or proceeding, and not at the instance of any party to the suit.

12. A process issued by any British Court, whether of Civil, Revenue, or Criminal jurisdiction, shall be served free of charge by any Court in the said Railway Lands in Rajputana if it be certified on the process that the proper fee has been levied under the rules in force in the Court issuing it. When any Civil, Revenue, or Criminal Court in the said Railway Lands in Rajputana sends a process for service or execution beyond the local limits of its ordinary jurisdiction, such Court shall endorse on the process a certificate that the fee chargeable under these rules has been levied.

13. Process-servers shall ordinarily travel on foot, when proceeding to serve or execute processes, but in special cases, under the permission in writing of the Court issuing the process, the journey may be made by railway or other conveyance. In all such cases the *bonâ fide* travelling expenses of the process-server shall, as the Court may in each case decide, either be charged to Judicial contingencies, or be paid by the party at whose instance the process was issued.

14. The Nazir or any other officer of the Court conducting the sale of property in execution of a decree shall, under the orders of the Court ordering the sale of such property, be entitled to receive a commission at a rate not exceeding Rs. 5 per centum on the proceeds of the sale when such proceeds do not exceed Rs. 500 and at the rate of Re. 1 per centum on the proceeds exceeding Rs. 500. This commission is payable only on the proceeds actually received at a sale confirmed by the Court, and once only in respect of the same property.

15. Process Registers shall be maintained by the clerks of the several Courts in the appended form.

TABLE.

Fees chargeable in Civil Courts in respect of processes, proclamation and sales.

Name of process, etc.	Where the subject matter in dispute in all suits, appeals or proceedings: Does not exceed Rs. 25.	Exceeds Rs. 25 but does not exceed Rs. 50.	Exceeds Rs. 50 but does not exceed Rs. 250.	Exceeds Rs. 250 but does not exceed Rs. 500.	Exceeds Rs. 500 but does not exceed Rs. 1,000.	Exceeds Rs. 1,000 but does not exceed Rs. 5,000.	Exceeds Rs. 5,000.	In suits, appeals or proceedings not otherwise provided for.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.
1. For each summons or notice.	0 4	0 6	0 12	1 0	1 8	Rs. 1-8-0 for the first Rs. 1,000 and As. 8 for every Rs. 1,000 or part thereof in excess.	5 0 0	1 0
(a) To a single defendant, respondent or witness.	0 2	0 3	0 6	0 8	0 12	As. 12 for the first Rs. 1,000 and As. 4 for every Rs. 1,000 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 1,000.	2 8 0	0 8
(b) To every additional defendant, respondent or witness residing in the same village if the process be applied for at the same time.								
For every warrant— (a) of arrest in respect of every person to be arrested; (b) of attachment, in respect of every warrant. (c) of sale, in respect of every such warrant.	0 8	0 12	1 8	2 0	3 0	Rs. 3 for the first Rs. 1,000 and Re. 1 for every Rs. 1,000 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 1,000.	10 0 0	4 0
III. For every proclamation other than a proclamation or sale under Order XXI. Rule 6, Civil Procedure Code, for every injunction or order and every process not otherwise provided for.	0 8	0 12	1 8	2 0	3 0	Rs. 3 for the first Rs. 1,000 and Re 1 for every Rs. 1,000 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 1,000.	10 0 9	2 0

Name of process, etc.	In all suits, appeals or proceedings.
	Rs. A. P.
IV. For every proclamation of sale under Order XXI, Rule 66, Civil Procedure Code.	2 0 0
V. For every sale of moveable or immoveable property.	The commission payable to the Nazir under Rule 18. Provided that when a sale is set aside under Order XXI, Rule 89, 91 or 92, Civil Procedure Code, the commission shall on application, be refunded.

Form of Register to be maintained by the Clerk of Court.

Serial No.	Date of issue.	Name of Court.	Number of suit.	PARTIES. Plaintiff. Decree-Holder.	PARTIES. Defendant. Judgment-Debtor.	Amount of claim.	Nature of process.	Date of hearing.	Number of leaves.	Amount of process paid.	Cash to be realised on account of process.	Date of Court's order if process to be issued without fee.	Amount of diet money.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

[*Gazette of India*, 1929, Pt. II-A., p. 236.]

Remission of fees in Railway lands in Rajputana.

No. 5766, dated the 17th October, 1925.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 35 of the Court Fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870), as in force in the Railway Lands in Rajputana, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General is pleased to make in the Railway Lands in Rajputana, the remissions hereinafter set forth in the fees leviable under Articles 11, 12, and 12 (*a*) of the first Schedule of the said Act as in force, on the property of (*i*) any person subject to the Naval Discipline Act (29 and 30 Vict., c. 109), the Army Act (44 and 45 Vict., c. 58), the Air Force Act (7 and 8 Geo. 5, c. 51) or the Indian Army Act, 1911 (VIII of 1911), who is killed or dies from wounds inflicted, accidents occurring or disease contracted while on active service or on service which is of a warlike nature or involves the same risk as active service, and (*ii*) any person being a Government servant civil or military, who dies from wounds inflicted while in actual performance of his official duties or in consequence of those duties.

Remissions.

(*a*) Where the amount or value of property, in respect of which the grant of Probate or letters of administration is made, or which is specified in the certificate under [1][Part X of the Indian Succession Act, 1925,] as in force, does not exceed Rs. 50,000, the whole of the fees leviable in respect of that property;

(*b*) Where the said amount or value exceeds Rs. 50,000 the whole of the said fees in respect of the first Rs. 50,000.

[*Gazette of India*, 1925, Pt. II-A., p. 330.]

INLAND CUSTOMS ACT, 1875.[2]

Restrictions on transport of salt.

No. 193-J., dated the 13th November, 1878.—Printed *supra*, page 191.

Powers under Act on the Rajputana State Railway.[3]

No. 22-J., dated the 14th February, 1879.—Whereas His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur, His Highness the Maharaja of Kishangarh, His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur, His Highness the Maha Rao Raja of Alwar, His Highness the Raja of Nabha[4] and His Highness the Nawab

[1] Substituted by Notification No. 1602, dated the 12th April, 1926. *Gazette of India*, 1926, Pt. II-A, p. 154.
[2] Repealed in British India by the Indian Salt Act, 1882 (XII of 1882).
[3] Afterwards known as the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, *main line* Ajmer-Delhi, *Sambhar* (*Kuchaman*) *Branch* and *Agra* (*Bandikui*) *Branch*. Now part of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.
[4] In the Punjab.

of Pataudi have granted to the British Government full jurisdiction within those portions of land forming the Rajputana State Railway (including lands occupied as stations, out-buildings and for other purposes connected with the Railway) which lie within their respective territories.[1]

Inclusion of the Bhopal-Itarsi and Bhopal-Ujjain Railways, the Bhopal-
31 of Act VIII of 1875 (the Inland Customs Act), the Governor General in Council is pleased to invest all Traffic Managers, Assistant Traffic Managers, Station Masters, Assistant Station Masters and Goods Clerks and also all Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents, and Inspectors of Police on the said Rajputana State Railway, within the aforesaid portions of land, with all the powers of stoppage and seizure conferred on Customs officers under the said Act.

[*Gazette of India*, 1879, Pt. I, p. 111.]

INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884.

The Central India (Railway Lands) Explosives Rules, 1919.

[2]*No. 1812-B., dated the 10th November, 1919.*—Not re-printed.

[*Gazette of India*, 1919, Pt. II, p. 1973.]

The Rajputana (Railway Lands) Explosives Rules, 1918.

No. 5313, dated the 29th October, 1918.—Not re-printed.

[*Gazette of India*, 1918, Pt. II, p. 1959.]

POLICE ACT, 1888.

Inclusion of the Bhopal-Itarsi and Bhopal-Ujjain Railways, the Bhopal-Bina length of the Midland section of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and the Bina-Guna-Baran and Baran-Kotah Railways in a general police district with the Governor in Council of the Central Provinces as Local Government.

No. 1153, dated the 31st December, 1909.—Printed *supra*, page **13.**

Inclusion of the Midland section of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway in this Division, except the length from Bhopal to Bina, in a general police district with the Governor in Council of the United Provinces as Local Government.

No. 447, dated the 6th March, 1912.—Printed *supra*, page 19.

[1] Please *see* footnote 3 on p. 225.
[2] For list of " Authorised Explosives " *see* Notification No. E.-11 (1), dated the 19th May, 1930. *Gazette of India*, 1930, Pt. II, p. 652.

Inclusion of all other railway lands in this Division in a general police district with the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana as Local Government.

No. 39-1123-Int., dated the 10th January, 1923.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (*1*) and (*2*) of section 2 of the Police Act, 1888 (III of 1888), as in force in British India or as locally applied, and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 2817-I.B., dated the 10th July, 1908, the Governor General in Council is pleased—

(1) to create a general police-district, embracing—

(*a*) Ajmer-Merwara;

(*b*) the District of Abu; and

(*c*) all the lands situate within the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Punjab, the Rajputana and Central India Agencies and the Indian States referred to in the list appended hereto, which are, or may hereafter be, occupied by the Railways enumerated in that list, inclusive of all lands occupied by stations, by outbuildings and for other railway purposes[1] [but excluding any lands situate within the Cantonment of Mhow];

(*2*) to direct the enrolment under the Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861), of a police-force for service in the said general police-district; and

(*3*) to appoint the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, to discharge, with respect to the general police-district and police-force aforesaid, the functions of the Local Government under the Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861), the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), and any other enactment relating to police for the time being in force in the lands above-mentioned or in any part thereof.

List of Railways.

(*1*) The main line of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway from the frontier of the Bombay Presidency near Roho to the south distance signal at Rewari Junction, including the lands lying within the Indian States of Sirohi, Jodhpur, Kishangarh, Jaipur, Alwar and Nabha.

(*2*) The Sambhar Branch of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway from Phulera to Kuchaman Road with the extension to Japog, including the lands lying within the Indian States of Jaipur and Jodhpur.

[1] Added by Notification No. 247-I., dated the 19th May, 1924. *Gazette of India*, 1924, Pt. I, p. 378.

(*3*) The Rewari-Phulera Chord Railway from the west distance signal at Rewari Junction to Phulera, including the lands lying within the Indian States of Nabha, Alwar, Patiala, Jaipur and Jodhpur.

(*4*) The Agra Branch of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway from Bandikui to the west distance signal at Achnera, including the lands lying within the Indian States of Jaipur, Alwar and Bharatpur.

(*5*) The Malwa Section of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway (including the Holkar State Railway) from Ajmer to the Narbada river (exclusive) near Mortakka with the branch from Fatehabad to the east distance signal at Ujjain, including the lands lying within the Indian States of Mewar, Tonk, Gwalior, Dhar, Jaora, Ratlam, Sailana, and Indore.

(*6*) The section of the Godhra-Ratlam-Ujjain Railway from the western end of the bridge over the Anas river to the east distance signal at Ujjain, including the lands lying within the Indian States of Gwalior, Indore, Sailana, Ratlam and Jhabua.

(*7*) The Nagda-Muttra Railway from Nagda to Muttra (exclusive) with the Bayana-Agra branch from Bayana Railway Station to the distance signal to the south of Fatehpur-Sikri Station, including the lands lying within the Indian States of Gwalior, Dewas (Junior Branch), Dewas (Senior Branch), Jhalawar, Indore, Kotah, Bundi, Jaipur, Tonk, Karauli and Bharatpur.

[*Gazette of India*, 1923, Pt. I., p. 24.]

INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890.

(*a*) *Rules for working open lines of railway and lines under construction and regarding accidents;* (*b*) *Delegation of powers to the Agents to the Governor General.*

No. 784-I.B., dated the 9th April, 1913.—Printed in Appendix XXII.

Magistrate to take action in regard to accidents on lines of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway system in Central India.

No. 748-B.—6307, dated the 17th May, 1907.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the notification[1] of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 534-I.B., dated the 8th February, 1907, the Agent to the Governor General in Central India hereby appoints the Superintendent of Police, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, being a Magistrate of the 1st class to be the Magistrate who shall take action in regard to accidents occurring on those portions of the Rajputana-Malwa and other Railways which run through the Central India Agency and on

[1] *See* now Notification No. 784-I. B., dated the 9th April, 1913. Printed in Appendix XXII.

which the said Superintendent[1] exercises the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st class.

[*Gazette of India*, 1907, Pt. II, p. 818.]

Magistrate to take action in regard to accidents on lines of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway system in Rajputana.

No. 2177, dated the 16th June, 1911.—Printed *supra*, page 211.

Taxes payable to local authorities by Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

No. 221, dated the 24th August, 1911.—In pursuance of section 135 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), and in supersession of all previous notifications on the subject, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the Administration of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India (including Rajputana-Malwa) Railway shall be liable to pay, in aid of the funds of the local authorities set out in the schedule hereto annexed, the taxes specified against each in the second column thereof.

SCHEDULE.

Local Authorities.	Taxes.
1	2
Mhow Cantonment	Water tax.

[*Gazette of India*, 1911, Pt. I, p. 691.]

Authority to the Secretary to the Railway Board to sign documents.

No. 802, dated the 24th March, 1905.—Printed in Appendix XXII.

PRISONS ACT, 1894.

Appointment of Inspector-General of Prisons, in Central India.

No. 976-B., dated the 28th July, 1916.—Printed Volume III, p. 135.

Rules for the punishment of prison officials, in Central India.

No. 259-B., dated the 9th February, 1928.—Printed Vol. III, page 135.

Application of Act and Rules to subsidiary Jails at Neemach and Sehore.

No. 899-B., dated 18th July, 1916.—Printed Vol. III, p. 136.

[1] This Superintendent has been replaced as Magistrate by the Railway Magistrate at Ajmer.

EPIDEMIC DISEASES ACT, 1897.

[1]*Rules for railways in Central India.*

Dated the 18th February, 1897.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by Foreign Department notifications[2] Nos. 443-I.A. and 444-I.A., dated the 4th February, 1897, the Agent to the Governor General in Central India prescribes the following regulations for the inspection of persons travelling by railway in and through Central India, and the segregation in hospital, temporary accommodation or otherwise, of persons suspected by the inspecting officer of being infected with the plague or bubonic fever:—

1. Any medical officer or qualified medical practitioner may, at any railway station in the Central India Agency, compel any person or all the persons in any train stopping at such station to alight from that train and undergo such inspection of body or property as the said medical officer or the said qualified medical practitioner may consider necessary for determining whether the said person or persons travelling by train is or are suffering from or is or are likely to be infected with bubonic fever or plague.

2. If any such traveller is found to be so suffering, or if the aforesaid inspection shows that he is likely to be infected with bubonic fever, it shall be competent for the person making the inspection to direct the removal, segregation in hospital, temporary accommodation or otherwise, of any person so suffering or likely to be infected.

3. It shall be competent for the person making the said inspection, or for the person in medical charge of the place to which any such traveller is removed or in which he is segregated, to order the destruction by fire or otherwise of any of that traveller's property which he considers likely to spread infection of bubonic fever.

4. It is obligatory on every traveller referred to in any of the foregoing sections to answer all questions put to him by the person making such inspection or in medical charge of the traveller, and such traveller is bound to answer any such question fully and truthfully to the best of his information, knowledge and belief.

5. Any person taking action under any of the foregoing sections without authority from his official superior or from some officer of Government shall not be entitled to protection under section 4 of Act III of 1897, but such authority may be given by the Local Government indicated in Foreign Department notification[3] No. 443-I.A., dated 4th February, 1897, subsequently to such action being taken.

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[1] These rules are applied from time to time to stations by separate notification as occasion requires.

[2] *See* now section 2A of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897) as applied, *supra*, p. 186.

[3] Printed in Appendix XVIII. But *see* now the Act as applied by Notification No. 263-I., dated the 24th April, 1929, *supra*, p. 183.

6. Any action such as is contemplated in the first three sections of these regulations which may have been taken before these regulations come into force shall be held to have been taken under these regulations.

7. These regulations shall have effect from the time and date of their receipt in any place by any person authorised to act under them.

[*Gazette of India*, 1897, Pt. II, p. 220.]

Rules for railways in Rajputana.

No. 3656—17-A.—V., dated the 8th September, 1911.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by the [1]Notifications of the Government of India cited in the margin, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, is pleased to prescribe, in supersession of all previous regulations and orders relating to the subject, the following Regulations under Section 2, Sub-sections 1 and 2 (*b*) of Act III of 1897, for the District of Ajmer-Merwara, and for all lands occupied by Railways within the limits of Rajputana.

Foreign Department Notification No. 5041-I-C., dated the 20th December 1906.
Home Department Notification No. 2756, dated the 22nd December 1906.

PLAGUE MANUAL FOR RAJPUTANA AND AJMER-MERWARA, 1911.

PART I.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

1. The general supervision of the arrangements for dealing with plague in the District of Ajmer-Merwara, and those connected with the observation and examination of travellers by railway in Rajputana, is in the hands of the Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer in Rajputana, under the control of, and subject to report to, the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

2. The District Magistrates, Ajmer and Merwara, and the Cantonment Magistrates, Nasirabad and Deoli, are responsible for the plague arrangements within their respective districts and cantonments. They may, respectively, within such limits issue such orders as may appear necessary, provided that they do not conflict with the general principles of these rules, and that an immediate report is made to the Head of the Department concerned, in any important case in which such order affects any officer not immediately under the control of the District or Cantonment Magistrate.

3. The Civil Surgeon of Ajmer, as Chief Health Officer of the district, will co-operate with, and advise the District Magistrate in all

[1] *See* now section 2A of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897) as applied, *supra*, p. 186.

plague matters, and will be in direct charge of the necessary medical arrangements. He will be Inspecting Medical Officer in respect of the precautionary measures relating to travellers by railway within the limits of the district.

If a medical officer is specially appointed for plague work, he will perform the duties mentioned above, in lieu of the Civil Surgeon, but he should consult the Civil Surgeon freely whenever necessary.

The Staff Surgeon, Nasirabad, and the Agency Surgeon, Deoli, will be in direct charge of the necessary medical arrangements within their respective cantonments and will similarly co-operate with and advise the Cantonment Magistrates.

4. The term " Medical Officer " in these rules means and includes:—

(*a*) the Civil Surgeon, Ajmer; the Staff Surgeon, Nasirabad; the Agency Surgeon, Deoli; the Assistant Surgeon, Beawar.

(*b*) A Plague Inspecting Medical Officer at a Railway Inspecting Station, who is a medical officer appointed for the examination of railway passengers and connected precautions against the importation of plague.

(*c*) Any other person appointed by the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, to be a medical officer for the purposes of these rules.

5. The term " Medical Assistant " includes all other medical practitioners in Government employ.

6. All the above officers are invested with powers to enforce the rules made by the Government of India and the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, under the Epidemic Diseases Act, and to issue such orders in any particular case as may be necessary for the carrying out of these rules.

7. Every effort must be made to enlist the services of influential non-official representatives of the native community. No measure can have any prospect of success unless the co-operation of the people be secured. The best means of securing such co-operation is to be found in the real and practical, not merely nominal, association of natives of ability and standing with the work of officials.

8. Any orders issued or action taken, of special importance or general application, by any person exercising authority under these rules, shall be immediately reported to the Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer in Rajputana, and the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

9. Any general orders issued by the Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer in Rajputana to the Civil Surgeon of Ajmer in connec-

tion with plague operations, shall be forwarded through the Commissioner, and a copy shall at the same time be sent to the Chief Commissioner.

10. All expenses incurred in carrying out these rules shall, in the first instance, be paid (*a*) in the case of Ajmer-Merwara, if in a Municipality or Cantonment, from the Municipal or Cantonment Fund, otherwise from the District Fund or from any general allotment or special grant made for the purpose by the Government of India; (*b*) in the case of railway lands in Native States, either by the Darbar concerned or from any special fund or allotment to which the amount may, by order, be made debitable.

PART II.—PRECAUTIONS AGAINST IMPORTATION OF PLAGUE BY RAILWAY.

11. *There will be such stations for medical inspection of passengers on the line of railway as may from time to time be appointed by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

At each of these stations the medical examination of passengers will be conducted by one or more Plague Inspecting Medical Officers.

12. The Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer in Rajputana will supply to all officers concerned, a list of the areas which may from time to time be declared infected, and also notify all changes which may from time to time be made in such list.

13. Every train coming from the direction of any area which may be notified from time to time as infected for the purpose of this rule, may be detained at such stations so long as may be necessary for the medical examination of the passengers. The Railway authorities may detain the train so long as the Medical Officer may consider necessary for the purpose. On the arrival of the train at these stations, no passenger may alight from the train without the permission of a Railway Police or Medical official.

14. Any passenger shall, on being requested to do so, by any Railway Police or Medical official, alight from the train, and proceed for the purpose of medical inspection to any spot that may be indicated by such official.

15. No passenger shall depart from the spot so indicated without the permission of the Medical Officer.

16. The examination of females shall be effected under the orders of the Medical Officer by women only.

17. If, on inspection, and after due observation, the Medical Officer is satisfied that a passenger is suffering from plague, the Medical Officer

*At the present time Abu-Road is the only station appointed for Medical inspection under Rule II.

shall immediately remove such person to a temporary hospital established for the purpose, and shall arrange for the detention, dieting and medical treatment of such person therein for so long as he (the Medical Officer) may consider necessary. It is advisable for passengers who have travelled in company with a plague infected patient, to have themselves and their personal effects disinfected at once.

18. Subject to any instructions issued by the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, the Medical Officer has authority to detain any passenger who after a summary medical examination is found to be suffering from any suspicious symptoms. The Medical Officer shall remove any person so detained to the observation shed erected in the vicinity of the railway station. He may also arrange for the detention, dieting and medical treatment of such person in the observation shed for so long as he (the Medical Officer) may consider necessary.

19. In any case, a person removed to a temporary hospital may be accompanied by a companion or attendant, such attendants need not be detained but should, with their effects, be periodically disinfected during their attendanc on the patient.

20. A person dealt with under the foregoing rules shall comply with any directions that may be given to him by the Medical Officer with regard to his removal to, and his detention and treatment in, an observation shed, or temporary hospital, and with respect to the disinfecting of his personal effects, to the disposal of any corpse, or any other similar matters. He shall not depart from any such place of detention without the permission of the Medical Officer.

21. The luggage and clothing of passengers detained under Rules 17 and 18 shall be disinfected in accordance with Annexure I.

22. Persons other than those mentioned above who alight from the train, and who come from an infected area, shall be brought under surveillance. Their names and addresses shall be ascertained, and they shall be ordered to report themselves daily for 5 days to such officer as the Medical Officer may direct. The officer will be furnished by the Medical Officer with a daily list of persons ordered to report themselves to him. He shall record in a register the daily attendance of such persons, and shall at once bring any case of failure to attend to the notice of the local authority concerned, who shall thereupon take necessary action to have the case promptly investigated.

23. Every case of suspected plague or of a death occurring in a case where the existence of plague was known or suspected, or of a corpse being found in a train, shall be telegraphed direct by the Medical Officer, Railway Police or Station Master, to whose knowledge it comes, to the Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer, and also, in Ajmer-Mer-

wara, to the Commissioner, and to the Magistrate of the district in which the case occurs, and in the Native States, to the Resident or Political Agent, and the Residency or Agency Surgeon.

24. Railway vehicles in which suspected or declared cases of plague have occurred, should be stopped at, and not allowed to run further than either the station at which such cases are removed from the carriage or the nearest medical inspection station; and such vehicles should be disinfected in accordance with the instructions contained in Annexure III.

PART III.—SPREAD OF PLAGUE.

25. It has been scientifically proved that plague is essentially a rat disease, and there is no doubt that the disease is communicated chiefly from rats to man through the medium of the rat-fleas. The presence of dead rats is a warning that a human epidemic may be expected. It has been shown that in places where a vigorous campaign against rats has been conducted, the prevalence of plague has been very much reduced, and were it possible to exterminate the rats, plague would be at once arrested. Unfortunately this is no easy task.

It is useless to try and break down the prejudice that exists amongst certain castes against the destruction of rats but everything that is possible by means of persuasion and warning and demonstration should be done by officers, superintendents and others to secure the co-operation of these castes in effecting a diminution of the number of rats by any method which is found to be acceptable to them.

26. If permitted, persistent and careful rat destruction should be undertaken, *vide* Part VIII.

27. There is evidence that well-devised measures persistently carried out will largely reduce the rat population and thus retard, if not prevent, the spread of plague.

28. Spasmodic ill-directed efforts, as rats breed rapidly, can have little effect on plague and may do harm by discrediting not only rat destruction but other measures also.

29. A diminution of the food supply of rats by protection of grain stores, the careful removal of all garbage, manure heaps, stable and other refuse has a direct effect on the rat population which normally is only limited by the available food supply.

PART IV.—RULES RELATING TO MUNICIPAL TOWNS AND CANTONMENTS.

(1) *Preventive Action.*

30. The employment of volunteer agency such as the Municipal Ward Superintendents in Ajmer for discovering cases of plague, is to be

resorted to as far as possible, though caution must be used in the acceptance of the results arrived at by it. Owners and occupiers of houses, resident heads of families, employers of factory labour, and medical practitioners should be encouraged to bring to the notice of the authorities, cases of suspected plague and the arrival of persons from an infected area. In towns, the practice of dividing into circles or wards and of arranging for the working in each of prominent inhabitants of that quarter as volunteers, may, as a rule, usefully be adopted. Householders and medical practitioners will sometimes give to such persons information which they would hesitate to communicate to a Government official. The case of employers of factory labour is different, it may often be found more convenient for them to work directly with the authorities. Compulsory notification is not to be enforced, but voluntary notification must in every possible way be encouraged. Where volunteer agency is available, it must not be allowed to work spasmodically, on the contrary it is of the first importance that arrangements should be made for its systematic employment. All persons of whatever position should bring to the notice as early as possible (of the authorities), every case of the discovery of dead rats—also of plague cases and the arrival of persons from infected areas.

31. For the purpose of checking the occurrence of deaths, the District Magistrate or Cantonment Magistrate may post Police Officers or other officials at burial and burning grounds. Such officials may enquire of the mourners the place and cause of death, but shall not delay or interfere with the cremation or burial in any way. Compulsory corpse inspection by Medical Officers must not be resorted to, but during an outbreak of plague all deaths the cause of which cannot be determined should be treated as deaths from plague.

32. The Civil Surgeon, or authorised Medical Officer shall issue to the owner and occupier of a house such instructions as he may consider necessary with regard to the disinfection and cleaning of the building, the disinfection or destruction of personal effects, the disposal of any corpses, the improvement of the sanitary condition of the premises, and with regard to other similar matters. Pamphlets in vernacular containing simple instructions for the general public should be distributed.* The Medical Officer shall, if he considers it necessary, with the sanction—or in the absence of the owner—himself take measures for the disinfection of a house and for the other matters referred to in this rule.

33. Occupants of a house in which a case of plague has occurred, should submit to disinfection of themselves and effects when the house is evacuated for cleansing.

* Annexure II.

(2) Action to be taken when an outbreak of Plague has occurred or is likely to occur.

34. When there is reason to believe that cases of plague are occurring in a town, or are likely to occur owing to the discovery of dead rats, each quarter or mohalla should be placed, as far as possible, under the charge of an official to be called the Superintendent; these ward superintendents may be selected from members of a Municipal Committee, influential residents, or any persons of social standing.

35. They will assist in obtaining information regarding sickness and mortality in the areas respectively allotted to them. Under each superintendent will be a gang of coolies, varying in numbers to suit the requirements of each locality.

36. It should be clearly understood that on no account should any house be entered without the consent of the occupiers.

37. As a sound system of surveillance is one of the most useful means of preventing a healthy place from becoming infected, the people should be encouraged everywhere to carry out the work themselves, but the exact methods to be adopted will be determined by the authorities on the spot, with reference to local conditions and the resources at their disposal.

38. The Superintendent will exercise a general supervision over all the operations and will issue orders for the necessary action to be taken by each section of the gang of coolies. He should also explain the value of inoculation as a protection and rat extermination (as at paragraph 26) as a precautionary measure. In addition he should report any insanitary condition in his circle to the Health Officer.

39. On a report being received by a superintendent of the occurrence of a case of plague, he shall at once proceed to the house or other place where it is reported to have occurred. If the case is an undoubted case of plague, and is admitted to be such, he shall endeavour to arrange for the immediate removal of the patient to the Plague Hospital. No compulsion should be resorted to and no moribund person removed, but plague cases with no person to look after them should be treated in a plague hospital.

40. The other occupants of the place where the person suffering from plague resides, must not be compulsorily removed, but should be encouraged to evacuate the house and be inoculated themselves, and have their effects disinfected.

41. No houses vacated on account of plague should be re-occupied for at least one month, and only then if thoroughly cleaned and cleared of rats and vermin, and the Superintendent may cause a notice to that effect to be affixed to each vacated house. He should place a seal on

boxes containing valuable property left in houses which have been evacuated on account of plague. Such property may be removed by the owner, but if he declines to remove it, it will remain at his risk. Property of any value belonging to the poorer classes which it may be considered necessary or advisable to destroy as being infected, should be appraised by two or more respectable natives, and the value paid to the owner by the Superintendent of the Circle. Compensation should also be given without delay to the very poor for the destruction of clothes, etc., which although they may be of no marked value yet serve a useful purpose to the owners.

42. The District Magistrate, if requested to do so, may provide depôts where boxes and bundles of property could be stored in safe custody.

43. After evacuation of a house the walls and floors of all rooms with their contents, except articles of food which it is not intended to destroy and of all enclosures, should be disinfected in the manner indicated in Annexure I. All rags and refuse found in the house or enclosure should be burned. It is always advisable to disinfect not only the one house in which a case of sickness has occurred or dead rats have been found, but those in the immediate neighbourhood as well.

44. The coolies engaged in the work of disinfection, etc., should, when possible, be inoculated also, *vide* Annexure I.

45. Experience has abundantly proved that the evacuation of an infected house or houses is seldom in itself sufficient to stamp out the disease. When plague manifests itself in one house in an indigenous form, the rats in neighbouring houses are already infected, and it usually follows that cases subsequently appear in them. It is therefore always a wise and prudent course on the occurrence of an indigenous case, to evacuate not only the one house, but also all those in the immediate neighbourhood.

46. It may be advisable, owing to the occurrence of several cases in one area, and while there is still some hope of stamping out the outbreak, to vacate a group of houses or a whole sub-division, and heads of mohallas, chowdries and influential residents should persuade the inmates to evacuate temporarily. The inhabitants of non-infected houses should be allowed the option of going where they please.

47. On the evacuation of the houses in the infected area, all the inhabitants of the non-infected portion of the town should be encouraged to leave the town, and any obstacles which may tend to delay their departure should, if possible, be removed.

48. The inhabitants of an evacuated house should be advised to remove sufficient grain for their personal consumption after it has been exposed to the sunlight so as to remove all danger of infection. If in

any case it is desired to remove grain for sale from an infected area, it must first be spread out, under the direction of the Superintendent, and exposed to air and sunlight for 48 hours.

49. Where cases of plague have occurred all grain godowns or places where grain is stored or sold shall be open at all times for inspection; all grain godowns in which dead rats have been found shall be declared unwholesome and unfit for use until thoroughly cleaned, disinfected and put in good repair—the grain should be opened out and exposed to the sun and all bags disinfected and sunned freely.

50. In the event of a death occurring from plague, the disposal of the body shall be arranged for in accordance with the religious practices of the deceased, and the instructions noted hereafter. In the case of a European or Muhammadan, the body shall be buried, the place of burial, if not an authorised cemetery, should be well away from habitations and sources of water-supply. In the case of a Hindu, the body shall be completely and thoroughly burnt in an isolated locality.

51. The District or the Cantonment Magistrate (as the case may be) shall provide suitable conveyances for the free carriage of persons suffering, or suspected to be suffering, from plague, and it shall be lawful to drive or carry such conveyances through any public or private thoroughfare.

52. Any conveyance, public or private, used for the carriage of a person infected with plague, or suspected of being infected, shall be thoroughly disinfected and exposed to air and sunlight previous to being again brought into general use and compensation should be given to the owner for loss entailed thereby.

(3) *General Precautions when plague has become epidemic.*

53. Evacuation and inoculation, as far as at present known, are the only reliable safeguards during an outbreak; and every endeavour should be made to instruct the inhabitants of their advantages.

54. As infected rats are not believed to travel spontaneously any great distances, camps can be arranged in fairly accessible sites so as to render attending to offices, business, and other occupations as convenient as possible.

55. Assistance in the form of material, money grants, or as locally deemed advisable might be given under the authority of the District Magistrate to persons asking for help and willing to evacuate their dwellings and camp out.

56. The advantages of inoculation should be fully explained, and all classes should be given every facility and encouragement to adopt this procedure. Poorer persons, coolies, etc., might be given a small allow-

ance to cover any loss by illness or inability to work after they have been inoculated.

57. As far as at present known, there is no evidence that the plague bacillus survives for more than a few days outside the body of men, animals, or fleas.

58. Disinfection of houses or rooms can be of little permanent use, if re-infection by fresh corps of infected rat fleas occur; therefore efforts should be made to organise rat-drives, trap rats, syringe, and sluice out rat runs and holes, with a pulicide disinfectant; followed up by the careful filling up or blocking with tar, concrete or plaster of all visible holes.

59. Houses should be kept as free from fleas as possible. The destruction of fleas can best be effected by thoroughly washing floors and walls with crude oil emulsion, Sanitary fluid, 10 per cent., or ordinary kerosine oil emulsion 20 per cent., in water, as explained under disinfection (An. I.). Freely oiling the body is a useful precaution against fleas; and persons exposed to their bites should be encouraged to adopt this simple precaution, especially at night.

PART V.—RULES RELATING TO NON-MUNICIPAL TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

60. The inhabitants of small towns and villages should as far as possible prevent persons from infected areas entering their limits, but should keep them outside for a certain time while their clothing, etc., is spread in the sun or otherwise disinfected.

61. In villages and non-municipal towns it is the duty of every Patwari, Bhumia, Lambardar, Patel, Court of Wards official, Kamdar or Havildar to at once report any suspected death or unusual sickness to the nearest Police station, and the officer in charge of the Police station, on receiving report of such sickness, shall carefully inquire and report as to symptoms.

62. The officer in charge of the Police station shall report immediately to the Tahsildar, the District Superintendent of Police, the Assistant Commissioner, the nearest Medical subordinate and the Civil Surgeon, any case of plague, actual or suspected, brought to his notice.

63. On receipt of a report of a case of plague from the Police under the preceding rule, the Tahsildar or, in his absence, the Naib-Tahsildar shall at once proceed to the spot, and if he finds that the death was due to plague, and that no other persons in the house in which the death occurred are ill, he shall proceed to dispose of the body (if not already disposed of), and to disinfect the house, clothes, and bedding of the deceased, as directed in Annexure I, at the same time reporting the result of his inquiry to the District Magistrate.

64. Officers of other departments when on tour shall, if they have reason to think that any case of plague has occurred, at once inform the Tahsildar, and send a copy of their report to the District Magistrate.

65. The nearest Medical subordinate to receive information of cases of plague from the Officer in charge of a Police station, will ordinarily be the Sub-Assistant Surgeon of a Branch Dispensary. The Sub-Assistant Surgeon on receiving a report of a case shall, if possible, at once visit the spot with the Tahsildar, and see that the necessary sanitary measures are taken. He shall communicate the result forthwith to the Civil Surgeon.

66. In places in which a Branch Dispensary is situated, the Sub-Assistant Surgeon shall, on report from Police or local authority, inspect arrivals and report any suspicious symptoms to the Civil Surgeon of the district. The Officer in charge of the station in whose circle the dispensary is situated, shall at once communicate to such Sub-Assistant Surgeon all particulars received by him under rule 62.

67. The Civil Surgeon or Plague Medical Officer will arrange to proceed or send a Medical subordinate to places reported infected and advise means in accordance with general instructions.

68. Should the Civil Surgeon consider it necessary that the inhabitants of a village in which plague has broken out, should temporarily camp out in the open or under trees at a distance from the village, he shall make a report to that effect to the District Magistrate, and the latter may advise the inhabitants to vacate their houses accordingly. The houses shall in this case be not again occupied till they are thoroughly ventilated and disinfected.

69. For the purpose of segregation, the District Magistrate or officer specially authorised by him in this behalf, may take possession of and occupy any vacant ground or building, such compensation being afterwards made to the owner or occupier thereof as may be fixed under rule .

70. The Civil Surgeon may advise any building to be vacated on suspicion of its being infected by plague, or on the ground of its being in a dangerously insanitary condition, and such building shall not be reoccupied without his permission.

71. In the case of villages badly infected, the whole of the inhabitants should be encouraged to entirely evacuate the village and to undergo inoculation. Villagers are accustomed to erecting shelters for themselves, but, if necessary, materials for hutting should be supplied. The sick and suspected villagers should be as far as possible separated from the healthy, without breaking up families, and an officer should be appointed to examine the daily health of the population and dis-

courage migration to other villages. All chowkidars left in charge of evacuated buildings or villages should be inoculated, if willing.

PART VI.—GENERAL.

72. The general principle of all plague administration must be that no pressure or compulsion, in any shape or form, is brought to bear on the people. Encouragement, persuasion and the provision of facilities for carrying out the measures advocated are the only legitimate means of influencing and guiding public opinion in the direction desired. The importance of avoiding any action which excites the opposition of the people, is to be clearly recognised, they must not be coerced, but on the other hand, they must be given the fullest help and guidance.

73. All preventive measures depend for their success upon the hearty co-operation of the people themselves and every effort must be made to enlist their sympathies and bring home to them through their natural leaders that it mainly rests with themselves to bring about, by their own action, the cessation of plague. This end can only be attained by carrying out thoroughly whatever measures it may be decided to introduce and by impressing on all officers concerned in plague administration that, when a decision has been arrived at, there must be no hesitation in giving effect to the policy approved by the Local Administration.

74. All Government servants and officers should give their most cordial support to all measures accepted by Government and unite in advising and persuading the people to accept them. The people cannot be expected to place confidence in measures if the servants of Government are apathetic or in opposition.

75. All Government servants and officers should co-operate towards the formation from the natural leaders of the people of a staff auxiliary to the special executive, and their education in all plague measures that can be carried out by the people themselves, so that every locality, that is in danger, shall have at hand a local plague officer to teach the people how to escape infection and how to deal with the disease, should it appear, and help them to do so.

Every assistance and guidance should be given by the Executive and Medical Staff in encouraging and developing this auxiliary staff of local plague officers.

76. It is very necessary that the efforts of this non-official auxiliary staff, and of all local notables, native hakims and others who work and assist should receive recognition. These persons have already been of the greatest use and in their intelligent development lies the chief hope of securing the co-operation of the people in plague measures. Where plague occurs severely, rewards should be given on a graduated basis,

the best most active and painstaking workers getting really substantial rewards whilst every one of the non-official agency who has done plague work should receive some recognition.

77. The exact scale of rewards is for the District Magistrate to decide, the actual distribution to be made as soon as possible after the conclusion of the outbreak. Rewards should take the form of money grants, khillats, special sanads, and for the humbler workers printed certificates which might be issued on the spot by plague medical officers to those who have rendered ready assistance.

Temporary staff who have done good work might be given chances of permanent employment.

PART VII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Inoculation.

78. On an outbreak of plague occurring, the Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer should at once place himself in communication with the Officer in charge of the Plague Research Laboratory in Bombay, with a view to obtaining a supply of lymph and syringes for inoculation, and instructions of their use. Inoculation should then be started under the personal supervision of the Civil Surgeon or a trained medical subordinate, and inoculation certificates granted, free of charge, to all who voluntarily undergo the process.

79. No person will be allowed to inoculate without the special sanction of a Commissioned Medical Officer.

80. An inoculator should be sent when possible to any infected village to enable the inhabitants to resort to this valuable means of protection.

81. No person shall be inoculated without his own express consent, but it is highly desirable that all officials, European and Native, leaders of Native Society and employers of labour should do all in their power by precept and example to render the measure popular, and to overcome any prejudice that may still exist against it. If any fact has been elicited by the experience of the recent epidemics of Plague in India and elsewhere, as well as by scientific research and experiment, it is that Haffkine's inoculation confers a very sensible, although not absolute, protection against attack, with a diminished case mortality among the few of the inoculated who happen to become infected, while its use is unattended with more than a few days' discomfort.

Every person who holds a certificate that he has been inoculated by Haffkine's process within the preceding twelve months, shall not be liable to detention when travelling, except for such time as may be necessary to disinfect such of his baggage or clothing as may be con-

sidered suspicious or for surveillance. Inoculation does not preclude the necessity for disinfection of a person's clothing and bedding which may harbour sources of infection.

The inoculation certificate shall be as far as possible in the following form:—

PLAGUE INOCULATION CERTIFICATE.

[COUNTERFOIL.]
No.
Name
Father's name
Street
Village
Town
Taluqa
District
Date
Initials of operator.

No.

CERTIFIED that , father's name , resident of Street / Village Town / Taluqa District , has been inoculated by me, and that his thumb-mark was at* the time impressed before me

Space for left thumb-mark.	*Signature and designation.* *Dated*

NOTE.—This certificate exempts the holder from detention when travelling, and from surveillance under the Passport rules. It does not, however, exempt him from liability to evacuate an infected house, except in the case where all the occupants of the house have been inoculated, or to have his clothes disinfected when travelling. The certificate is valid for a period of twelve months.

* Not always possible in district.

Passes.

82. Persons who have been disinfected, with clothes, bedding, etc., or who have been under surveillance for plague in Rajputana, including Ajmer-Merwara, may on departure be furnished with a certificate to this effect giving name, caste, age, occupation, address, destination and date of departure, signed by the Observing Officer.

83. Persons travelling from an infected area who hold a certificate signed by a Medical Officer of having undergone surveillance or had themselves and their effects disinfected, need not be again placed under surveillance, unless it appears that they have subsequently been exposed to fresh infection.

Compensation.

84. The Commissioner may, in his discretion, pay compensation to any person who has sustained substantial loss or damage by reason of anything done under the powers conferred by these regulations, provided, however, that no person shall be entitled as of right to claim any compensation whatsoever.

PART VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

85. Methods for the destruction of rats.

(*1*) *By trapping.*—The "wonder trap" sold by Messrs. Eroom & Co., Calcutta, and a similar trap sold by the Army Navy Stores, Bombay, are very efficient and will capture 10 or 15 rats at a time. For baiting traps *chapatis* of Bajra, Maize or any kind of grain dipped in ghi may be employed.

(*2*) *By Rat poison*, which should be spread on pieces of chapatis or bread and then cut up into small squares. These are deposited in the evening in drains, culverts and places likely to be frequented by rats. The untaken baits are collected in the morning, search is then made for dead or dying rats and for three or four days subsequently. Both traps and poison should be laid down in drains and places where rats frequent during the night. Rats soon become suspicious and should then be left alone for a time, when another sudden onslaught should be made in the same way. Traps before being set should be washed in hot water or exposed to the sun. They should never be set unless in perfect working order.

Rats captured in traps are best killed by being dropped and drowned in barrels containing kerosene oil emulsion; which destroys their fleas at the same time. Dead rats should be thoroughly cremated. When rats have been killed all their holes should be stopped so as to imprison any fleas that may be in them. Pouring coal-tar into their runs is also a useful measure. It is most essential that all garbage that might serve as food for rats, be removed from houses and their neighbourhood.

(*3*) Rat destruction efforts may be taken in hand at any time but the most favourable periods for the attempts are August and September and again in February and March with the object of anticipating the breeding season. Special attention should be given to grain stores, Chumar's quarters and houses near rubbish heaps.

(*4*) During a plague epidemic destruction of rats otherwise than by trapping should not be attempted.

ANNEXURE I.

Disinfection.

The principle of the methods of disinfection that have been employed in the past has been the destruction of the specific germ of the disease. The investigations of the Plague Research Commission have thrown a new light on the subject, and experiments have shown that the infectivity of houses is mainly due to the presence of the infected rat flea, and that the contamination of soil, food, clothing, etc., with the plague bacillus is of secondary importance in the direct infection of men. This knowledge explains the failure, partial or complete, of the methods hitherto employed and indicates how they should be modified. Any system of disinfection should ensure the destruction firstly of fleas and secondly of the plague bacillus.

2. Disinfection is applied in three different sets of condition:—

(*a*) To prevent the importation of plague into a healthy locality, the process involving the disinfection of clothing and property of persons coming from infected areas.

(*b*) After importation into a healthy locality, to prevent the spread of infection from the imported case to other persons and particularly to the rat. In this case disinfection of the human habitation must be added to that of clothes and property. When information is obtained sufficiently early, this is possible, and should always be attempted.

(*c*) After infection has passed to the rat from the imported cases or when a recrudescence occurs and the epizootic has begun. Here the process, to be perfect, must attack not only clothes, property and the human habitation, but the rat habitat in addition. It is evident that, however, perfectly it may be carried out, it cannot prevent the spread of the epidemic through the locality by the agency of the rat, and it is, therefore, applied merely to render infected rooms and houses free from further risk to its occupants.

3. Disinfection may be carried out by heat or by chemicals:—

(*a*) *Heat.*—Exposure to superheated steam is an absolutely effective method for the disinfection of clothes and similar property. An expensive apparatus, which is difficult to transport, is required, and consequently it cannot be utilized, except in special circumstances. For clothing, etc., immersion in boiling water is an effective method and, being very simple, is particularly adopted for use in villages. Disinfection of rooms, with mud floors, may be car-

ried out by burning fires on the floor, and spreading the hot ashes entirely over the floor, up to the walls and into the corners. This simple procedure is also eminently suitable for villages, as the materials are always at hand and the principle of disinfection by heat is in accordance with the ideas and customs of the people.

(*b*) *Chemicals.*—For a chemical disinfection to be effective for the prevention of plague, it must be an insecticide and a bactericide. The Imperial Entomologist says that the absolute destruction of fleas can generally be effected best by thoroughly washing floors and walls with a suitable insecticide and recommends "crude oil" emulsion as the best insecticide known. It should be used in a dilution of one part added to nine parts of water. "Sanitary fluid" 1 in 10 is as effective as crude oil emulsion. Kerosene oil emulsion as readily procurable is to be recommended, any of them may be used for disinfecting houses; immersion in a mixture of phenyl one part and water eighty parts for five minutes is a reliable method for clothing and similar property.

4. Whatever the method of disinfection employed, it will not be complete unless combined with the necessary treatment of the patient and his excreta, which should be carried out on the usual lines, this is particularly important in dealing with pneumonic plague. The rat as the principal carrier of infection through a locality must also be dealt with, and rat destruction carried out as soon as possible. Where the epizootic and epidemic is in progress, the rat has, however, usually left the houses in which plague has occurred, but in order to diminish further risk of infection in infected houses, in addition to the destruction of fleas and bacilli in the room by disinfectants, an attempt must be made to attack the rat habitat. Short of actual demolition of the houses, it is manifestly impossible to disinfect rat burrows and nests, but to provide, as far as possible, against a further irruption of fleas into rooms from the rat nests, rat holes should be searched for and stopped up; before stopping, the introduction of a little kerosene oil or tar is advisable.

5. In villages, reliance should be placed on the simpler methods, boiling water, fire, and exposure of property to the sun's rays not only because the materials needed are at hand in every village and are cheap, but also because the procedure can be carried out by the people themselves and is more readily accepted and adopted than methods involving the use of apparatus and materials they are not familiar with, and which consequently may cause suspicion and alarm. In towns, where intelligent supervision is usually at hand and where the people are more

educated, chemical disinfection is preferable to heat especially as with more than one story and wooden floors there would be risk of fire, if the latter was employed.

6. The disinfection of a room with chemical disinfectants should be carried out in the following manner:—The door is thoroughly washed down with disinfectant, it is then opened, and the disinfectant, syringed all over the floor of the room, all contents are then removed and disinfected out-side and allowed to dry in the sun. The walls and roof of the room are then thoroughly syringed with the disinfectant, care being taken to attack all crevices, recesses, cup-boards and receptacles, and a stream of the disinfectant should be directed into any rat holes that can be found; the rat hole should then be stopped.

7. *Equipment.*—For the simpler methods of disinfection by heat no special apparatus is required. For chemical disinfection, the following is necessary: a bucket, a bottle or two of the pure disinfectant, a tin measure of such a capacity that the addition of this measure of the pure disinfectant to the bucketful of water will make the proper dilution, and a syringe to distribute it. Thus equipped, water only is required to enable one man to disinfect several rooms. Where men are specially engaged for disinfection purposes, the usual precautions should be taken to guard them against risk of infection; they should be inoculated on engagement and provided with coarse clothing and protection for the legs and feet, to be used while at work only, and disinfected on completion of the day's duty.

8. The value of the free admission of light and air and the disinfecting and flea-killing power of the direct rays of the sun should not be lost sight of. Dirt, damp and darkness are favourable to vermin life and for the plague bacillus; the rat and rat flea are nocturnal in their habits, preferring dark ill-ventilated dwellings; desiccation destroys the bacillus. The removal of such conditions are, therefore, a most important part of plague prophylaxis, and stress should consequently be laid on general sanitary improvements, the widening of streets, the provision of windows and good ventilation in houses, the removal of rubbish, cowdung and other moist accumulations, the gradual substitution of brick and masonry floors and walls for the ordinary mud ones, so that buildings, especially those in which grain and other food stuffs are stored, should be rendered rat-proof.

9. Formula for kerosene oil emulsion:—

Country or Sunlight Soap	1 seer.
Boiling water	6¼ seers.
Dissolve the soap in the water and then gradually add kerosene oil	30 ,,

Stirring and shaking well.

Hydro-carbon, Crude oil, petroleum, or presterine may be similarly used.

10. " Sanitary fluid " or crude creosote mixes with water easily to be used in 1 in 10 dilution.

Carbolic acid 5 per cent. or acid selusion of perchloride of mercury 1 in 1,000 should be used for disinfecting excreta, sputum or other discharges, especially in pneumonic cases.

11. Sulphurious acid, and other sulphur products produced by the combustion of sulphur at a high temperature has been recommended as efficient and satisfactory for disinfecting houses and the property in them, and for destroying germs, insects and rats. Probably owing to the construction of the bulk of Indian houses it has not attained any great popularity.

ANNEXURE II.

Simple directions to guard against Plague.

Plague is an infectious disease, more dangerous than either cholera or small-pox. To avoid plague attacking your villages and homes:—

(*1*) Do your best not to admit persons from places where plague is prevalent either in your homes or villages, but keep them outside for ten days.

(*2*) Plague is spread by rats and fleas which infect rats, so try and guard all your grain stores so as to try and prevent rats getting at them and thus increasing in number in your villages, or if possible kill rats when you can.

(*3*) If you notice dead rats about or in your dwellings, evacuate your houses at once and live outside for ten days or more, and have your houses thoroughly cleaned and your clothing spread out in the sun.

(*4*) Directly a case of plague occurs in your village, have the person removed outside, and evacuate all houses in the neighbourhood of the infected house, and act as in (*3*).

(*5*) If plague is prevalent in your village do not go about in bare feet.

(*6*) In no case, should you conceal a case of plague, because it will be the means of infecting others, and for your own safety and to give a chance to the patient, move out of the house into the open. Also report any suspicious case at once.

(*7*) When plague is in the neighbourhood you will find difficulty in being allowed to go about from one place to another without being detained, if you wish to avoid this and to be protected in a large degree from plague, you should apply to be inoculated with anti-plague vaccine. This is done something in the same way as your children are vaccinated to protect them from small-pox, and is of great value.

(*8*) All persons who are inoculated will be given a pass which will prevent them being detained anywhere and they will be comparatively safe from the disease, even in a plague affected district.

(*9*) All persons wishing to avail themselves of this protection from plague have only to send in their request to the local authorities when arrangements to help them with inoculation will be at once made.

(*10*) Whenever plague or suspicious cases of plague occur in a village or district every assistance will be given by the local authorities in helping with materials for Chappers, huts, etc., and with Chowkidars for the protection of your evacuated houses. So you should report cases at once and apply for assistance.

(*11*) Finally to help the authorities in combating this disease and for the protection of yourselves and your families, the co-operation of every man is essential. Let every man watch and report at once any and every suspicious case of Plague, as the sooner precautionary measures are taken, the less danger is there to other members of the community, and thus by helping the authorities in this way you are also helping to protect yourselves.

Copies of above should be translated in vernacular and freely distributed and explained in all towns, villages, etc., where an outbreak is feared. (Government of India Home Department 1517 of 1907, ordered such leaflets).

ANNEXURE III.

Instructions for the disinfection of Railway carriages.

1. Any railway compartment in which a plague patient or a suspicious case has travelled, should be emptied, all doors and windows opened to admit air and sunlight and the whole interior treated by brushing, washing—carbolic soap, and water—and all floors and crevices treated with kerosene oil emulsion.

2. After disinfection, the carriages should be kept out in the open for 48 hours. They can then be brought into use again.

3. In the case of first and second class carriages, which afford greater facilities than third class compartments for the harbouring of plague germs or fleas, it will be necessary, if the carriages are contaminated, to apply kerosene oil emulsion to the cushion and to disinfect the wood-work in the manner indicated above.

[*Gazette of India*, 1911, Pt. II, p. 1413.]

CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE, 1898.

See "Orders relating to Courts", printed *supra* pages 203 to 216, and the following notification:—

Location and limits of police stations on railways in Central India.

No. 60, dated the 3rd February, 1910.—Under the provisions of section 4 (*s*) of Act V of 1898, the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to declare that, with effect from the 1st January 1910, the undermentioned railway police posts, which have been transferred from the United Provinces to the Central Provinces Government Railway Police, shall be police stations of the Central Provinces Railway police district and shall include the railway areas attached to them as shown in the lists maintained in the Office of the Superintendent, Government Railway Police, Central Provinces (Nagpur):—

1. Bhopal.
2. Bina.
3. Guna.

[*Central Provinces Gazette*, 1910, Pt. I, p. 77.]

INDIAN STAMP ACT, 1899.

Appointment of Collector under the Act in railway lands in Central India.

No. 865-B., dated the 12th May, 1924.—Printed Vol. III, page 143.

Reduction and remission of duties in railway lands in Central India.

No. 2567-I. B., dated the 30th December, 1910.—Printed Vol. III, page 144.

Reduction and remission of duties in railway lands in Rajputana.

No. 163-I., dated the 27th March, 1929.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*a*) of section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), as applied to the Railway lands in Rajputana (hereinafter

referred to as the said lands); and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 910-I. B., dated the 13th May, 1910, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to reduce to the extent set forth in each case the duties chargeable under the said Act as so applied in respect of the instruments hereinafter described in clauses 23 and 31 and to remit the duties so chargeable in respect of instruments of the other classes hereinafter described:

A.—LAND REVENUE.

1. Lease or counterpart thereof executed at the time of settlement made directly by the Government with the existing occupant of land, whether a zamindar or tenant, and whether self-cultivating or not:

Provided that no fine or premium is paid in consideration of the lease.

B.—FOREST DEPARTMENT.

2. Agreement and security bond required to be executed, under the rule, to regulate the training and appointments in the Subordinate Forest Services by a student and his surety previous to his entry into the Imperial Forest School, Dehra Dun, or the Burma Forest School, Tharrawaddy or the Madras Forest College, Coimbatore.

C.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

3. Security bond taken under the authority of Government from a medical student of the Apothecary, Assistant Surgeon, or Hospital Assistant class, and his surety, or from the surety of such a student.

D.—POST OFFICE AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

4. Letter which a person depositing money in a Post Office Savings Bank as security to the Government or a local authority for the due execution of an office or for the fulfilment of a contract or for any other purpose is required to address to the Postmaster in charge of the Post Office Savings Bank agreeing to special conditions with respect to the application and withdrawal of the money deposited and the payment of interest accruing due thereon.

5. Receipt given by, or on behalf of, a depositor in a Post Office Savings Bank for a sum of money withdrawn from any such Bank.

6. Receipt endorsed by the payee on a Postal Money Order.

7. Receipt given by the addressee for a deposit exceeding twenty rupees made for the payment of a reply to a telegraphic message.

E.—RAILWAYS AND INLAND STEAMER COMPANIES.

8. Agreement made with a Railway Company or Administration or an Inland Steamer Company for the conveyance of goods.

9. Agreement or indemnity bond given to a Railway authority or an Inland Steamer Company by a passenger permitted to travel without payment of fare, indemnifying such authority or Company from any claim for damages in case of accident or injury.

10. Agreement or indemnity bond given to a Railway authority or an Inland Steamer Company by a consignee (when the Railway receipt or bill of lading is not produced) in respect of the delivery of articles carried at half parcel rates or at goods rates, namely, fresh fish, fruits, vegetables, bazar baskets, bread, meat, ice, and other perishable articles.

11. Agreement made with a Railway Company or Administration which purports to limit the responsibility of the Company or Administration as declared by sub-section *(1)* of section 72 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), and is in a form approved by the Governor-General in Council under sub-section *(2)* of that section.

12. Receipt or bill of lading issued by a Railway Company or Administration or an Inland Steamer Company for the fare for the conveyance of passengers, or goods or both or animals, or given to such Company or Administration or Inland Steamer Company for the refund of an overcharge made in respect of such fare.

13. Receipt given by, or on behalf of, a depositor in State Railway Provident Institution or in the East Indian Railway Savings Bank for a sum of money withdrawn from any such institution or Bank.

14. Debenture bond of the loan of Rs. 20,00,000, raised by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore for the construction of a line of railway from Bangalore to Tiptoor where the said bond is negotiated in the said lands.

F.—GOVERNMENT OFFICERS AND CONTRACTORS.

15. Agreement paper passed by a contractor of the Supply and Transport Corps where his security deposit is transferred to a Post Office Savings Bank.

16. Instrument in the nature of a Memorandum or agreement furnished to or made or entered into, with a Supply and Transport Officer by a contractor.

17. Agreement or declaration by which a tender made to a Supply and Transport Officer is accepted as a contract, where the deposit of the contractor as security for his contract is made in Government of India Promissory Notes or in cash.

18. Instrument in the nature of a Memorandum agreement or security bond furnished to, or made or entered into with, the Ordnance Department, the Army Clothing Department, the Forest Department, the Military Farms Department, the Indian Stores Department, the Public Works or State Railway Department, by a contractor for the due performance of his contracts.

19. Agreement executed on Manual form No. 36 (Agreement by Zamindars allowed to build wells, etc., on Government land) or on Manual form No. 37 (Agreement for the erection of buildings, etc., on Government land).

20. Instrument furnished to or made or entered into with any of the Departments mentioned in item 18 by a contractor under which the due performance of any contract is secured by the deposit of money or of Government or other securities; and (except in Burma and Assam) an instrument under which materials belonging to a contractor are mortgaged as security for an advance made to him by any such Department.

21. Mortgage deed executed by an officer of Government in Civil or Military employ for securing the repayment of an advance received by him from Government for the purpose of constructing, purchasing or repairing a dwelling house for his own use.

22. Instrument of reconveyance of mortgaged property executed by Government in favour of an officer in Civil or Military employ on the repayment of an advance received by him from the Government for the purpose of constructing or purchasing a dwelling-house for his own use.

23. Agreement which has been or may be entered into in compliance with the rules prescribed by the Resolution of the Government of India in the Finance Department (Military Finance), No. 2195-Accts., dated the 25th October 1907, regulating the deposits of regimental funds with private banks or firms or such other rules for that purpose as may hereafter be in force. Duty reduced to the amount payable in respect of a bond for like amount or value or to Rs. 5, whichever shall be less.

G.—OTHER DOCUMENTS.

24. Bill of exchange drawn in Mysore, on which the full rate of stamp duty has been paid there where the same is negotiated in the said lands.

25. Cheque drawn in Mysore on which the full rate of stamp duty has been paid there where the same is negotiated in the said lands.

26. Receipt given for payment of interest on Government of India Promissory Notes.

27. Letter of authority or power-of-attorney executed for the sole purpose of authorising one or more of the joint-holders of a Govern-

ment security to give on behalf of the other or others of them, or any one or more of them, a discharge for interest payable on such security or on any renewed security issued in lieu thereof.

28. Sanad of Jagir or other instrument conveying land granted to an individual by the Government otherwise than for a pecuniary consideration.

29. Instrument of exchange executed by a private person where land is given by him for public purposes in exchange for other land granted to him by the Government.

30. Transfer by endorsement of a mortgage of rates and taxes authorised by any Act for the time being in force in the said lands.

31. Instrument evidencing an agreement relating to the hypothecation of moveable property where such hypothecation has been made by way of security for the repayment of money advanced or to be advanced by way of loan, or of an existing or future debt. Duty reduced to the amount chargeable on a bill of exchange under Article No. 13 (*b*) of Schedule I of the Stamp Act, 1899, for the amount secured, if such loan or debt is repayable on demand or more than three months from the date of the instrument; and to half that amount, if such loan or debt is repayable not more than three months from the date of the instrument.

32. Instrument executed in any area mentioned in the schedule hereto attached in respect of which the stamp duty with which it is chargeable under the stamp law for the time being in force in such area has been paid in accordance with the said law.

SCHEDULE.

Areas.

1. British India.

2. Agency territories in Baluchistan.

3. The Cantonments of Mhow, Neemuch, Nowgong (including the Civil Lines), and Sehore in the Central India Agency and of Baroda.

4. The Indore Residency Bazars.

5. Railway lands within the limits of the Central India Agency over which the Governor General in Council exercises jurisdiction.

6. The areas in the Hyderabad State in which the Governor General in Council exercises jurisdiction through the Resident at Hyderabad.

7. Berar.

8. The Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

9. Railway lands in the Mysore State over which the Governor General in Council exercises jurisdiction.

10. Railway lands in the Baroda State and in States in the Bombay Presidency and the Western India States Agency over which jurisdiction has been ceded to the British Government and to which the provisions of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, have been applied.

11. Railway lands in Jammu and Kashmir and in States in the Punjab over which the Governor General in Council exercises jurisdiction.

12. The District of Abu.

[*Gazette of India*, 1929, Pt. I, p. 380.]

Application of the Indian Stamp Rules, 1925 to the railway lands in Central India.

No. 42-I., dated the 13th January, 1926.—Printed Vol. III, page 148.

Rajputana Railway Lands Stamp Rules, 1929.

No. 162-I., dated the 27th March, 1929.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), as applied to the Railway lands in Rajputana, and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2972-I. B., dated the 2nd August 1907, and of all notifications amending the same, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules, namely:—

CHAPTER I.

Preliminary.

1. *Short title.*—These rules may be called the Rajputana Railway Lands Stamp Rules, 1929.

2. *Definitions.*—In these rules—

(*a*) "The Act" means the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), as applied to the Railway lands in Rajputana.

(*b*) "Section" means a section of the Act.

(*c*) "Schedule" means a schedule of the Act.

(*d*) "Superintendent of Stamps" means the Superintendent of Stamps, Bombay, and any other officer appointed by the Local Government to perform the functions of a Superintendent of Stamps.

3. *Description of Stamps.*—(*1*) Except as otherwise provided by the Act or by these rules,—

(*i*) all duties with which any instrument is chargeable shall be paid, and such payment shall be indicated on such instrument, by means of stamps issued by Government for the purposes of the Act, and

(*ii*) a stamp which by any word or words on the face of it is appropriated to any particular kind of instrument, shall not be used for an instrument of any other kind.

(*2*) There shall be two kinds of stamps for indicating the payment of duty with which instruments are chargeable, namely:—

(*a*) impressed stamps, and

(*b*) adhesive stamps.

CHAPTER II.

Of Impressed Stamps.

4. *Hundis.*—(*1*) Hundis, other than hundis which may be stamped with an adhesive stamp under section 11, shall be written on paper as follows, namely:—

(*a*) A hundi payable otherwise than on demand, but not at more than one year after date or sight, and for an amount not exceeding rupees thirty thousand in value, shall be written on paper on which a stamp of the proper value bearing the word 'hundi' has been engraved or embossed.

(*b*) A hundi for an amount exceeding rupees thirty thousand in value, or payable at more than one year after date or sight, shall be written on paper supplied for sale by the Government, to which a label has been affixed by the Superintendent of Stamps, and impressed by such officer in the manner prescribed by rule 11.

(*2*) Every sheet of paper on which a hundi is written shall be not less than $8\frac{5}{8}$ inches long and $5\frac{1}{8}$ inches wide and no plain paper shall be joined thereto.

(*3*) The provisions of sub-section (*1*) of rule 7 shall apply in the case of hundis.

5. *Promissory notes and bills-of-exchange.*—A promissory note or bill-of-exchange shall, except as provided by section 11 or by rules 13 and 16 be written on paper on which a stamp of the proper value, with or without the word 'hundi', has been engraved or embossed.

6. *Other instruments.*—Every other instrument chargeable with duty shall, except as provided by section 11 or by rules 10, 12 and 13, be written on paper on which a stamp of the proper value, not bearing the word 'hundi' has been engraved or embossed.

7. *Provision where single sheet of paper is insufficient.*—(*1*) Where two or more sheets of paper on which stamps are engraved or embossed are used to make up the amount of duty chargeable in respect of any instrument, a portion of such instrument shall be written on each sheet so used.

(*2*) Where a single sheet of paper, not being paper bearing an impressed hundi-stamp, is insufficient to admit of the entire instrument being written on the side of the paper which bears the stamp, so much plain paper may be subjoined thereto as may be necessary for the complete writing of such instrument.

Provided that in every such case a substantial part of the instrument shall be written on the sheet which bears the stamp before any part is written on the plain paper subjoined.

8. *One anna and two annas impressed stamps.*—The duty on any instrument which is chargeable with a duty of one anna under the Act or of two annas under articles 5, 19, 36, 37, 43, 49 and 52 of Schedule I, may be denoted by a coloured impression marked on a skeleton form of such instrument by the Superintendent of Stamps.

9. '*The proper officer.*'—The Superintendent of Stamps is empowered to affix and impress or perforate labels, and shall be 'the proper officer' for the purposes of the Act and of these rules.

10. *Affixing and impressing of labels by proper officer permissible in certain cases.*—Labels may be affixed and impressed or perforated by the proper officer in the case of any of the following instruments, namely:—

(*i*) those specified in Appendix I, and the counterparts thereof other than instruments on which the duty is less than two annas; and

(*ii*) those specified in Appendix II, when written in any European language, and accompanied, if the language is not English, by a translation in English:

Provided that the Local Government may direct that this rule shall apply, subject to any conditions which it may prescribe, to agreements or memoranda of agreements such as are specified in Appendix II, when written in any oriental language.

11. *Mode of affixing and impressing labels.*—(*1*) The proper officer shall, upon any instrument specified in rule 10 being brought to him before it is executed, and upon application being made to him, affix thereto a label or labels of such value as the applicant may require and pay for, and impress or perforate such label or labels by means of a stamping-machine, and also stamp or write on the face of the label or labels the date of impressing or perforating the same.

(*2*) On affixing any label or labels under this rule, the proper officer shall, where the duty amounts to rupees five or upwards, write on the face of the label or labels his initials, and where the duty amounts to rupees twenty or upwards, shall also attach his usual signature to the instrument immediately under the label or labels.

12. *Certain instruments to be stamped with impressed labels.*—(*1*) Instruments executed out of British India and requiring to be stamped after their receipt in British India (other than instruments which, under section 11 or rule 13, may be stamped with adhesive stamps) shall be stamped with impressed labels.

(*2*) Where any such instrument as aforesaid is taken to the Collector under section 18, sub-section (*2*), the Collector shall send the instrument to the proper officer, remitting the amount of duty paid in respect thereof: and the proper officer shall stamp the instrument in the manner prescribed by rule 11, and return it to the Collector for delivery to the person by whom it was produced.

CHAPTER III.

Of Adhesive Stamps.

13. *Use of adhesive stamps on certain instruments.*—The following instruments may be stamped with adhesive stamps, namely:—

(*a*) Bills-of-exchange payable otherwise than on demand and drawn in sets, when the amount of duty does not exceed one anna for each part of the set.

(*b*) Transfers of debentures of public companies and associations.

(*c*) Copies of maps and plans and printed copies when chargeable with duty under Article 24 of Schedule I.

(*d*) Instruments chargeable with duty under Articles 5 (*a*) and (*b*) and 43 of Schedule I.

(*e*) Instruments chargeable with stamp duty under Article 47 of Schedule I.

(*f*) Instruments chargeable with stamp duty under Articles 19, 36, 37, 49 (*a*) (*ii*) and (*iii*) and 52 of Schedule I.

13A. Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules whenever the stamp duty payable under the Act in respect of any instrument cannot be paid exactly by reason of the fact that the necessary stamps are not in circulation, the amount by which the payment of duty shall on that account be in defect shall be made up by the affixing of one-anna and half-anna adhesive stamps such as are described in rule 15, provided that a Local Government may direct that instead of such stamps adhesive court-fee stamps shall be used for the purpose.

14. *Supply of deficient duty on transfer of share.*—When any instrument of transfer of shares in a Company or Association is written on a sheet of paper on which a stamp of the proper value is engraved or embossed, and the value of the stamp so engraved or embossed is subsequently, in consequence of a rise in the value of such shares, found to

fall short of the amount of duty chargeable under article 62 (*a*) of Schedule I, one or more adhesive stamps bearing the words ' Share Transfer ' may be used to make up the amount required.

15. *Adhesive stamp or stamps denoting duty of one anna or half an anna.*—Except as otherwise provided by these rules, the adhesive stamps used to denote duty shall be the requisite number of stamps bearing the words ' Four annas ' or ' Two annas ' or ' One anna ' or ' Half anna ' and such stamps may be inscribed for use either for postage or for revenue, or for both postage and revenue.

16. *Special adhesive stamps to be used in certain cases.*—The following instruments when stamped with adhesive stamps shall be stamped with the following descriptions of such stamps, namely:—

(*a*) Bills-of-exchange, cheques and promissory notes drawn or made out of British India and chargeable with a duty of more than one anna: with stamps bearing the words ' Foreign Bill '.

(*b*) Separate instruments of transfer of shares and transfers of debentures of Public Companies and Associations: with stamps bearing the words ' Share Transfer '.

(*c*) Notarial acts: with foreign bill stamps bearing the word ' Notarial '.

(*d*) Copies of maps or plans and printed copies certified to be true copies: with court-fee stamps.

(*e*) Instruments chargeable with stamp duty under Articles 5 (*a*) and (*b*) or 43 of Schedule I: with stamps bearing the words ' Agreement ' or ' Brokers Note ' respectively.

(*f*) Instruments chargeable with stamp duty under Article 47 of Schedule I: with stamps bearing the word " Insurance ".

CHAPTER IV.

Miscellaneous.

17. *Provision for cases in which improper description of stamp is used.*—When an instrument bears a stamp of proper amount, but of improper description, the Collector may, on payment of the duty with which the instrument is chargeable, certify by endorsement that it is duly stamped:

Provided that, if application is made within three months of the execution of the instrument, and the Collector is satisfied that the improper description of stamp was used solely on account of the difficulty or inconvenience of procuring one of the proper description, he may remit the further payment of duty prescribed in this rule.

18. *Evidence as to circumstances of claim to refund or renewal.*—The Collector may require any person claiming a refund or renewal under Chapter V of the Act, or his duly authorised Agent, to make an oral deposition on oath or affirmation, or to file an affidavit, setting forth the circumstances under which the claim has arisen, and may also, if he thinks fit, call for the evidence of witnesses in support of the statement set forth in any such deposition or affidavit.

19. *Payment of allowances in respect of spoiled or misused stamps or on the renewal of debentures.*—When an application is made for the payment, under Chapter V of the Act, of an allowance in respect of a stamp which has been spoiled or misused or for which the applicant has had no immediate use or on the renewal of a debenture, and an order is passed by the Collector sanctioning the allowance or calling for further evidence in support of the application, then, if the amount of the allowance or the stamp given in lieu thereof is not taken, or if the further evidence required is not furnished, as the case may be, by the applicant within one year of the date of such order, the application shall be struck off, and the spoiled or misused stamp (if any) sent to the Superintendent of Stamps or other officer appointed in this behalf by the Local Government for destruction.

20. *Mode of cancelling original debenture on refund under section 55.*—When the Collector makes a refund under section 55, he shall cancel the original debenture by writing on or across it the word 'Cancelled' and his usual signature with the date thereof.

21. *Rewards.*—On the conviction of any offender under the Act, the Collector may grant to any person who appears to him to have contributed thereto a reward not exceeding such sum as the Local Government may fix in this behalf.

APPENDIX I.

List of Instruments referred to in Rule 10 (i).

	No. of Article in Schedule I.
1. Administration-bond	2
2. Affidavits	4
3. Appointments made in execution of a power . . .	7
4. Articles of Association of a Company	10
5. Articles of clerkship	11
6. Bills-of-lading	14
7. Charter parties	20
8. Declarations of trust	64A
9. Instruments evidencing an agreement relating to (1) the deposit of title-deeds or instruments constituting or being evidence of the title to any property whatever (other than a marketable security) or (2) the pawn or pledge or hypothecation of moveable property .	6

APPENDIX I—*contd.*

	No. of Article in Schedule I.
10. Leases partly printed or lithographed in an Oriental language, when the written matter does not exceed one-fourth of the printed matter	35
11. Memoranda of Association of Companies	39
12. Mortgages of crops	41
13. Notes of protest by Masters of Ships	44
14. Revocations of trust	64B
15. Share-warrants issued by a Company in accordance with section 43 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913)	59
16. Warrants for goods	65
17. Note or memorandum when the duty payable exceeds two annas	43B

APPENDIX II.

List of Instruments referred to in Rule 10 (ii).

	No. of Article in Schedule I.
1. Agreements or memoranda of agreements which, in the opinion of the proper officer, cannot conveniently be written on sheets of paper on which the stamps are engraved or embossed	5
2. Instruments engrossed on parchment and written in the English style which, in the opinion of such officer, cannot conveniently be written on sheets of paper on which the stamps are engraved or embossed	...
3. Awards	12
4. Bills-of-exchange payable otherwise than on demand and drawn in British India	13 (*b*) and (*c*).
5. Bonds	15, 16, 26, 34, 56 & 57.
6. Certificates of sale	18
7. Composition deeds	22
8. Conveyances	23
9. Instruments imposing a further charge on mortgaged property	32
10. Instruments of apprenticeship	9
11. Instruments of co-partnership	46A
12. Instruments of dissolution of partnership	46B
13. Instruments of exchange	31
14. Instruments of gift	33
15. Instruments of partition	45
16. Leases	35
17. Letters of license	38
18. Mortgage-deeds	40
19. Powers-of-attorney	48
20. Reconveyances of mortgaged property	54
21. Releases	55
22. Settlements	58
23. Transfers of the description mentioned in Article 62, clauses (*c*), (*d*) and (*e*) of Schedule I	62 (*c*) (*d*) and (*e*).

[*Gazette of India*, 1929, Pt. I, p. 380.]

INDIAN PETROLEUM ACT, 1899.

Rules for the possession and transport of Petroleum in the District of Abu.

No. 204-Pol./29, dated the 27th May, 1929.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), as applied by Notification No. 263-I, dated the 24th April 1929, to certain Railway lands in Rajputana, the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following rules to regulate the possession and transport of petroleum in the said lands.

Rules under section 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899, for the possession and transport of Petroleum in the District of Abu.

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. *Definitions.*—In these rules,—

(*a*) " part " means a part of these rules;

(*b*) " petroleum in bulk " means petroleum in quantities exceeding five hundred gallons, contained in any one receptacle;

(*c*) " installation " means a place specially prepared for the storage of petroleum in bulk or for bulk combined with non-bulk storage, and may be either a major or a minor installation;

(*d*) " major installation " means an installation—

(*1*) capable of containing an amount of oil, whether in bulk only or in combined bulk and non-bulk storage, exceeding fifty thousand gallons; or

(*2*) in which tin-making operations are carried on;

(*e*) " minor installation " means an installation—

(*1*) capable of containing an amount of oil, whether in bulk only or in combined bulk and non-bulk storage, not exceeding fifty thousand gallons; and

(*2*) in which no tin-making operations are carried on;

(*f*) " storage shed " means a building used for the storage of petroleum otherwise than in bulk, and may or may not form part of an installation;

(*g*) " protected works " includes buildings in which persons dwell or assemble, docks, wharves, timber yards, other petroleum stores, and any other place not forming part of an installation, which the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana may by notification declare as such;

(*h*) " motor-vehicle " means any vehicle or vessel propelled by a motor, in which petroleum is used as fuel; and

(*i*) " owner ", as applied to a motor-vehicle, includes a person who hires, or is otherwise entitled for the time being to use or work a motor-vehicle.

(*j*) " District Authority " means the officer exercising the powers of a District Magistrate.

PART II.

POSSESSION AND TRANSPORT OF PETROLEUM.

CHAPTER I.—POSSESSION OF PETROLEUM.

1. *Smoking prohibited.*—No smoking shall be permitted inside any installation or storage shed.

2. *Supervision of operations within installation or storage shed.*—All operations within any installation or storage shed shall be conducted under the supervision of a responsible agent or supervisor.

3. *Cleanliness of installation.*—The ground in the interior of an installation shall be kept clean and free from goods of a combustible nature, vegetation and rubbish.

4. *Supply of sand or dry earth in installation.*—A supply of sand or dry earth shall always be kept in an installation for the purpose of extinguishing fire.

5. *Marking of capacity of tanks.*—The capacity in gallons of every tank in an installation shall be conspicuously marked on it, and shall be calculated at the rate of 6·25 gallons per cubic foot.

6. *Protection from lightning.*—Every tank or other receptacle for the storage of petroleum in bulk, except a tank or receptacle which is not of sufficient capacity to contain ten thousand gallons of petroleum and which is so situated as not to be liable to cause danger in the event of the petroleum being ignited, shall be electrically connected with the earth in any efficient manner by means of not less than two separate and distinct connections placed at opposite extremities of such tank or receptacle and the roof and all metal connections of such tank or receptacle shall be in efficient electrical contact with the body of such tank or receptacle.

Explanation.—A tank or receptacle shall be deemed to be so situated as not to be liable to cause danger in the event of the petroleum being

ignited, if it is not in close proximity to any other tank or receptacle, or to any building not forming part of the installation, and if it is surrounded by a wall, or embankment, or sunk in an excavation, the enclosure thus formed being sufficient to contain the whole contents of the tank or receptacle.

7. *Testing of electrical " earth " by licensee.*—Not less than once in every year the connections and contacts referred to in rule 6 shall be inspected and tested by the licensee of the tank or receptacle in the manner prescribed by the Chief Inspector of Explosives in India and a record of such inspections and tests shall be maintained by such licensee and such record shall be produced on demand by the Chief Inspector or an Inspector of Explosives.

8. *Time for work in installations or storage sheds.*—No installation or storage shed shall be open, and no work in any installation or storage shed shall be permitted, between sunset and sunrise: provided that in cases where electric lighting is exclusively used, night working may be permitted by the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana on the recommendation of the Chief Inspector of Explosives.

9. *Closure of pipes and openings.*—Where there are any pipes or openings for draining out water in any enclosure wall, arrangements shall be made whereby they can be closed, and they shall only be kept open when actually necessary for drainage purposes. The nature of such arrangements shall be shown in the specifications which are required under rule 10 of Chapter IV of this Part, to be submitted with the application for a license.

10. *Material for storage sheds.*—All storage sheds in an installation shall be built of uninflammable material.

11. *Posting up of rules and conditions.*—There shall be hung up in a conspicuous place in every installation and storage shed for which a license has been granted, copies in English and the vernacular, of the rules contained in this Chapter, and of the conditions endorsed in the license.

CHAPTER II.—TRANSPORT OF PETROLEUM.

1. *Validity of license granted in another province.*—Petroleum may be transported into and within the Railway lands under cover of a license granted by the prescribed authority in any other province of British India or in any area outside British India to which the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899, may be applied, provided that the conditions of such license are observed throughout the period during which the petroleum is in transit.

CHAPTER III.—GENERAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO LICENSES.

1. *Applications for licenses.*—All applications for licenses for the possession or transport of petroleum shall be made to the District Authority.

2. *Licensing authority.*—Licenses—

(*a*) for the possession of non-dangerous petroleum, not being petroleum in bulk,

(*b*) for the possession of non-dangerous petroleum in a minor installation,

(*c*) for the possession or transport of dangerous petroleum in quantities not exceeding forty gallons, and

(*d*) for the transport of petroleum, not being dangerous petroleum, otherwise than by a pipe line,

may be granted by a District Authority, or by such other authority as the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana may from time to time by order in writing appoint in this behalf. Licenses for the possession and transport of dangerous petroleum in quantities exceeding 40 gallons may be granted by the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana or an officer appointed by the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana in this behalf. In all other cases the licensing authority shall be the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana:

Provided that in the case of renewals of existing licenses the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana may delegate its powers under this rule to the District Authority or to such other authority as the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana may from time to time by an order in writing appoint in this behalf.

3. *License.*—The licensing authority may, for reasons to be communicated to the applicant, refuse a license in any case:

Provided that the licensing authority shall not refuse a license for the possession of petroleum in a minor installation, unless such authority has first made a reference to the Chief Inspector of Explosives and obtained his concurrence.

4. *Forfeiture of license.*—Every license granted under these rules shall be liable to be forfeited for any contravention of the Act, or of any rule thereunder, or of any condition contained in such license, or for any other reason deemed by the licensing authority to be good and sufficient, and recorded by him in writing.

5. *Particulars of license.*—Every license and pass granted under these rules shall be held subject to the conditions endorsed on it, and shall contain all the particulars which are contained in the form prescribed for it by these rules:

Provided that in the case of installations and storage sheds in existence before these rules were made, the license may contain in lieu of the particulars contained in the form prescribed for it by these rules, either such particulars as may have been entered in the license granted for such installation or storage shed under the rules heretofore in force, or such particulars as may in each case be approved by the Chief Inspector of Explosives:

Provided also that in the case of installations or storage sheds intended for the storage of petroleum which has a flashing point above 150°F. the license may contain, in lieu of the conditions endorsed on the form prescribed for it by these rules, such conditions as may in each case be approved by the licensing authority on the recommendations of the Chief Inspector of Explosives.

5A. Notwithstanding anything contained in rule 5 the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana may, on the recommendation of the Chief Inspector of Explosives, omit, alter or add to any of the conditions specified in the prescribed form of license.

6. *Renewal of licenses.*—(*1*) Every application for the renewal of a license shall be made in the same manner as an application for an original license.

(*2*) Every such application shall be made at a date not less than thirty days before the date on which the original license expires, and, if the application is so made, the premises shall be held to be duly licensed until such date as the licensing authority issues the renewal license or until an intimation that the renewal of the license is refused has been communicated to the applicant.

(*3*) The same fee shall be charged for the renewal of a license as for a new license.

7. *Supply of rules to licensee.*—When any licensee is granted for the possession or transport of petroleum, a copy of the rules contained in Chapter I of this Part in the case of a license for possession, and in Chapter II of this Part in the case of a license for transport, printed in English and the vernacular, shall be given, together with the license, to the licensee.

8. *Procedure on death or disability of licensee.*—Where a licensee dies or becomes insolvent or becomes mentally incapable or otherwise disabled, the person carrying on the business of such licensee shall not be liable to any penalty or forfeiture under the Act or these rules for acting under the license during such time as may reasonably be necessary to allow him to make an application for a new license in his own name for the unexpired portion of the original license.

9. *Loss of license.*—Where a license granted under these rules is lost or accidentally destroyed, a duplicate may be granted.

CHAPTER IV.—LICENSES FOR THE POSSESSION OF PETROLEUM.

1. *Continuance of license.*—Save as provided in rule 9 (*1*) of this Chapter every license for the possession of petroleum shall remain in force until the 31st of December next following the date of issue of the license.

2. *Petroleum not in bulk, other than dangerous petroleum.*—Licenses for the possession of petroleum, not being dangerous petroleum, otherwise than in bulk, may be granted in Form A.

3. *Dangerous petroleum not in bulk.*—Licenses for the possession of dangerous petroleum, not in bulk, in quantity exceeding forty gallons may be granted in Form B.

4. *Dangerous petroleum not exceeding forty gallons.*—Licenses for the possession of dangerous petroleum in quantity not exceeding forty gallons may be granted in Form C.

5. *Transfer of certain licenses.*—(*1*) The holder of a license in Forms A, B or C may, at any time before the expiry of the license, apply for permission to transfer his license to another person.

(*2*) Such application shall be made to the District Authority, who shall, if he approves of the transfer, enter upon the license, under his signature, an endorsement to the effect that the license has been transferred to the person named.

(*3*) A fee of Re. 1 shall be charged on each such application.

(*4*) The person to whom the license is so transferred shall enjoy the same powers and be subject to the same obligations under the license as the original holder.

6. *Possession of dangerous petroleum in receptacles containing more than sixty-five gallons each.*—Special licenses for the possession of dangerous petroleum in receptacles containing more than sixty-five gallons, may be granted on such terms as the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana may prescribe on the recommendation of the Chief Inspector of Explosives.

7. *Storage in major installations.*—Licenses for the possession of any stated quantity of petroleum, not being dangerous petroleum, in major installations, in accordance with such specifications and plans as the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, on the recommendation of the Chief Inspector of Explosives, may from time to time, by general or special order, approve, may be granted in Form D.

8. *Storage in minor installations.*—Licenses for the possession of any stated quantity of petroleum, not being dangerous petroleum, in minor installations, in accordance with such specifications and plans as the

Chief Inspector of Explosives may from time to time, by general or special order, approve, may be granted in Form E.

9. *Dangerous petroleum for use on motor-vehicles.*—(*1*) Permanent licenses in Form F may be granted free of charge for the possession of dangerous petroleum for use on motor vehicles and for its transport thereon for the purpose of use therein. The licenses will be subject to the condition that the owners of the vehicles shall surrender the licenses to the licensing authority if they part with the vehicles on behalf of which they are granted.

(*2*) The provisions of the ordinary rules relating to the possession of dangerous petroleum shall regulate the possession of dangerous petroleum for use on motor-vehicles, save in so far as these provisions are varied by the conditions of the license.

10. *Particulars to be given in applications for licenses for the possession of petroleum other than licenses under rules 4 and 9.*—Every application for a license for the possession of petroleum, other than licenses under rules 4 and 9 of this Chapter, shall specify:—

(*a*) the description and quantity of petroleum which the applicant desires to keep,

(*b*) the name and position of the premises intended to be used for the storage of such petroleum, and whether the said premises fulfil the conditions prescribed by Form A, Form B, Form D, or Form E, as the case may be,

(*c*) the amount of petroleum, if any, already licensed to be kept on the same premises.

If the application to be made for the first time in respect of any major or minor installation or if the quantity of petroleum to be stored in such an installation is to be increased, the application shall be accompanied by specifications and plans drawn to scale.

11. *Certificate of safety to be furnished.*—Before petroleum is stored in any major or minor installation for which a license has been granted for the first time, a certificate shall be furnished to the licensing authority to the effect that all enclosure walls and embankments required to be constructed under the conditions of the license are sufficient to ensure safety. The certificate shall be signed by an engineer accepted as qualified for the purpose by the licensing authority. When the license is not granted for the first time but is granted for an increased quantity of petroleum, a certificate shall similarly be furnished to the licensing authority before any quantity of petroleum exceeding the amount which was admissible under the former license is stored in the installation

12. *Particulars to be given in applications for licenses under rules 4 and 9.*—Every application for a license under rules 4 and 9 of this Chapter shall specify:—

(*a*) whether the applicant is the owner of a motor-vehicle,

(*b*) the amount of dangerous petroleum the applicant desires to store,

(*c*) the exact position and nature of the premises intended to be used for the storage of such dangerous petroleum, and whether the said premises fulfil the conditions prescribed by Form C or Form F, as the case may be.

CHAPTER V.—LICENSES FOR THE TRANSPORT OF PETROLEUM.

1. Save as provided in rule 7 of this Chapter, every license for the transport of petroleum shall remain in force until the 31st December next following the date of issue of the license.

1A. *General licenses for the transport of non-dangerous petroleum.*—General licenses for the transport of petroleum other than dangerous petroleum may be granted in Form G.

2. *General licenses for the transport of dangerous petroleum.*—General licenses for the transport of dangerous petroleum may be granted in Form H.

3. *Effect of general license.*—Licenses granted under rules 1A, 2 and 9 of this Chapter may authorise the holders to transport petroleum without restriction as to destination or total quantity.

4. *Pass for transport of petroleum.*—The holder of a general license granted under rules 1A, 2 or 9 of this Chapter shall, with each consignment of petroleum conveyed under cover of his license, issue to the person who takes charge of the petroleum for the purpose of transporting it, a numbered pass in Form I.

4A. *Issue of pass for the transport of petroleum by an authorised Agent.*—(*1*) The holder of a general license granted under rules 1A or 2 of this Chapter may authorise his agent in writing by a general authority to issue passes in Form I, for the transport of petroleum in respect solely of consignments, or parts thereof, which have been conveyed under a pass issued under rule 4 of this Chapter. Such general authority shall be given in Form I-A, copies of which may be obtained by the Licensee from the licensing authority.

(*2*) The holder of a general license shall, on granting such written authority to an Agent, at the same time forward a duplicate copy of the authority to the District Authority for information, and shall also

deliver up the original to the District Authority when the authority is cancelled.

5. *Special licenses for the transport of petroleum other than dangerous petroleum.*—Special licenses may be granted for the transport of petroleum, other than dangerous petroleum, in quantities exceeding 5 hundred gallons, in Form J.

6. *Special licenses for the transport of dangerous petroleum.*—Special licenses may be granted for the transport of dangerous petroleum in Form K.

7. *Effect of special license.*—A special license granted under rules 5 and 6 shall only cover the transport of the particular consignment entered in the license, and shall be valid for such period as may be entered in it.

8. *Particulars to be given in applications for special licenses.*—Applications for special licenses for the transport of petroleum by rail, by road, by steamer or by barge, or by two or more of these modes of conveyance, shall specify the description and quantity of petroleum to be transported, and the places from and to which, respectively, the petroleum is to be conveyed, and shall describe the receptacles in which it is to be contained.

9. *Transport of dangerous petroleum by motorists otherwise than on a motor-vehicle.*—General licenses in Form L to transport dangerous petroleum up to a maximum of sixty gallons at a time, otherwise than on a motor-vehicle may be granted to owners of motor-vehicles holding licenses under rule 9, sub-rule (*1*), of Chapter IV of this Part, to possess petroleum and use or transport it on a motor-vehicle.

CHAPTER VI.—FEES.

1. *Method of levying fees.*—(*1*) Where the proceeds of fees leviable on licenses under these rules have been assigned by the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana to any local authority the fees shall be levied in such manner as the local authority may from time to time direct.

(*2*) In all other cases the fees shall be paid in cash on receipt of a notice from the licensing authority that a license will be granted.

(*3*) The court-fee stamp of the value of eight annas representing the fee chargeable under schedule II, Article 1 (*b*) of the Court Fees Act of 1870 on an application for a license presented to a Magistrate should be attached to the application.

2. *Fees for licenses for possession of petroleum.*—The following fees shall be charged for licenses for the possession of petroleum, namely:—

Non-dangerous petroleum.

	Rs.	
(*a*) When the quantity to be stored exceeds five hundred but does not exceed one thousand gallons.	12	
(*b*) When the quantity to be stored exceeds one thousand gallons, but does not exceed five thousand gallons.	12	for the first one thousand gallons *plus* Rs. 2 for every additional one thousand gallons or part thereof.
(*c*) When the quantity to be stored exceeds five thousand gallons, but does not exceed fifty thousand gallons.	20	for the first five thousand gallons *plus* Rs. 4 for every additional one thousand gallons or part thereof.
(*d*) When the quantity to be stored exceeds fifty thousand gallons.	250	

Dangerous petroleum

	Rs.	
(*e*) When the quantity to be stored does not exceed forty gallons.	3	
(*f*) When the quantity to be stored exceeds forty gallons but does not exceed five hundred gallons.	8	
(*g*) When the quantity to be stored exceeds five hundred gallons.		The same fees as those laid down for non-dangerous petroleum.

3. *Fees for licenses for transport of petroleum.*—The following fees shall be charged for licenses for the transport of petroleum:—

Non-dangerous petroleum.

	Rs.
Special license—	
(*a*) When the quantity to be transported exceeds five hundred but does not exceed five thousand gallons	1
(*b*) For every additional five thousand gallons or part of five thousand gallons	1
General license for the transport of non-dangerous petroleum by rail, by road, or by water	100

Dangerous petroleum.

	Rs.	
Special license—		
(*i*) When the quantity to be transported does not exceed forty gallons.	2	
(*ii*) When the quantity to be transported exceeds forty gallons but does not exceed four hundred and eighty gallons.	2	for the first 40 gallons *plus* 8 annas for every additional forty gallons or part thereof.
(*iii*) When the quantity to be transported exceeds four hundred and eighty gallons.	8	for the first four hundred and eighty gallons *plus* Rs. 2 for every additional four hundred and eighty gallons or part thereof.
General license for the transport of dangerous petroleum by the owner of a motor-vehicle by road, rail or water, up to a maximum of sixty gallons at a time.	5	
General license for the transport of dangerous petroleum by dealers by rail, road or water.	50	

4. *Fee for license granted for unexpired portion of an original license.*—A fee of one rupee shall be charged for a new license for the unexpired portion of an original license granted to any person applying for the same in accordance with the provisions of rule 8 of Chapter III of this Part.

5. *Fee for duplicate licenses.*– A fee of eight annas shall be charged for a duplicate of a license granted in accordance with the provisions of rule 9 of Chapter III of this Part.

6. Any fee realised in respect of any possession license issued under these rules shall—

(*a*) if the area within which the licensed premises are situated is surrounded by an Indian State, be paid under the orders of the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana to the authorities of that State.

(*b*) if the said area is surrounded partly by one State or British Administered Area and partly by another or others, be distributed between the authorities of the surrounding territories in such proportions as the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana may in each case from time to time direct.

FORM A.

(Rule 2 of Chapter IV of Part II.)

License to possess petroleum (other than dangerous petroleum), otherwise than in bulk.

No. Fee, Rs.

License is hereby granted to for the storage in the storage shed described below, of gallons of petroleum subject to the rules for the storage of petroleum published in Notification No. , dated , and to the further conditions on the back of this license.

District Authority or authority appointed
under rule 2 of Chapter III of Part II.

The 19 .

[*Description of the storage shed above referred to.*]

Endorsement on Form A

CONDITIONS OF THE LICENSE.

If the licensing officer call on the holder of a license, by a notice in writing, to execute any repairs of the storage shed, which may, in the

opinion of such officer, be necessary for the safety of the shed, the holder of the license shall execute the repairs within such period, not being less than one month from the date of receipt of the notice, as may be fixed by the notice.

2. The storage shed shall be constructed of masonry or other uninflammable material with terraced, tiled or iron roofs and with tiled or paved or earthen floors, but the beams, rafters, columns, windows and doors may be of wood.

3. Either the doorways and other openings of the storage shed shall be built up to a height of two feet above the level of the road or street, or the floor sunk to a depth of two feet below the level of the road or street, so that the petroleum cannot flow out from the building in case of its escape from the receptacle in which it is contained, or the building itself shall be surrounded with a masonry wall or embankment or both not less than two feet high. When the quantity of petroleum stored exceeds 16,000 gallons, the height or depth shall be 3 feet.

A combination of these methods is permissible.

4. The following distances shall be kept clear round the building:—

Distances to be kept clear round buildings or enclosure walls.	Number of gallons to be stored.
None	5,000 and under.
20 feet	over 5,000 and up to 50,000.
30 feet	Unlimited.

5. No light, except a light of such strength, position and character as is not liable to ignite any inflammable vapour, nor fire of any description, shall be permitted within the storage shed.

FORM B.

(Rule 3 of Chapter IV of Part II.)

License to possess dangerous petroleum, otherwise than in bulk, in quantity exceeding forty gallons.

No. Fee, Rs.

License is hereby granted to for the storage, in the storage shed described below, of gallons of dangerous petroleum, subject to the rules for the storage of petroleum published in Notification No. dated , and to the further conditions on the back of this license.

Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, or an officer appointed by the Agent to Governor-General in Rajputana in this behalf.

The 19 .

[Description of the storage shed above referred to.]

Endorsement on Form B.

CONDITIONS OF LICENSE.

1. If the licensing officer call upon the holder of a license, by notice in writing, to execute any repairs of the storage shed, which may, in the opinion of such officer, be necessary for the safety of the shed, the holder of the license shall execute the repairs within such period, not being less than one month from the date of receipt of the notice, as may be fixed by the notice.

2. The license-holder is prohibited from delivering any quantity of dangerous petroleum exceeding three gallons to any one who has not a license under section 5 or section 6 of the Act, or any less quantity of such petroleum, except in accordance with the conditions of the proviso to section 6 of the Act, as to the vessels in which the petroleum must be contained.

3. The petroleum shall be stored in gas-tight tinned or galvanized sheet iron, steel or lead plate receptacles containing each not more than sixty-five gallons and fitted with well-made filling holes and well-fitting screw plugs, or fitted with screw cap or other cap with metal air-tight undercap. Such receptacles shall be packed in strong wooden cases, the thickness of wood to be not less than three-eighths of an inch: provided that wood cases shall not be necessary when the receptacles are made of tinned or galvanized sheet iron or steel, and have the following thickness of the metal:—

	Not less than
(1) When the capacity does not exceed two gallons .	27 B. W. G.
(2) When the capacity exceeds two gallons but does not exceed four gallons	22 B. W. G.
(3) When the capacity exceeds four gallons but does not exceed eight gallons	20 B. W. G.
(4) When the capacity exceeds eight gallons but does not exceed twenty gallons . . .	16 B. W. G.
(5) When the capacity exceeds twenty gallons but does not exceed thirty gallons . . .	14 B. W. G.
(6) When the capacity exceeds thirty gallons but does not exceed forty gallons . . .	12 B. W. G.
(7) When the capacity exceeds forty gallons but does not exceed sixty-five gallons . . .	10 B. W. G.

4. An air-space of at least one-tenth of its capacity shall be left in each receptacle at the time of filling.

5. The receptacles shall be so substantially constructed and secured as not to be liable except under circumstances of grave negligence or extraordinary accident, to be broken or become defective, leaky or insecure.

6. The receptacles shall be labelled in accordance with the provisions of section 7 of the Act.

7. Any receptacle, before being repaired, shall be cleared of all dangerous petroleum and of all dangerous vapours arising from the same.

8. The storage shed shall be constructed of masonry or other uninflammable material with terraced, tiled or iron roofs and with tiled or paved or earthen floors.

9. Either the doorways and other openings of the storage shed shall be built up to a height of two feet above the level of the road or street, or the floor sunk to a depth of two feet below the level of the road or street, so that the petroleum cannot flow out from the building in case of its escape from the receptacle in which it is contained, or the building itself shall be surrounded with a masonry wall or embankment or both not less than two feet high. When the quantity of petroleum stored exceeds 16,000 gallons, the height or depth shall be three feet.

A combination of these methods is permissible.

10. All ventilating openings in the storage shed shall be protected by strong wire gauze.

11. No light except a light of such strength, position and character as is not liable to ignite any inflammable vapour, nor fire of any description, shall be permitted at any time within the storage shed.

12. All due precautions shall be taken for the prevention of unauthorised persons having access to any dangerous petroleum kept and to the vessels containing or having actually contained the same.

13. Every person managing or employed on or in connection with the storage shed shall abstain from any act whatever which tends to cause fire or explosion and which is not reasonably necessary, and shall prevent any other person from doing such act.

14. The drum or other receptacle containing dangerous petroleum shall only be opened on the licensed premises at or immediately adjoining the storage shed and for the time necessary for drawing off the petroleum, and during such drawing off every reasonable precaution shall be adopted for preventing the escape of dangerous petroleum or the vapour therefrom.

15. The following distances shall be kept clear from protected works round the storage shed:—

Quantity to be stored.	Distances to be kept clear.
Not exceeding 500 gallons	20 feet.
From 500 to 1,000 gallons	25 ,,
,, 1,000 to 5,000 gallons	30 ,,
,, 5,000 to 15,000 gallons	40 ,,
,, 15,000 to 25,000 gallons	50 ,,
,, 25,000 to 35,000 gallons	60 ,,
,, 35,000 to 50,000 gallons	70 ,,
,, 50,000 and over	100 ,,

Provided that these distances may be reduced by the licensing authority on the recommendation of the Chief Inspector of Explosives in cases where screen walls are provided or other special precautions taken, or where there are special circumstances that in the opinion of the Chief Inspector of Explosives warrant the reduction.

16. Provided that when the quantity to be possessed does not exceed 60 gallons the provisions of conditions 8, 9 and 15 shall not apply, but the licensee shall observe the following conditions:—

(*i*) The storage shed in which the dangerous petroleum is stored shall be well ventilated and constructed of uninflammable material, provided however that the doors and windows may be of wood.

(*ii*) Where a storage shed forms part of or is attached to another building and when the intervening floor or partition is of an unsubstantial or inflammable character or has openings therein, the whole of such building shall be deemed to be the storage shed and no portion of such storage shed shall be used as a dwelling house or as a place where persons assemble. The storage shed shall have a separate entrance from the open air distinct from any building or dwelling in which persons assemble.

17. The storage shed shall be liable to inspection by an officer not being of lower rank than a Sub-Inspector of Police authorised by the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana in this behalf.

FORM C.

(Rule 4 of Chapter IV of Part II.)

License to possess dangerous petroleum in quantity not exceeding forty gallons.

No. Fee, Rs. 3.

License is hereby granted to for the storage, in the storage shed described below, of gallons of dangerous petroleum, subject to the rules for the storage of petroleum published in Notification No. , dated , and to the further conditions on the back of this license.

District Authority or authority appointed under rule 2 of Chapter III of Part II.

The 19 .

[Description of the storage shed above referred to.]

Endorsement on Form C.

CONDITIONS OF LICENSE.

1. If the licensing officer call upon the holder of a license, by notice in writing, to execute any repairs of the storage shed, which may, in the opinion of such officer, be necessary for the safety of the shed, the holder of the license shall execute the repairs within such period, not being less than one month from the date of receipt of the notice, as may be fixed by the notice.

2. The license-holder is prohibited from delivering any quantity of dangerous petroleum exceeding three gallons to any one who has not a license under section 5 or section 6 of the Act, or any less quantity of such petroleum except in accordance with the conditions of the proviso to section 6 of the Act, as to the vessels in which the petroleum must be contained.

3. The petroleum shall be stored in gas-tight tinned or galvanised sheet iron, steel or lead plate receptacles containing each not more than ten gallons and fitted with well-made filling holes and well-fitting screw plugs, or fitted with screw cap or other cap with metal air-tight under-cap. Such receptacles shall be packed in strong wooden cases, the thickness of the wood to be not less than three-eighths of an inch; provided that wood cases shall not be necessary when the receptacles are made of tinned or galvanized sheet iron or steel, and have the following thickness of metal:—

	Not less than
(1) When the capacity does not exceed two gallons .	27 B. W. G.
(2) When the capacity exceeds two gallons but does not exceed four gallons	22 B. W. G.
(3) When the capacity exceeds four gallons but does not exceed eight gallons	20 B. W. G.
(4) When the capacity exceeds eight gallons	16 B. W. G.

4. An air-space of at least one-tenth of its capacity shall be left in each receptacle at the time of filling.

5. Receptacles shall be so substantially constructed and secured as not to be liable, except under circumstances of grave negligence or extraordinary accident, to be broken or become defective, leaky or insecure.

6. The receptacles shall be labelled in accordance with the provisions of section 7 of the Act.

7. Any receptacle, before being repaired, shall be cleared of all dangerous petroleum and of all dangerous vapours arising from the same.

8. The storage shed in which the dangerous petroleum is stored shall be well ventilated and constructed of uninflammable material; provided, however, that the doors and windows may be of wood.

9. All ventilating openings in the storage shed shall be protected by strong wire gauze.

10. No light, except a light of such strength, position and character as is not liable to ignite any inflammable vapour, nor fire of any description, shall be permitted at any time within the storage shed.

11. All due precautions shall be taken for the prevention of unauthorised persons having access to any dangerous petroleum kept and to the vessels containing or having actually contained the same.

12. Every person managing or employed on or in connection with the storage shed shall abstain from any act whatever which tends to cause fire or explosion and which is not reasonably necessary and shall prevent any other person from doing such act.

13. The drum or other receptacle containing dangerous petroleum shall only be opened on the licensed premises at or immediately adjoining the storage shed and for the time necessary for drawing off the petroleum, and during such drawing off every reasonable precaution shall be adopted for preventing the escape of dangerous petroleum or the vapour therefrom.

14. Where a storage shed forms a part of or is attached to another building, and where the intervening floor or partition is of an unsubstantial or inflammable character or has openings therein, the whole of such building shall be deemed to be the storage shed, and no portion of such storage shed shall be used as a dwelling or as a place where persons assemble. The storage shed shall have a separate entrance from the open air distinct from any building or dwelling in which persons assemble.

15. The storage shed shall be liable to inspection by an officer not being of lower rank than a Sub-Inspector of Police, authorised by the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana in this behalf.

FORM D.

(Rule 7 of Chapter IV of Part II.)

License to possess petroleum, not being dangerous petroleum, in a major installation.

No. Fee, Rs.

License is hereby granted to for the storage, in the place described below, of gallons of petroleum, not being dangerous petroleum subject to the rules for the storage of petroleum published in

Notification No. , dated , and to the futher conditions on the back of this license.

Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

The 19 .

[Description of the place above referred to.]

Endorsement on Form D.

CONDITIONS OF LICENSE.

1. Each tank shall either be separately surrounded by a wall or embankment of substantial construction, or shall be partially sunk in an excavation. The inclosure thus formed shall be of dimensions sufficient to contain 10 per cent. more oil than the tank is capable of containing, and shall be so constructed as to prevent the escape therefrom of any oil in the form of liquid, whether under the action of fire or otherwise. Settling or measuring tanks* may be situated within the wall or excavation, but otherwise the space enclosed by such wall or excavation, and not occupied by the tank, shall be kept entirely clear and unoccupied.

2. In the case of all storage sheds within the installation, either the doorways and other openings of the building shall be built up to a height of three feet above the level of the ground outside it, or the floor shall be sunk to a depth of three feet below the level of the ground, or the building itself shall be surrounded with a masonry wall or embankment or both not less than three feet high.

3. The height of any storage tank shall not be more than three-fifths of its diameter.

4. A distance of not less than one hundred feet shall be kept clear between one storage tank and another, or between a storage tank and a storage shed, the distance being measured between the nearest points of the perimeters of the storage tanks or storage sheds, as the case may be.

5. A distance of not less than one hundred and fifty feet shall be kept clear between any storage tank or shed and any protected work.

6. The distances specified in conditions 4 and 5 may be reduced by the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana on the recommendation of the Chief Inspector of Explosives in cases where screen walls are provided, or other special precautions taken, or where there are special circumstances that, in the opinion of the Chief Inspector of Explosives, warrant the reduction.

7. No fire or lights other than those necessary for soldering purposes, shall be permitted within the installation except in the office, living quarters, engine room, boiler house and smithy.

* These tanks shall not have a greater capacity than 30,000 gallons.

FORM E.

(Rule 8 of Chapter IV of Part II.)

License to possess petroleum, not being dangerous petroleum, in a minor installation.

No. Fee, Rs.

License is hereby granted to for the storage, in the place described below, of gallons of petroleum, not being dangerous petroleum, subject to the rules for the storage of petroleum published in Notification No. , dated , and to the further conditions on the back of this license.

District Authority or authority appointed under rule 2 of Chapter III of Part II.

The 19 .

[Description of the place referred to.]

Endorsement on Form E.

CONDITIONS OF LICENSE.

1. Every tank of which the capacity exceeds fifteen thousand gallons shall either be separately surrounded by a wall or embankment of substantial construction, or shall be sunk in an excavation. The enclosure thus formed shall be of dimensions sufficient to contain the total quantity of oil capable of being contained in the tank and shall be so constructed as to prevent the escape therefrom of any oil in the form of liquid, whether under the action of fire or otherwise. The space enclosed by such wall or excavation and not occupied by the tanks, shall be kept entirely clear and unoccupied.

2. The distance to be kept clear between a tank and the walls or embankments which surround it shall be, measuring from the ground level—

(*a*) for horizontal tanks, not less than one-third the height of the tank;

(*b*) for perpendicular tanks, not less than one-half the height of the tank.

3. The height of walls or embankments surrounding the installation shall be not less than two feet six inches from the ground level.

4. The following distances shall be kept clear between protected works not forming part of the installation and the enclosure walls or embankments:—

Where the number of gallons stored is—	Distance to be kept clear.
5,000 and under	Not less than 15 feet.
Over 5,000 and up to 20,000	Ditto 20 ,,
Over 20,000 and up to 50,000	Ditto 30 ,,

Provided that these distances may be reduced by the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana on the recommendation of the Chief Inspector of Explosives in cases where screen walls are provided or other special precautions taken, or where there are special circumstances which in the opinion of the Chief Inspector of Explosives warrant the reduction.

5. Soldering shall only be permitted in a separate room or building placed as far from which no storage or filling shall be permitted. No more tins shall be allowed in the soldering room at any one time than are necessary for expeditious working.

6. No fire or lights, except those necessary in the soldering room and watchman's house, shall be permitted.

7. If the installation contains tanks of which the capacity does not exceed fifteen thousand gallons, either—

(*a*) each tank shall separately be enclosed in the manner prescribed in condition 1, or

(*b*) the entire installation shall be surrounded by a masonry wall or embankment or a combination of these forming an enclosure of dimensions sufficient to contain, and prevent the overflow of, all the oil that may be stored at any one time within such walls or embankments.

8. In the case of all storage sheds within an installation, which is not surrounded by a masonry wall or embankment as provided in clause (*b*) of the condition 7, either the doorways and other openings of the building shall be built up to a height of two feet above the level of the ground outside it, or the floor sunk to a depth of two feet below the level of the ground, so that the petroleum cannot flow out from the building in case of its escape from the receptacle in which it is contained, or the building itself shall be surrounded with a masonry wall or embankment or both, not less than two feet high. When the quantity of petroleum stored exceeds 16,000 gallons the height or depth shall be three feet.

A combination of these methods is permissible.

FORM F.

(Rule 9 of Chapter IV of Part II.)

Special license to possess and transport dangerous petroleum for owners of motor-vehicles.

No. Free of charge.

License is hereby granted to owner (or hirer) of a motor-vehicle (or vehicles) for the possession of gallons of dan-

gerous petroleum for use therein at* and for its transport on the said motor-vehicle (or vehicles) for the purpose of use therein, subject to the rules for the possession and transport of dangerous petroleum published in Notification No. , dated , and to the conditions at the back of this license.

When the quantity exceeds 40 gallons.

Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana,
or an officer appointed by the Agent to the Governor-General
in Rajputana in this behalf.

When the quantity does not exceed 40 gallons.

District Authority or authority appointed under rule 2 of Chapter III of Part II.

The 19 .

Endorsement on Form F.

CONDITIONS OF THE LICENSE.

1. When not carried in a receptacle forming part of a motor-vehicle, the dangerous petroleum shall not be kept, used or transported except in gas-tight tinned or galvanized sheet iron, steel or lead plate drums or receptacles containing each not more than 4 gallons and fitted with well-made filling holes and well-fitting screw plugs, or fitted with screw cap or other cap with metal air-tight undercap. Such drums or receptacles shall be packed in strong wooden cases, the thickness of the wood to be not less than three-eighths of an inch. Provided that wood cases shall not be necessary when the drums or receptacles are made of tinned or galvanized sheet iron, or steel, and have the following thickness of metal:—

	Not less than
(1) When the capacity does not exceed two gallons .	27 B. W. G.
(2) When the capacity exceeds two gallons . .	22 B. W. G.

2. The drums or receptacles shall be so substantially constructed and secured as not to be liable, except under circumstances of gross negligence or extraordinary accident, to be broken or become defective, leaky or insecure.

3. Every such vessel, when used for transporting or keeping dangerous petroleum, shall bear the words "Dangerous Petroleum—Highly Inflammable" legibly and indelibly stamped or marked thereon, or on a metallic or enamelled label attached thereto.

4. An air-space of at least one-tenth of its capacity shall be left in each drum or receptacle at the time of filling to allow for expansion of the dangerous petroleum.

* Situation and description of storage shed above referred to.

5. Before repairs are done to any such vessel, that vessel shall, as far as practicable, be cleaned by the removal of all dangerous petroleum and of all dangerous vapours derived from the same.

6. The storage shed in which the dangerous petroleum is stored shall be well ventilated and constructed of uninflammable materials, provided, however, that the doors and windows may be of wood. When, however, the quantity of dangerous petroleum does not exceed 20 gallons, it may be kept in a garage, stable or separate store room not directly communicating with any dwelling room or room where persons assemble.

7. Where a storage shed forms part of, or is attached to, another building, and when the intervening floor or partition is of an unsubstantial or inflammable character, or has an opening therein, the whole of such building shall be deemed to be the storage shed, and no portion of such storage shed shall be used as a dwelling, or as a place where persons assemble. A storage shed shall have a separate entrance from the open air distinct from that of any dwelling or building in which persons assemble.

8. The amount of dangerous petroleum to be kept in any one storage shed whether or not upon motor-vehicles, shall not exceed sixty gallons at any one time.

9. The filling or replenishing of any vessels with dangerous petroleum shall not be carried on, nor shall the contents of any such vessel be exposed, in the presence of fire or artificial light, except a light of such construction, position and character as not to be liable to ignite any inflammable vapour, and no artificial light shall be brought within dangerous proximity of the place where any vessel containing dangerous petroleum is being kept.

10. In the case of all dangerous petroleum kept or transported for the purpose of or in connection with any motor-vehicle, (a) all due precautions shall be taken for the prevention of accidents by fire or explosion and for the prevention of unauthorized persons having access to any dangerous petroleum kept or transported and to the vessels containing, or having actually contained, the same, and (b) every person managing or employed on or in connection with any motor-vehicle shall abstain from every act, whatever, which tends to cause fire or explosion, and which is not reasonably necessary, and shall prevent any other person from committing such act.

11. The storage shed or other place of storage referred to in condition 6 shall be liable to inspection by an officer not being of lower rank than an Inspector of Police, authorised by the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana in this behalf.

12. This license need not be renewed annually but the owner shall surrender the license if he parts with the motor-vehicle on behalf of which the license is granted.

FORM G.

(Rule I-A. of Chapter V of Part II.)

General license to transport petroleum other than dangerous petroleum.

No. Fee, Rs. 100.

A general license is hereby granted to to transport petroleum, other than dangerous petroleum subject to the rules contained in Chapter V of Part II of Government Notification No. , dated , and to the condition at the back of this license.

This license shall continue in force till the

District Authority or other authority appointed under rule 2 of Chapter III of Part II.

The 19 .

Endorsement on Form G.

CONDITION OF THE LICENSE.

The petroleum, if not in bulk, shall be packed in air-tight tins or drums of steel or iron or other receptacles not easily broken or in tank-carts of a pattern approved by the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana in this behalf, or in bottles securely stoppered and carefully packed so as to avoid risk of breakage.

FORM H.

(Rule 2 of Chapter V of Part II.)

General license to transport dangerous petroleum.

No. Fee, Rs. 50.

A general license is hereby granted to to transport dangerous petroleum, subject to the rules contained in Chapter V of Part II of Government Notification No. dated and to the further conditions on the back of this license.

This license shall continue in force till the

When the quantity to be transported at a time exceeds 40 gallons.

Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, or an officer appointed by the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana in this behalf.

When the quantity to be transported at a time does not exceed 40 gallons.

District Authority or other authority appointed **under rule 2 of Chapter III of Part II.**

The 19 .

Endorsement on Form H.

CONDITIONS OF LICENSE.

1. The petroleum if not in bulk must be contained in gas-tight tinned or galvanized sheet iron, steel, or lead plate receptacles containing each not more than sixty-five gallons and fitted with well-made filling holes and well-fitting screw plugs, or with screw cap or other cap with metal air-tight undercap. Such receptacles shall be packed in strong wooden cases, the thickness of the wood to be not less than three-eighths of an inch:

Provided that wooden cases, shall not be necessary where the receptacles are made of tinned or galvanized sheet iron or steel, and have the following thickness of metal:—

	Not less than
(1) When the capacity does not exceed two gallons .	27 B. W. G.
(2) When the capacity exceeds two gallons but does not exceed four gallons	22 B. W. G.
(3) When the capacity exceeds four gallons but does not exceed eight gallons	20 B. W. G.
(4) When the capacity exceeds eight gallons but does not exceed twenty gallons . . .	16 B. W. G.
(5) When the capacity exceeds twenty gallons but does not exceed thirty gallons . . .	14 B. W. G.
(6) When the capacity exceeds thirty gallons but does not exceed forty gallons . . .	12 B. W. G.
(7) When the capacity exceeds forty gallons but does not exceed sixty-five gallons . . .	10 B. W. G.

2. An air-space of at least one-tenth of its capacity must be left in each receptacle at the time of filling.

3. The receptacles must be so substantially constructed and secured as not to be liable except under circumstances of gross negligence or extraordinary accident, to be broken or become defective, leaky or insecure in transit.

4. The nature of the contents and the words "Highly inflammable" must be distinctly marked on the receptacles.

FORM I.

(Rules 4 and 4A of Chapter V, Part II.)

Pass to be granted by the holder of General License No. or his Agent duly authorised in writing for the transport of dangerous/non-dangerous petroleum in bulk or otherwise than in bulk, subject to the rules contained in Chapter V of Part II of Government Notification No. , dated and to the further conditions on the back of this pass.

This pass covers (drums / tins / cases / packages containing)* gallons of dangerous/non-dangerous petroleum being the property of while in transport from to .

Holder of General License No.
or his Agent duly authorised in writing.

The 19 .

Endorsement on Form I.

CONDITIONS OF PASS.

I.—*For dangerous petroleum in the case of the holder of a license in Form H.*

1. The petroleum, if not in bulk, must be contained in gas-tight tinned or galvanized sheet iron, steel or lead plate receptacles containing each not more than sixty-five gallons and fitted with well-made filling holes and well-fitting screw plugs, or with screw cap or other cap with metal air-tight undercap. Such receptacles shall be packed in strong wooden cases, the thickness of the wood to be not less than three-eighths of an inch.

Provided that wooden cases shall not be necessary where the receptacles are made of tinned or galvanized sheet iron or steel, and have the following thickness of metal:—

	Not less than
(1) When the capacity does not exceed two gallons .	27 B. W. G.
(2) When the capacity exceeds two gallons but does not exceed four gallons	22 B. W. G.
(3) When the capacity exceeds four gallons but does not exceed eight gallons	20 B. W. G.
(4) When the capacity exceeds eight gallons but does not exceed twenty gallons . . .	16 B. W. G.
(5) When the capacity exceeds twenty gallons but does not exceed thirty gallons . . .	14 B. W. G.
(6) When the capacity exceeds thirty gallons but does not exceed forty gallons . . .	12 B. W. G.
(7) When the capacity exceeds forty gallons but does not exceed sixty-five gallons . . .	10 B. W. G.

* To be omitted when the petroleum is transported in bulk.

2. An air-space of at least one-tenth of its capacity must be left in each receptacle at the time of filling.

3. The receptacles must be so substantially constructed and secured as not to be liable, except under circumstances of gross negligence or extraordinary accident, to be broken or become defective, leaky or insecure in transit.

4. The nature of the contents and the words "Highly inflammable" must be distinctly marked on the receptacles.

II.—*For dangerous petroleum in the case of the holder of a license in Form L.*

1. The quantity of dangerous petroleum to be transported under this pass shall not exceed 60 gallons.

2. The petroleum must be contained in gas-tight tinned or galvanized sheet iron, steel, or lead plate receptacles containing each not more than four gallons and fitted with well-made filling holes and well-fitting screw plugs, or with screw cap or other cap with metal air-tight undercap. Such receptacles shall be packed in strong wooden cases the thickness of the wood to be not less than three-eighths of an inch:

Provided that wooden cases shall not be necessary where the receptacles are made of tinned or galvanized sheet iron or steel and have the following thickness of metal:—

	Not less than
(1) When the capacity does not exceed two gallons .	27 B. W. G.
(2) When the capacity exceeds two gallons . .	22 B. W. G

3. An air-space of at least one-tenth of its capacity must be left in each receptacle at the time of filling.

4. The receptacles must be so substantially constructed and secured as not to be liable, except under circumstances of gross negligence or extraordinary accident, to be broken or become defective, leaky or insecure in transit.

5. The nature of the contents and the words "Highly inflammable" must be distinctly marked on the receptacles.

III.—*For petroleum other than dangerous petroleum.*

The petroleum, if not in bulk, shall be packed in air-tight tins or drums of steel or iron, or other receptacles not easily broken, or in tank-carts of a pattern approved by the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana in this behalf, or in bottles securely stoppered and carefully packed so as to avoid risk of breakage.

FORM IA.

(Rule 4A of Chapter V, Part II.)

General authority to be given by the holder of a General License to his Agent for the transport of petroleum.

(Duplicate.)

I/We the holder(s) of General License No. for the transport of non-dangerous/dangerous petroleum in bulk or otherwise than in bulk hereby authorise (name and residence of Agent) to issue passes in form I appended to the rules for the importation, possession and transport of petroleum published in Notification No. 204-Pol./29, dated the 27th May 1929, for the transport of petroleum in respect solely of consignments or part thereof, which may be conveyed to him/them under a pass issued by me/us under rule 4, Chapter V, Part II of the said rules.

Station

Date

Holder of
General License.
No.

NOTE.—This part to be retained by the Licensee until this authority is cancelled, and then to be delivered up to the District Authority of the District in which the Agent resides with an indication that the authority has been cancelled.

I/We the holder(s) of General License No. for the transport of non-dangerous/dangerous petroleum in bulk or otherwise than in bulk hereby authorise (name and residence of Agent) to issue passes in form I appended to the rules for the importation, possession and transport of petroleum published in Notification No. 204-Pol./29, dated the 27th May 1929, for the transport of petroleum in respect solely of consignments or part thereof, which may be conveyed to him/them under a pass issued by me/us under rule 4, Chapter V, Part II of the said rules.

Station

Date

Holder of
General License.
No.

NOTE.—This part to be forwarded for information to the District Authority of the District in which the Agent resides.

I/We the holder(s) of General License No. for the transport of non-dangerous/dangerous petroleum in bulk or otherwise than in bulk hereby authorise (name and residence of Agent) to issue passes in form I appended to the rules for the importation, possession and transport of petroleum published in Notification No. 204-Pol./29, dated the 27th May 1929, for the transport of petroleum in respect solely of consignments or part thereof, which may be conveyed to him/them under a pass issued by me/us under rule 4, Chapter V, Part II of the said rules.

Station

Date

Holder of
General License.
No.

NOTE.—This part to be forwarded to the Agent.

FORM J.

(Rule 5 of Chapter V of Part II.)

Special license to transport petroleum other than dangerous petroleum.

No. Fee, Rs.

License is hereby granted to to transport from to * (cases or packages containing)* gallons of petroleum subject to the

*To be omitted when the petroleum is transported in bulk.

rules contained in Chapter V of Part II of Government Notification No. , dated and to the further condition on the back of this license.

The license shall continue in force till the day of .

The 19 .

District Authority or authority appointed under rule 2 of Chapter III of Part II.

Endorsement on Form J.

CONDITION OF THE LICENSE.

The petroleum, if not in bulk, shall be packed in air-tight tins or drums of steel or iron, or other receptacles not easily broken, or in tank-carts of a pattern approved by the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana in this behalf or in bottles securely stoppered and carefully packed so as to avoid risk of breakage.

FORM K.

(Rule 6 of Chapter V of Part II.)

Special license to transport dangerous petroleum.

No. Fee, Rs.

License is hereby granted to of to transport (*cases or packages containing in all) gallons of dangerous petroleum from to subject to the rules contained in Chapter V of Part II of Government Notification No. , dated , and to the further conditions on the back of this license.

The amount of petroleum in each case or package is stated below.

This license shall continue in force till the day of

When the quantity exceeds 40 gallons.

Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, or an officer appointed by the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana in this behalf.

When the quantity does not exceed 40 gallons.

District Authority or authority appointed under rule 2 of Chapter III of Part II.

The 19 .

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* To be omitted when the petroleum is transported in bulk

Endorsement on Form K.

CONDITIONS OF LICENSE.

1. The petroleum, if not in bulk must be contained in gas-tight tinned or galvanized sheet iron, steel, or lead plate receptacles containing each not more than sixty-five gallons and fitted with well-made filling holes and well-fitting screw plugs, or with screw cap or other cap with metal air-tight undercap. Such receptacles shall be packed in strong wooden cases, the thickness of the wood to be not less than three-eighths of an inch:

Provided that wooden cases shall not be necessary where the receptacles are made of tinned or galvanized sheet iron or steel, and have the following thickness of metal:—

	Not less than
(1) When the capacity does not exceed two gallons .	27 B. W. G.
(2) When the capacity exceeds two gallons but does not exceed four gallons	22 B. W. G.
(3) When the capacity exceeds four gallons but does not exceed eight gallons	20 B. W. G.
(4) When the capacity exceeds eight gallons but does not exceed twenty gallons . . .	16 B. W. G.
(5) When the capacity exceeds twenty gallons but does not exceed thirty gallons . . .	14 B. W. G.
(6) When the capacity exceeds thirty gallons but does not exceed forty gallons . . .	12 B. W. G.
(7) When the capacity exceeds forty gallons but does not exceed sixty-five gallons . . .	10 B. W. G.

2. An air-space of at least one-tenth of its capacity must be left in each receptacle at the time of filling.

3. The receptacles must be so substantially constructed and secured as not to be liable, except under circumstances of gross negligence or extraordinary accident, to be broken or become defective, leaky or insecure in transit.

4. The nature of the contents and the words "Highly inflammable" must be distinctly marked on the receptacles.

FORM L.

(Rule 9 of Chapter V of Part II.)

General license to the owner of a motor-vehicle to transport dangerous petroleum otherwise than on a motor-vehicle.

No. Fee, Rs. 5.

A general license is hereby granted to to transport dangerous petroleum, otherwise than in bulk, up to $\frac{40}{50}$ gallons at a time, subject to the rules contained in Chapter V of Part II of Govern-

ment Notification No. , dated , and to the further conditions on the back of this license.

This license shall continue in force till the

When the quantity exceeds 40 gallons.

Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, or an officer appointed by the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana in this behalf.

When the quantity does not exceed 40 gallons.

District Authority or authority appointed under rule 2 of Chapter III of Part II.

The 19 .

Endorsement on Form L.

CONDITIONS OF LICENSE.

1. The petroleum must be contained in gas-tight tinned or galvanized sheet iron, steel, or lead plate receptacles containing each not more than 4 gallons and fitted with well-made filling holes and well-fitting screw plugs, or with screw cap or other cap with metal air-tight undercap. Such receptacles shall be packed in strong wooden cases, the thickness of the wood to be not less than three-eighths of an inch:

Provided that wooden cases shall not be necessary where the receptacles are made of tinned or galvanized sheet iron or steel and have the following thickness of metal:—

	Not less than
(1) When the capacity does not exceed two gallons .	27 B. W. G.
(2) When the capacity exceeds two gallons . .	22 B. W. G.

2. An air-space of at least one-tenth of its capacity must be left in each receptacle at the time of filling.

3. The receptacles must be so substantially constructed and secured as not to be liable, except under circumstances of gross negligence or extraordinary accident, to be broken or become defective, leaky or insecure in transit.

4. The nature of the contents and the words "Highly inflammable" must be distinctly marked on the receptacles.

[*Gazette of India*, 1929, Pt. II-A., p. 242.]

PRISONERS ACT, 1900.

Appointment of Central India Agency Jail for reception of persons sentenced to transportation.

No. 1056-I. B., dated the 8th June, 1915.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 32 of the Prisoners Act, 1900 (III of 1900), as applied

to certain Administered Areas and railway lands in Central India, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Central India Agency Jail at Indore to be a place to which persons sentenced to transportation may be sent.

[*Gazette of India*, 1915, Pt. I, p. 770.]

INDIAN RAILWAY BOARD ACT, 1905.

Powers of the Railway Board.

No. 801, dated the 24th March, 1905.
No. 9940, dated the 17th December, 1906.
No. 2972, dated the 8th April, 1907.
No. 2140, dated the 28th February, 1908.
} Printed in Appendix XXII.

INDIAN REGISTRATION ACT, 1908.

Formation of Districts, and Sub-Districts and appointment of Registrars and Sub-Registrars in Railway lands in Central India.

No. 487-B., dated the 17th March, 1913.—Printed Vol. III, page 157.

Rules for the remuneration of Registering Officers in Railway lands in Central India.

No. 1281-B., dated the 3rd September, 1918.—Printed Vol. III, page 158.

Registration Rules in Railway lands in Central India.

No. 488-B., dated the 17th March, 1913.—Printed Vol. III, page 159.

Fees in Railway lands in Central India.

No. 514-B., dated the 24th March, 1913.—Printed Vol. III, page 180.

Formation of Districts and Sub-Districts and appointment of Inspector-General, Registrars and Sub-Registrars in Railway lands, Rajputana.

No. 134-Pol./29, dated the 4th April, 1929.—With reference to Sections 3, 5, 6 and 7 of the Indian Registration Act, 1908 (XVI of 1908), as applied to the railway lands in the Rajputana Agency mentioned in the Schedule hereto annexed and in supersession of Notification No. 244-I. B., dated the 25th January, 1912, by the Government of India in the Foreign Department, as subsequently modified from time to time,

the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana is pleased to make the following orders:—

(*1*) All powers and duties conferred and imposed by the Act upon the Inspector-General of Registration shall be exercised and performed within such of the railway lands mentioned in column 1 of the Schedule as lie in the States mentioned in column 2 thereof by the officers mentioned in the fifth column.

(*2*) For the purposes of the Act, the Railway lands lying in the States mentioned in the second column of the Schedule shall form a District and also a Sub-District.

(*3*) Every officer mentioned in the third and fourth columns of the Schedule shall be Registrar and Sub-Registrar of the said District and Sub-District, respectively.

(*4*) The office of the officers mentioned in the third and fourth columns of the Schedule shall, respectively, be the office of the Registrar and of the Sub-Registrar in question.

Schedule.

Railway.	District and Sub-District	Registrar.	Sub-Registrar.	Inspector-General.
1	2	3	4	5
Rajputana-Malwa Railway.	Mewar, Tonk	The Assistant Commissioner, Ajmer.	The City Magitrate, Ajmer and Deputy Magistrate, Nasirabad.	The Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana.
	Bharatpur, Alwar	The Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States	The Sub-Registrar for the time being of Ajmer.	
	Jaipur, Kishengarh	The Resident at Jaipur,	Do.	
	Jodhpur, Sirohi	The Assistant Commissioner, Ajmer.	The Sub-Registrar for the time being of Beawar.	The Gommissioner Ajmer-Merwara.
Rewari-Phulera Chord Railway.	Jaipur	The Resident at Jaipur.	The Sub-Registrar for the time being of Ajmer.	
	Alwar	The Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States.		
	Jodhpur	The Assistant Commissioner, Ajmer.		
Nagda-Muttra Railway.	Jhalawar, Bundi, Tonk	The Political Agent, Haraoti and Tonk.	The Railway Magistrate, Ajmer.	The Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.
	Kotah, Karauli, Bharatpur	The Political Agent Eastern Rajputana, States.	Do.	
	Jaipur	The Resident at Jaipur	Do.	
Indian Midland Railway.	Dholpur, Kotah	The Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States.	Do.	

[*Gazette of India*, 1929, Pt. II, p. 147.]

Fees in Railway lands in Rajputana.

No. 509-C.—1269, dated the 29th March, 1913.—With the approval of the Governor-General in Council, and in exercise of the powers conferred on him by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, [1]No. 262-I. B., dated the 10th February, 1913, the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana is pleased to prescribe, with effect from the 1st April, 1913, the following table of fees for the registration of documents, etc., under Act XVI of 1908, in respect of the Railway areas under British jurisdiction in Rajputana as detailed in the Foreign Department Notification [2]No. 244-I. B., dated the 25th January, 1912, with the exception of the Agra-Delhi Chord Railway which has been affiliated to the Muttra District by the like Notification [3]No. 1947-I. B., dated the 16th September, 1912.

TABLE OF FEES LEVIABLE UNDER THE INDIAN REGISTRATION ACT, XVI OF 1908.

ARTICLE I.

The Act divides documents into two classes:—

Class 1st.—Those the registration of which is obligatory under section 17.

Class 2nd.—Those the registration of which is optional under section 18.

First Class.

I. Instruments of gift of immoveable property:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
When the value of gift expressed in the instrument does not exceed Rs. 100	0	8	0
Exceeding Rs. 100 but not exceeding Rs. 500 . .	2	0	0
Ditto ,, 500 ditto ,, 5,000 . .	4	0	0
Ditto ,, 5,000 ditto ,, 10,000 . .	6	0	0
Ditto ,, 10,000 ditto ,, 25,000 . .	8	0	0
Ditto ,, 25,000 ditto ,, 50,000 . .	10	0	0
Ditto ,, 50,000 ditto ,, 75,000 . .	12	0	0
Ditto ,, 75,000 ditto ,, 1,00,000 . .	16	0	0
Over . . . . ,, 1,00,000 . .	20	0	0
When the value is not expressed	10	0	0

[2] *See* now Notification No. 263-I., dated the 24th April 1929, *supra*, p. 183.
[1] *See* now Notification No. 134-Pol./29, dated the 4th April 1929, *supra*, p. 293.
[3] *Supra*, p. 17.

II. Lease of immoveable property from year to year or reserving a yearly rent:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
When the rent per annum entered in the lease does not exceed Rs. 100	0	2	0
Exceeding Rs. 100, but not exceeding Rs. 500	0	4	0
Ditto ,, 500	0	8	0
When the rent is not stated	2	0	0

III. Other non-testamentary instruments which purport or operate to create, declare, assign, limit or extinguish, whether in present or in future, any right, title, or interest, whether vested or contingent, of the value of one hundred rupees and upwards, to or in immoveable property:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
When the value of the right, title or interest, as stated in the instrument, does not exceed Rs. 200	1	0	0
Exceeding Rs. 200 but not exceeding Rs. 500	2	0	0
Ditto ,, 500 ditto ,, 2,500	4	0	0
Ditto ,, 2,500 ditto ,, 5,000	6	0	0
Ditto ,, 5,000 ditto ,, 10,000	8	0	0
Ditto ,, 10,000 ditto ,, 50,000	10	0	0
Ditto ,, 50,000 ditto ,, 1,00,000	16	0	0
Over ,, 1,00,000	20	0	0
When the value is not expressed	10	0	0

IV. Non-testamentary instruments which acknowledge the receipt or payment of any consideration on account of the creation, declaration, assignment, limitation, or extinction of any such right, title, or interest—

	Rs.	A.	P.
When the consideration-money, as stated in the instrument, does not exceed Rs. 200	1	0	0
Exceeding Rs. 200 but not exceeding Rs. 500	2	0	0
Ditto ,, 500 ditto ,, 2,500	4	0	0
Ditto ,, 2,500 ditto ,, 5,000	6	0	0
Ditto ,, 5,000 ditto ,, 10,000	8	0	0
Ditto ,, 10,000 ditto ,, 50,000	10	0	0
Ditto ,, 50,000 ditto ,, 1,00,000	16	0	0
Over ,, 1,00,000	20	0	0
V.—Written authorities to adopt not conferred by Will	4	0	0

Second Class.

I. Instruments (other than instruments of gift and Wills) which purport or operate to create, declare, assign, limit, or extinguish, whether in present or in future, any right, title, or interest, whether vested or contingent of a value less than Rs. 100, to or in immoveable property:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
When the value of the right, title, or interest, as stated in the instrument, does not exceed Rs. 50	0	4	0
Exceeding Rs. 50	0	8	0

II. Instruments acknowledging the receipt or payment of any consideration on account of the creation, declaration, assignment, limitation or extension of any such right, title or interest:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
When the consideration-money, etc., does not exceed Rs. 5 .	0	4	0
Exceeding Rs. 50	0	8	0

III.—Leases of immoveable property for any period not exceeding one year and leases exempted under section 17:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
When the rent per annum entered in the lease does not exceed Rs. 100	6	2	0
Exceeding Rs. 100, but not exceeding Rs. 500 . . .	0	4	0
Ditto „ 500, ditto „ 1,000 . . .	0	8	0
Ditto . . . . . . „ 1,000 . . .	1	0	0
When the rent is not stated	4	0	0

IV. Instruments which purport or operate to create, declare, assign, limit, or extinguish any right, title or interest to or in moveable property:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
When the value of the property is expressed in the instrument and does not exceed Rs. 50	0	2	0
Exceeding Rs. 50, but not exceeding Rs. 100 . .	0	4	0
Ditto „ 100, ditto „ 200 . .	0	8	0
Ditto „ 200, ditto „ 500 . .	1	0	0
Ditto „ 500, ditto „ 2,500 . .	2	0	0
Ditto „ 2,500, ditto „ 5,000 . .	4	0	0
Ditto „ 5,000, ditto „ 10,000 . .	6	0	0
Ditto „ 10,000, ditto „ 50,000 . .	8	0	0
Ditto „ 50,000, ditto „ 1,00,000 . .	10	0	0
Over . . . . „ 1,00,000 . .	16	0	0
When the value is not expressed	10	0	0

V. Wills—

On deposit of sealed cover under section 42, Act XVI of 1908 .	2	0	0
On application under section 44 for withdrawal of sealed cover deposited under section 42	2	0	0
On application under section 45 for opening a deposited sealed cover	2	0	0

NOTE.—A charge at the rate prescribed in Article IX is to be made for copying into the register book the contents of such sealed cover.

	Rs.	A.	P.
On the registration of Wills	2	0	0

VI.—

(a) For safe custody of any non-testamentary document in the iron-safe of a Registrar	2	0	0
(b) For return of any such document deposited for safe custody in the iron-safe of a Registrar	2	0	0

VII. Deed bonds, contracts, or other documents:—

						Rs.	A.	P.
When the amount is expressed and does not exceed Rs. 50						0	2	0
Exceeding Rs.		50, but not exceeding Rs.			100	0	4	0
Ditto	,,	100,	ditto	,,	200	0	8	0
Ditto	,,	200,	ditto	,,	500	1	0	0
Ditto	,,	500,	ditto	,,	2,500	2	0	0
Ditto	,,	2,500,	ditto	,,	5,000	3	0	0
Ditto	,,	5,000,	ditto	,,	10,000	4	0	0
Ditto	,,	10,000,	ditto	,,	50,000	6	0	0
Ditto	,,	50,000,	ditto	,,	1,00,000	8	0	0
Over				,,	1,00,000	16	0	0
When the value is not expressed						10	0	0

VIII.—

	Rs.	A.	P.
For the registration of a power-of-attorney or any other document registerable under clause (*f*), section 18, Act XVI of 1908, which cannot be brought under the *ad valorem* scale prescribed by the immediately preceding clause of this table	2	0	0

ARTICLE II.

For authentication of a power-of-attorney under section 33, Act XVI, 1908:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
If such power be general	2	0	0
If special	1	0	0

ARTICLE III.

	Rs.	A.	P.
On discretionary registration by a Registrar under section 30, Act XVI, 1908, an additional fee of	4	0	0

NOTE A.—This additional fee is not payable on the deposit of Wills; nor shall it be levied when the instrument is taken for registration to the Registrar in consequence of the Sub-Registrar being unacquainted with the language in which it is written; nor when a deed is registered by the District Registrar in consequence of the Sub-Registrar being a party interested in the transaction to which such deed relates.

ARTICLE IV.

	Rs.	A.	P.
For filing a translation	1	0	0

ARTICLE V.

Searching of Registers.

	Rs.	A.	P.
For the first hour or part of such hour	1	0	0
For each subsequent hour of part of an hour	0	8	0

NOTE.—When a Registering Officer is called upon by a Judicial Officer to search registers in order to ascertain whether a particular property is encumbered or not, he shall do so free of charge.

ARTICLE VI.

For the attendance by Registering Officer under sections 31, 33 or 38 at a private residence or a jail, or for the issue of a commission under section 36 or 38, Act XVI of 1908:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
(*a*) When a satisfactory certificate is produced as to sickness or infirmity, or when the person to be examined is confined in jail, a fee of	5	0	0
(*b*) When the woman to be examined is exempted from personal appearance under section 132 of the Code of Civil Procedure, a fee of	5	0	0
(*c*) When the person to be examined is exempted from personal appearance under section 133 of the Code of Civil Procedure, a fee of	16	0	0
(*d*) In all other cases	10	0	0

NOTE A.—In addition to this fee, travelling allowance at the following rates is to be levied for all distances exceeding one mile from the Registration Office.—

In the case of Covenanted and Military Commissioned Officers, three annas a mile by rail and eight annas a mile by road.

In the case of all other Registering Officers, or of Commissioners if appointed, one and a half annas a mile by rail and four annas a mile by road.

NOTE B.—The costs of visit, or of a commission, for the examination of a person exempted under section 133 of the Code of Civil Procedure shall be paid by him, unless the party requiring his evidence pays such costs.

ARTICLE VII.

When, under section 36, Act XVI, 1908, application is made to the Officer or Court appointed by the Local Government to issue a summons, the process fee ordinarily payable on the issue and service of a summons by such Officer or Court is to be levied from the person at whose instance the application is made, and forwarded along with that application.

ARTICLE VIII.

The remuneration of witnesses is to be fixed by the Registering Officer with reference to the rules for the time being in force under order XVI, rule 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and must be forwarded with the application for the issue of summons. When, however, the person summoned is the person who has executed the instrument, remuneration should not be allowed him.

ARTICLE IX.

Making or granting copies of reasons, entries, or documents before, on or after registration:—

	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Document in the Urdu language of under—				**Document in English, Hindi, or any other language under—**			
100 words . . .	0	1	0	50 words	0	1	0
150 ,, ...	0	2	0	100 ,, ...	0	2	0
250 ,, ...	0	3	0	200 ,, ...	0	4	0
350 ,, ...	0	4	0	300 ,, ...	0	6	0
450 ,, ...	0	6	0	400 ,, ...	0	8	0
500 ,, ...	0	7	0	500 ,, ...	0	9	0
600 ,, ...	0	8	0	600 ,, ...	0	11	0
900 ,, ...	0	12	0	700 ,, ...	0	14	0
1,200 ,, ...	1	0	0	750 ,, ...	1	0	0

NOTE A.—Copies of reasons granted before registration are those which in cases of refused registration are under section 76, Act XVI, 1908, to be given on application made by any person executing or claiming under the documents.

NOTE B.—The entering of instruments in the appropriate registers at the time of registration is to be paid for at the rate prescribed in Article IX, and any copies or copying of an instrument necessary under sections 64, 65 and 66, Act XVI, 1908, are to be paid for at that rate at the time of registration of the instrument.

NOTE C.—When application for a copy under section 57, Act XVI, 1908, necessitates a search, the fee prescribed by Article V is to be levied in addition to that chargeable under Article IX.

NOTE D.—Government officers who may require to search the registers or take copies of entries in the registers for *bonâ fide* public purposes will be exempted from payment of the fees under Articles V and IX, on a certificate being granted by the Registrar that the information is required solely in the interests of Government.

ARTICLE X.

Unclaimed documents deposited by a Registrar in his iron-safe will be surrendered only on payment of a fee of four annas per mensem, for each month, or portion of a month, during which they have been held in custody.

ARTICLE XI.

When the value of an instrument is expressed in pounds sterling, pounds currency, the value of such money shall be calculated in the currency of British India according to the following scale:—One pound sterling or pound currency is equivalent to fifteen rupees.

[*Gazette of India*, 1913, Pt. II, p. 935.]

Rules in Railway lands in Rajputana.

No. 510-C.—1269, dated the 29th March, 1913.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by Notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department [1]Nos. 244-I. B. and [2]262-I. B., dated respectively the 25th January, 1912 and 10th February, 1913, the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana is pleased to issue the following rules under section 69 of the Indian Registration Act, 1908 (XVI of 1908), in respect of the Railway areas mentioned opposite his name in column 1 of the Schedule of the aforesaid Notification [1]No. 244-I. B., dated the 25th Jauary, 1912, with the exception of the Agra-Delhi Chord Railway which has been affiliated to the Muttra District by the like Notification [3]No. 1947-I. B., dated 16th September, 1912.

These rules will have effect in the aforesaid areas from and after the 1st of April, 1913.

Regarding safe custody of records and their destruction.

The office of every Registrar and Sub-Registrar will be supplied with a strong tin-lined box with a Chubb's lock. In this box the Register Books

[1]*See* now Notification No. 134-Pol./29, dated the 4th April 1929, *supra*, p. 293.
[2]*See* now Notification No. 263-I., dated the 24th April 1929, *supra*, p. 183.
[3]*Supra*, p. 17.

and all papers and instruments connected therewith shall be kept. No money or valuables of any kind shall be deposited in it. The box shall be placed in the room where the Registering Officer transacts his public business, and shall be opened by that officer himself, or in his presence. When locked, the key shall be retained in his own possession. He shall be responsible for the preservation and safe custody of all registration records, including those of previous years, which have accumulated in his office or been transferred to it.

2. Every Registrar shall supply himself with a fire-proof safe. In the safe shall be kept sealed covers of Wills, which may be presented for deposit under section 43, and Wills which may be *opened and redeposited* under section 45 of Act XVI of 1908. Save as provided in rule 3, it shall not be used for any other purpose whatever. The key of the safe shall remain in the personal custody of the Registrar, who alone shall open or close the safe. The safe shall be kept where it cannot be affected by damp, and it shall be opened once a week at least with the view of ascertaining that its contents (if any) are safe, and that the lock is in order.

3. All documents other than those deposited under sections 42 and 43 of Act XVI of 1908, and authorities to adopt, which subsequent to registration in a Registrar's office are not claimed by the persons who presented them for registration, shall, after the expiry of one month, be deposited in the fire-proof safe of the Registrar's office for safe custody and shall be surrendered only on payment of the fees prescribed by Article X of the Table of Fees. Unclaimed documents presented for registration in the offices of Sub-Registrars, shall, on the expiry of one month, be sent to the Registrar of the District for safe custody in his fire-proof safe and shall only be surrendered on payment of the fees prescribed by the Article above mentioned.

4. Every Sub-Registrar shall, at the close of each official year report to his Registrar the different kinds of records and the periods to which they belong, which he considers may be destroyed, and the Registrar after examining all the reports of his district, and recording his opinion thereon, shall add a report of the same description for his own office, and forward the whole for the orders of the Inspector-General, whom they should reach by the 1st of May. No records shall be destroyed except by the direction of the Inspector-General.

5. Inspections allowed under section 57 of Act XVI of 1908, shall be made in the presence of the Registering Officer, and without writing materials.

6. If the production of a Register Book or of any document in the custody of a Registering Officer be required by any Court, it shall be forwarded under charge of a responsible official and application shall be made to the Court for payment of his expenses.

7. *The languages which shall be deemed to be commonly used.*—With reference to section 19 of the Act it is declared that the languages held to be commonly in use in the Registration districts as notified in column 2 of the Schedule to the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, [1]No. 244-I. B., dated 25th January, 1912, with the exception of the district consisting of the portion of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway which passes through the Jodhpur and Sirohi States, are English, Urdu, and Hindi, but documents presented for registration may be written in any language commonly in use in a district, in case, however, of the language being other than Urdu and Hindi, they must be accompanied by a true translation into Urdu and Hindi, and also by a true copy. Documents written in English when presented to a European officer or an officer knowing English, need not be accompanied by an Urdu and Hindi translation.

[2]8. *Territorial Divisions.*—The territorial divisions to be recognised under section 21 are the Railway lands notified as Districts and Sub-Districts in column 2 of the Schedule mentioned in the preamble to these rules. The names of these divisions shall be entered in all the documents relating to houses and lands in addition to the name of the Railway station and the adjoining boundaries of the property.

9. *Fines.*—Fines under section 25 shall be levied according to the following scale when, owing to urgent necessity or unavoidable accident, documents are presented for registration after the lapse of the four months allowed by section 23 or section 24. No registration fees shall be levied in addition to the fines:—

Where the delay has not been more than one month.	An amount equal to twice the proper registration fee.
Where the delay has been more than one month, but not exceeding two months.	Three times the amount of the proper registration fee.
More than two months, but not exceeding three months.	Six times the amount of the proper registration fee.
More than three months, but not exceeding four months.	Ten times the amount of the proper registration fee.

Additional fines levied under the proviso in section 34 shall be according to the same scale.

10 Applications to the Inspector-General for remission in whole, or in part, of any fine levied under this rule, shall be submitted through the Registrar, who shall endorse his own opinion thereon, and forward them for orders. No such application shall be received or forwarded where the document has not already been registered and the fine or fines paid.

[1] *See* now Notification No. 134-Pol./29, dated the 4th April, 1929, *supra*, p. 293.

[2] Substituted by Notification No. 363-C., dated the 22nd February, 1914. *Gazette of India*, 1914, Pt. II, p. 664.

11. *Administration of oaths.*—The discretion vested in Registering Officer by section 63 shall be used with reserve, and oaths administered only in exceptional cases.

12. An oath administered to any person under section 63 includes an affirmation under section 6 of Act X of 1873.

13. Statements made on oath under section 63 shall not be recorded on the documents, but on separate sheets of paper. They will form a record, and shall be filed in the Registry Office.

14. A note to the effect that recorded evidence has been taken shall be endorsed on the document and entered in the margin of the Register Book in which the document is registered.

15. *Form of memoranda.*—The form, in which memoranda under sections 64, 65 and 66 shall be prepared, is that given in the Appendix No. 1. Blank lithographed forms will be supplied to each office on application to the Inspector-General.

16. When a Registrar receives copy of an English document, which requires that memoranda be forwarded to Sub-Registrars who do not understand English, the memoranda shall be prepared in Urdu or Hindi.

17. *Authentication of Register Book.*—Every entry made in the Register Books, shall be an exact counterpart of the original, and shall be carefully compared with it; all interlineations, blanks, erasures or alterations, which appear in the original shall be shown in the copy entered in the Register. The Registering Officer shall satisfy himself that this has been done; verifying by his signature or initials any corrections rendered necessary by mere errors of transcription, but no such correction shall be made by an erasure or with a knife. The Registering Officer shall also see that the entry has been made in the book to which it properly belongs, that the number affixed to it is that which it ought to bear in order to maintain the consecutive series required by section 53, and that the book, the volume and the page entered in the certificate of registration are correctly stated; after which he shall authenticate the entry by legibly affixing his signature in full, together with his official designation at the end of the copy of document registered. Copies of endorsement shall also be initialled or signed by the Registering Officer. The entries shall be authenticated daily as they are made in the Register Books.

18. *Particulars to be contained in Indexes Nos. I, II, III and IV.*—Index No. 1 is that in which section 55 requires that the names and additions of all persons executing and of all persons claiming under every document entered into, or memorandum filed in Book No. I, shall be entered.

It shall contain the following headings:—

(1) Name of person.
(2) Father's name.
(3) Residence.
(4) Profession, trade caste.
(5) Interest in the transaction, *e.g.*, buyer, mortgagee, etc.
(6) Number of book.
(7) Volume of book.
(8) Page of book.
(9) Letters under which other persons interested in the transaction have been entered.

19. Index No. II is that in which by section 55 particulars mentioned in section 21, relating to every document entered or memorandum filed in Book No. I, are to be entered. It shall contain the following headings:—

(1) Name of Railway Station.
(2) Name of Sub-district.
(3) Name of district and the Railway line.
(4) Nature of transaction, *e.g.*, sale of land, lease of house, mortgage of land or house, etc., etc.
(5) Number of book in which document is registered.
(6) Volume of book.
(7) Page of book.

20. Index No. III is that in which section 55 requires the names and additions of all persons executing every Will and authority entered in Book No. III, and of the executors and persons respectively appointed thereunder and after the death of the testator or donor (but not before), the names and additions of all persons claiming under the same shall be entered. It shall contain the headings prescribed for Index No. I.

21. Index No. IV is that in which section 55 requires the names and additions of all persons executing and of all persons claiming under every document entered in Book No. IV to be entered. It shall contain the heading prescribed for Index No. I.

22. A Sub-Registrar, on registering a document of the nature referred to in section 64 to 65, shall enter in his Index No. II, only that portion of the property which is situate in his own sub-district. A Registrar receiving a copy of a document under section 65 or 66 will enter only the property situate in his own district.

23. A Sub-Registrar receiving a memorandum of a document from a Sub-Registrar, or the Registrar of his own district, will enter the particulars relating to it in his Indexes No. I and No. II, but when the memorandum has been received from the Registrar, the entries should be made, in red ink, with a view to facilitate the omission of such entries in the copy of the Indexes to be furnished to the Registrar.

24. The first letter of the name of person shall be the guide to the letter under which the entry is made, and not of the title or caste and for Europeans, of the surname.

25. Where endorsements or Index entries are made in English, the spelling of vernacular names of places and persons will be regulated by the following table:—

h
s
sh
s
z
t
z
A small ' placed above the vowel with which it is sounded.
sh
f
q
k
g
l
m
n
w, o, u, au, (as the case may be)
h
y, ai, e, (as the case may be)
a

a
i
i
e
u
w
b
p
t
t
s
j
ch
kh
h
d
d
z
r
z
r

26. Index entries shall be made on the same day as the document to which they relate is copied or filed in its Register book. They shall be made alphabetically, in Urdu or Hindi on loose sheets of paper, corresponding in size with the sheets of the Register Books, and marked do. do., etc.

Each page shall contain at least 15 entries; and when, under any letter, a sufficient number of entries to fill a sheet, exclusive of those in red ink, have been made in Index No. I or No. II or No. III, the Sub-Registrar shall cause a clearly written copy of them to be made without delay on good paper of the same size as that of the Register Books, and forwarded to his Registrar. The copy so forwarded shall consist of complete sheets, containing at least 60 entries.

27. On the expiration of the calendar year, the remaining entries under each letter shall be copied and forwarded to the Registrar.

28. In forwarding index sheets, Sub-Registrars shall note at the foot of the last page of each sheet the date up to which it contains entries, and shall also attach their signature and the date of despatch.

29. The Registrar, on receipt of such sheets shall file them under their appropriate letters in his Index file, and on receiving those containing the remaining entries for the year, shall file them also as above.

directed, and cause the whole, including those for his own office, to be properly bound into one or more volumes as may be expedient, with reference to volumes being of a convenient size.

30. *Holidays.*—The holidays to be observed in Registration Offices shall be those which may be laid down by the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, for the Civil Courts in Ajmer-Merwara.

GENERAL RULES.

31. *Register Books.*—Book No. 1 is the register of non-testamentary documents relating to immoveable property. This Book and the Indexes relating thereto are open to inspection, and copies of entries in them shall be given to all persons applying for them on payment of the prescribed fees. In this book shall be entered all documents registered under sections 17 and 18 which relate to immoveable property and are not Wills. It shall contain the following headings:—

(1) Value of stamp and copy of all endorsements made in the Registry Office.
(2) Serial number of entry, and nature and value of transaction and amount of registration and copying fees and of fines levied.
(3) Copy of document.
(4) Note of certified copies of decrees and orders of Civil Courts. Copies of maps shall be pasted on to the first page of the entries to which they appertain.

32. When any document is registered in this book, affecting some other document previously registered in it, a note referring to the later document should be entered in the left hand margin (heading No. 4) of the entry of the earlier document.

33. A supplementary volume of this register in the form of a file book shall be kept up in each office, for the purpose of filling (pasting) in copies and memoranda of instruments received from other officers under sections 64, 65, 66 and 67. This volume shall be called "Supplementary Book No. 1," and shall be so designated in the Indexes in all entries relating to documents filed in it.

34. Book No. 2 is the book in which reasons for refusing to register are to be recorded. It is also open to inspection, and copies of entries in it shall be given to all persons applying for them. When a Sub-Registrar refuses to register a document, on the ground that the property to which it relates is not situate within his sub-district, he need not make an order of refusal, nor record his reasons for refusal. It shall contain the following headings:—

(1) Serial number and date.
(2) Nature and value of transaction, and value of stamp.
(3) Reasons for refusal.

35. Book No. 3 is the register in which Wills and authorities to adopt are to be entered after, they have been registered under section 41, also such Wills as have been opened under section 45. This book is

not open to inspection, nor are its Indexes, but copies of entries in it or them shall on payment of prescribed fees be given to persons executing the documents to which the entries relate or to their Agents, and after the death of the Executants (but not before) to any person applying for such copies; the search must be made by the Registering Officer only. When a Will entered in this book affects immoveable property situate in more districts or sub-districts than that where the entry has been made, no copy or memorandum of such Will need be sent to the Registering Officers of those districts or sub-districts. It shall contain the following headings:—

(1) Value of stamp and copy of all endorsements made in the Registry Office.
(2) Serial number of entry and nature of document and amount of fees levied.
(3) Copy of document.

36. To prevent mistakes, it is here explained that every document making posthumous disposition of property is a Will, and should be entered in this book, and that a document which merely declares the fact of having adopted a son, or given a son for adoption, is not an "authority to adopt a son," and should not be entered in this book but in Book No. 4.

37. Book No. 4 is the miscellaneous register in which are to be entered all documents registered under clause (*d*) and (*f*) of section 18 which do not relate to immoveable property. It is not open to inspection nor are its Indexes; but copies of entries in it or them shall be given to any person executing or claiming under the documents to which such entries refer, on payment of the prescribed fees. The search must be made by the Registering Officer only. It shall contain the following headings:—

(1) Value of stamp and copy of all endorsements made in the Registry Office.
(2) Serial number of entry and nature and value of transaction and amount of fees and fines levied.
(3) Copy of document.

38. Book No. 5 is the register of deposits of Wills, and is to be kept only in the Offices of Registrar, who alone can receive Wills in sealed cover for deposits. It shall contain the following headings:—

(1) Serial number.
(2) Superscription on the sealed cover.
(3) Inscription on the seal of the cover.
(4) Time of presentation and receipt of the sealed cover. Year, month, day, hour.
(5) Name of depositor of the sealed cover.
(6) Names of persons testifying to the identity of depositor.
(7) Time of delivery of the sealed cover to applicant for withdrawal. Year, month, day, hour.
(8) Names of persons testifying to the identity of applicant at the time of delivery.
(9) Time of opening of the sealed cover. Year, month, day, hour.

39. In addition to the above books, there shall be kept in every Registering Office a Book No. 6 for the purpose of recording brief

abstracts of Powers-of-Attorney, authenticated under section 33. It shall contain the following headings:—

(1) Number (in consecutive series), commencing and terminating with the year.

(2) Date (year, month, day).

(3) Name and father's name of principal executing the power.

(4) Name of Attorney.

(5) Names of persons identifying the principal.

(6) Abstract of the contents of the power and amount of fees levied.

Only Powers-of-Attorney to present documents for registration shall be recorded in this book, and this is the only description of Power-of-Attorney which Registering Officers can authenticate under section 33. General Powers-of-Attorney can be authenticated under this section, only when they *expressly* contain authority to present documents for registration.

40. If in any Registry Office the number of documents to be registered be so large that there is difficulty in entering them day by day in the appropriate register, the Registering Officer shall be empowered by the Inspector-General to keep up concurrently two volumes of either Register Book No. 1, or No. 4, the documents bearing even numbers being entered in one volume, and those bearing odd numbers in the other.

41. All documents shall be presented and registered at the Registration Office at the head-quarters of each district, or sub-district, as the case may be, except in cases specially provided for by the Act.

42. Where Registering Officers have other duties to perform, a certain portion of each day shall be allotted exclusively to registration work. The time so set apart shall be made generally known, and a written notice of it exhibited in a conspicuous and accessible part of the building in which the Registry Office is located. The notice shall state the hours at which documents will be received and returned daily.

43. At the hours appointed in the notice, the Registering Officer shall personally receive all documents for which registration is sought; have them examined in his own presence, and if they are to be admitted, inform each party of the amount he has to pay; and as soon as it is paid, the receipt prescribed in section 52 shall be given to him. If in payment of the fees any party pay more than the exact amount due, the balance shall be returned to him at once.

44. When the necessary endorsements have been recorded, the documents shall be made over to the Registry Moharrir, for the purpose of being entered in their appropriate registers, and as soon as this has been done, the Moharrir shall return the documents to the Registering

Officer, who shall retain them in his own possession until the time appointed for returning documents comes round, and then cause each to be delivered in his own presence to the proper party, the receipt given for it being at the same time taken back. If the party claiming to receive any document be other than the party to whom the receipt was granted, he must have been nominated in writing on the receipt by the original holder of it, as directed in section 61.

45. The receiving of documents or of money, the recording of endorsements and the returning of documents shall not be left to any Moharrir, to do at any time, or in the absence of the Registering Officer.

46. Registering Officers shall maintain a vigilant control over their Moharrirs, and not place them in closer contact with the public than is unavoidable.

47. When the Registering Officer is not personally acquainted with executants, he shall require them to produce persons to testify to their identity, who are personally known to him, or to some other person whom he personally knows. He may also, if he think fit, cause descriptive rolls to be recorded of the persons representing themselves as executants; but this procedure must be in addition to, and not take the place of the positive procedure required by section 34, that the Registering Officer shall satisfy himself of their identity, for it must be borne in mind that such descriptive rolls afford in themselves no proof of identity.

48. If the person presenting the document is an agent, he must produce a Power-of-Attorney executed in the presence of and authenticated by a Registering Officer, as required by section 33 of the Act. If he is a representative or assign, he must produce evidence of his status.

49. *Endorsements.*—Endorsements shall be written as far as possible in the language best understood by the party presenting the document for registration: that is to say if he be a European, in English; if a Native, in Urdu or Hindi. The forms for endorsements appended, No. 2 shall be observed by all Registering Officers.

50. Endorsements shall always be written in the presence of the Registering Officer and of the executants of documents, or of the parties authorized to admit execution of them.

51. The fee prescribed for making a copy applied for under the Act shall be paid before the copy is prepared. Before granting an application for a copy the applicant should therefore be informed of the amount of fee leviable under Article IX of the Table of Fees prescribed by the notification of the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, [1]No. 509-C.—1269, dated the 29th March, 1913.

[1] Printed *supra*, p. 295.

APPENDIX No. 1.

Memorandum of a document registered by (Registrar or Sub-Registrar) of

Date of Execution.	Particulars relating to the Executant.	Particulars relating to the person in whose favour executed.	Nature and value of transaction.	Description of the immoveable property to which it relates.	Particulars of Registration.
Year. Month. Date.	Name. Father's name. Caste. Profession. Residence. Railway Station. Sub-District. District and the Railway line. If there be more than one, these particulars shall be given in respect to each of them.	Name. Father's name. Caste Profession. Residence. Railway Station Sub-District. District and the Railway line. If there be more than one these particulars shall be given in respect to each of them.	Whether sale or mortgage, or release. Rupees.	The name of the Station, Railway line, Sub-District and District in which the immoveable property is situate, in addition to its immediate boundaries shall be entered here Only that portion of the property which is situate in the Sub-District to which the memorandum is sent should be entered.	Register No. Date. Month. Year In book I. Vol. pages. No.

Forwarded to Sub-Registrar of
under section

Date *Registrar or Sub-Registrar.*

APPENDIX No. 2.

Form of Endorsement under section 52, Act XVI of 1908.

This endorsement will be entered on every document presented for registration.

Presented at the office of the Registrar (or Sub-Registrar) of (name of place) on the (day of week), the (day of month) day of (name of month 18) between the hours of A.M. or (P.M.).

Signature of every person presenting the document. } Signature of Registering Officer.

Form of Endorsement under section 58, Act XVI of 1908.

1. **When the person purporting to have executed the document is personally known to the Registering Officer, and admits the execution of the document and the receipt (if any) of the consideration stated in it.**

Execution admitted and receipt of consideration acknowledged, (if so), by (name), (profession) son of (name), (caste) , resident of (name of place), Tahsil or Parganah , District who is personally known to the Registering Officer.

Executant's Signature . . } Signature of Registering Officer.
Profession . . . . .
Residence . . . .

2. When the person purporting to have executed the document is not personally known to the Registering Officer, but admits the execution of the document and the receipt (if any) of the consideration stated in it:—

Execution admitted and receipt of consideration acknowledged, (if so), by (name and profession) son of (caste) , resident of (name of place), Tahsil or Parganah , District The said (name of executant), identified by (name and profession), son of , caste resident of , Tahsil , District , and by (name and profession), son of , caste , resident of Tahsil , District ; these witnesses being personally known to the Registering Officer or to (name and profession), son of caste resident of , Tahsil , District , the latter being personally known to the Registering Officer.

Signature . } of Executant and every other person examined. } Signature of Registering Officer.
Profession .
Residence .

(NOTE.—When the executant admits execution of the document, but refuses to sign the endorsement, the Registering Officer will register the document, but endorse a note of such refusal, section 58.)

3. When the execution is admitted by an agent.

Execution by (name of executant), admitted by (name of agent), son of caste , resident of , Tahsil ,District , who holds a duly authenticated Power-of-Attorney from (name of executant). The said (name of agent), identified by (name of profession) son of , caste , resident of , Tahsil, , District , and by (name and profession) resident of , Tahsil District ; these witnesses being personally known to the Registering Officer, or to (name and profession) , son of , caste resident of , Tahsil , District the latter being personally known to the Registering Officer.

Signature . . } of the agent and every other person examined. } Signature of Registering Officer.
Profession . .
Residence . .

4. When the execution is admitted by a representative or assign:—

Execution by (name of executant), admitted by (name of representative or assign), son of , caste , resident of Tahsil District , of whose right to appear as (representative or assign) the Registering Officer is satisfied. The said (name of representative or assign) identified by (name and profession) son of , caste , resident of , tahsil , district , and by (name and profession), son of ,caste , resident of tahsil ,district ; these witnesses being personally known to the Registering Officer, or to (name and profession), son of caste , resident of , tahsil , District , who is personally known to the Registering Officer.

Signature . . . Profession . . . Residence . . .	of representative or assign, and of every person examined.	Signature of Registering Officer.

(NOTE.—When the Executant is dead, the fact should be noted in the endorsement.)

5. When the document presented for registration is an instrument executed by any of the officers mentioned in section 88:—

Having satisfied myself, that this instrument was executed by A. B. Official Trustee (or as the case may be) in his official capacity, his attendance and signature are dispensed with and this instrument is admitted to registration.

Signature of Registering Officer.

Certificate under section 60.

6. When the document presented for registration is a certified copy of a decree or order of a Civil Court, nothing beyond the endorsement under section 52 and certificate of registration under section 60 will be necessary.

Registered as No. in page or pages of volume of Register Book No. date



Signature of Registering Officer.

Form of authentication of Powers-of-Attorney authenticated under section 33.

1. When the principal attends at the Registration Office, or the Registering Officer goes to his house or to a jail.

2. This Power-of-Attorney has been executed in my presence by (name of executant) who is a resident of my (district or sub-district), and is personally known to me, or is identified by and , who are known to me.



Signature of Registering Officer.

3. When a commission is issued to obtain evidence as to the voluntary nature of the execution—

I have satisfied myself, through (name of person to whom a commission was issued), to whom a commission was issued for the purpose, that this Power-of-Attorney was voluntarily executed by (name of executant), who is a resident of my (district or sub-district).



Signature of Registering Officer.

(NOTE.—When the Registering Officer attends at a private residence or a jail, for the purpose of registering or authenticating a document, or issues a commission to obtain the necessary information to enable him to do so, the fact should be stated in the endorsement.)

REGISTRATION.

Rules under section 69 of Act XVI of 1908.

The following rules which have been prepared under section 69 of the Indian Registration Act, 1908 (XVI of 1908), by the Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, as Inspector-General of Registration for the Railway areas mentioned opposite his name in column 1 of the schedule to the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department [1]No. 244-I. B., dated the 25th January, 1912, and have been approved

[1] *See* now Notification No. 134-Pol.-29, dated the 4th April, 1929. Printed *supra*, p. 293.

by the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, are hereby published for general information.

These rules will have effect in the aforesaid areas from and after the 1st of April 1913.

Regarding safe custody of records and their destruction.

The office of the Registrar and Sub-Registrar will be supplied with a strong tin-lined box with a Chubb's lock. In this box the Register Books and all papers and instruments connected therewith shall be kept. No money or valuables of any kind shall be deposited in it. The box shall be placed in the room where the Registering Officer transacts his public business, and shall be opened and closed by that officer himself, or in his presence. When locked, the key shall be retained in his possession. He shall be responsible for the preservation and safe custody of all registration records, including those of previous years, which have accumulated in his office, or been transferred to it.

2. The Registrar shall supply himself with a fire-proof safe. In the safe shall be kept sealed covers of Wills, which may be presented for deposit under section 43, and Wills which may be *opened and re-deposited* under section 45 of Act XVI of 1908. Save as provided in rule 3, it shall not be used for any other purpose whatever. The key of the safe shall remain in the personal custody of the Registrar, who alone shall open or close the safe. The safe shall be kept where it cannot be affected by damp, and it shall be opened once a week at least, with the view of ascertaining that its contents (if any) are safe, and that the lock is in order.

3. All documents other than those deposited under sections 42 and 43 of Act XVI of 1908, and authorities to adopt, which subsequent to registration in the Registrar's Office are not claimed by the persons who presented them for registration, shall after the expiry of one month be deposited in the fire-proof safe of the Registrar's Office for safe custody and shall be surrendered only on payment of the fees prescribed by Article X of the Table of Fees. Unclaimed documents presented for registration in the office of the Sub-Registrar shall, on the expiry of one month, be sent to the Registrar of the District for safe custody in his fire-proof safe and shall only be surrendered in payment of the fees prescribed by the Article above mentioned.

4. The Sub-Registrar shall, at the close of each official year, report to his Registrar the different kinds of records, and the periods to which they belong, which he considers may be destroyed, and the Registrar, after examining all the reports of his district and recording his opinion thereon, shall add a report of the same description for his own office, and forward the whole for the orders of the Inspector-General, whom they should

reach by the 1st of May. No records shall be destroyed except by the direction of the Inspector-General.

5. Inspection allowed under section 57 of Act XVI of 1908 shall be made in the presence of the Registering Officer, and without writing materials.

6. If the production of a Register Book, or of any document in the custody of a Registering Officer, be required by any Court, it shall be forwarded under charge of a responsible official and application shall be made to the Court for payment of his expenses.

7. *The languages which shall be deemed to be commonly used.*—With reference to section 19 of the Act it is declared that the languages held to be commonly in use in the Registration district formed by the lands within the Rajputana-Malwa Railway limits in the Jodhpur and Sirohi States, are Urdu and Hindi, but documents presented for registration may be written in any language commonly in use in a district; in case, however, of the language being other than Urdu and Hindi, they must be accompanied by a true translation into Urdu and Hindi, and also by a true copy. Documents written in English, when presented to a European officer or an officer knowing English, need not be accompanied by an Urdu and Hindi translation.

[1]8. *Territorial Divisions.*—The territorial divisions to be recognised under section 21 are the Railway lands notified as districts and sub-districts in column 2 of the schedule mentioned in the preamble to these rules. The names of these divisions shall be entered in all documents relating to houses and lands, in addition to the name of the Railway station and the adjoining boundaries of the property.

9. *Fines.*—Fines under section 25 shall be levied according to the following scale when owing to urgent necessity or unavoidable accident, documents are presented for registration after the lapse of the four months allowed by section 23 or section 24. No registration fees shall be levied in addition to the fines.

Where the delay has not been more than one month.	An amount equal to twice the proper registration fee.
Where the delay has been more than one month, but not exceeding two months.	Three times the amount of the proper registration fee.
More than two months, but not exceeding three months.	Six times the amount of the proper registration fee.
More than three months, but not exceeding four months.	Ten times the amount of the proper registration fee.

Additional fines levied under the proviso in section 34 shall be according to the same scale.

10. Applications to the Inspector-General for remission, in whole or in part, of any fine levied under this rule shall be submitted through the

[1] Substituted by Notification No. 365-C., dated the 22nd February, 1914, *Gazette of India*, 1914, Pt. II, p. 664.

the document has not already been registered and the fine or fines paid.
Registrar, who shall endorse his own opinion thereon, and forward them
for orders. No such application shall be received or forwarded where

11. *Administrations of oath.*—The discretion vested in Registering Officers by section 63 shall be used with reserve, and oaths administered only in exceptional cases.

12. An oath administered to any person under section 63 includes an affirmation under section 6 of Act X of 1873.

13. Statements made on oath under section 63 shall not be recorded on the documents, but on separate sheets of paper. They will form a record, and shall be filed in the Registry Office.

14. A note to the effect that recorded evidence has been taken shall be endorsed on the document and entered in the margin of the Register Book, in which the document is registered.

15. *Form of memoranda.*—The form in which memoranda under sections 64, 65 and 66 shall be prepared is that given in the Appendix No. 1. Blank-lithographed forms will be supplied to each office on application to the Inspector-General.

16. When the Registrar receives copy of an English document, which requires that memoranda be forwarded to Sub-Registrars who do not understand English, the memoranda shall be prepared in Urdu or Hindi.

17. *Authentication of Register Book.*—Every entry made in the Register Books shall be an exact counterpart of the original, and shall be carefully compared with it; all interlineations, blanks, erasures or alterations, which appear in the original shall be shown in the copy entered in the Register. The Registering Officer shall satisfy himself that this has been done, verifying by his signature or initials any corrections rendered necessary by mere errors of transcription, but no such correction shall be made by an erasure or with a knife. The Registering Officer shall also see that the entry has been made in the book to which it properly belongs, that the number affixed to it is that which it ought to bear in order to maintain the consecutive series required by section 53, and that the book, the volume and the page entered in the certificate of registration are correctly stated; after which he shall authenticate the entry by legibly affixing his signature in full, together with his official designation at the end of the copy of document registered. Copies of endorsement shall also be initialled or signed by the Registering Officer. The entries shall be authenticated daily as they are made in the Register Books.

18. *Particulars to be contained in Indexes Nos. I, II, III, and IV.*—Index No. I is that in which section 55 requires that the names and additions of all persons executing, and of all persons claiming under

every document entered into, or memorandum filed in Book No. 1, shall be entered.

It shall contain the following headings:—

(1) Name of person.
(2) Father's name.
(3) Residence.
(4) Profession, trade, caste.
(5) Interest in the transaction, *e.g.*, buyer, mortgagee, etc.
(6) Number of book.
(7) Volume of book.
(8) Page of book.
(9) Letters under which other persons interested in the transaction have been entered.

19. Index No. II is that in which by section 55 particulars mentioned in section 21, relating to every document entered or memorandum filed in Book No. I, are to be entered. It shall contain the following headings:—

(1) Name of Railway Station.
(2) Name of Sub-District.
(3) Name of District and the Railway line.
(4) Nature of transaction, *e.g.*, sale of land, lease of house, mortgage of land or house, etc., etc.
(5) Number of book in which document is registered.
(6) Volume of book.
(7) Page of book.

20. Index No. III is that in which section 55 requires the names and additions of all persons executing every Will and authority entered in Book No. III, and of the executors and persons respectively appointed thereunder, and after the death of the testator or donor (but not before), the names and additions of all persons claiming under the same shall be entered. It shall contain the headings prescribed for Index No. I.

21. Index No. IV is that in which section 55 requires the names and additions of all persons executing and of all persons claiming under every document entered in Book No. IV to be entered. It shall contain the heading prescribed for Index No. I.

22. The Sub-Registrar, on registering a document of the nature referred to in section 64 or 65, shall enter in his Index No. II only that portion of the property which is situate in his own sub-district. The Registrar receiving a copy of a document under section 65 or 66 will enter only the property situate in his own district.

23. The Sub-Registrar receiving a memorandum of a document from a Sub-Registrar or the Registrar of his own district will enter the particulars relating to it in his Indexes No. I and No. II, but when the memorandum has been received from the Registrar, the entries should be made in red ink, with a view to facilitate the omission of such entries in the copy of the Indexes to be furnished to the Registrar.

24. The first letter of the name of person shall be the guide to the letter under which the entry is made, and not of the title or caste, and for Europeans, of the surname.

25. Where endorsements or Index entries are made in English, the spelling of vernacular names of places and persons will be regulated by the following table:—

zh	*a*
s	*i*
sh	*i*
s	*c*
z	*u*
	w
z	*b*
A small ' placed above the vowel with which it is sounded.	*p*
	t
gh	*t*
t	*s*
g	*j*
k	*ch*
g	*kh*
s	*h*
m	*d*
n	*d*
w, o, u, au, (as the case may be)	*z*
h	*r*
y, ai, e, (as the case may be)	*z*
a	*r*

26. Index entries shall be made on the same day as the document to which they relate is copied or filed in its Register Book. They shall be made alphabetically in Urdu or Hindi on loose sheets of paper, corresponding in size with the sheets of the Register Books, and marked do. do., etc.

Each page shall contain at least 15 entries; and when under any letter a sufficient number of entries to fill a sheet, exclusive of those in red ink, have been made in Index No. I or No. II or No. III, the Sub-Registrar shall cause a clearly written copy of them to be made without delay on good paper of the same size as that of the Register Books, and forwarded to his Registrar. The copy so forwarded shall consist of complete sheets containing at least 60 entries.

27. On the expiration of the calendar year, the remaining entries under each letter shall be copied and forwarded to the Registrar.

28. In forwarding Index sheets the Sub-Registrars shall note at the foot of the last page of each sheet the date up to which it contains entries, and shall also attach their signature and the date of despatch.

29. The Registrar, on receipt of such sheets, shall file them under their appropriate letters in his Index file, and on receiving those containing the remaining entries for the year, shall file them also as above

directed, and cause the whole, including those for his own office, to be properly bound into one or more volumes as may be expedient, with reference to volumes being of a convenient size.

30. *Holidays.*—The holidays to be observed in the Registration Offices shall be those which may be laid down by the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, for the Civil Courts in Ajmer-Merwara.

General Rules.

31. *Register Books.*—Book No. 1 is the register of non-testamentary documents relating to immoveable property. This book and the Indexes relating thereto are open to inspection, and copies of entries in them shall be given to all persons applying for them on payment of the prescribed fees. In this book shall be entered all documents registered under sections 17 and 18 which relate to immoveable property and are not Wills. It shall contain the following headings:—

(1) Value of stamp and copy of all endorsements made in the Registry Office.
(2) Serial number of entry, and nature and value of transaction and amount of Registration and copying fees and of fines levied.
(3) Copy of document.
(4) Note of certified copies of decrees and orders of Civil Courts. Copies of maps shall be pasted on to the first page of the entries to which they appertain.

32. When any document is registered in this book affecting some other document previously registered in it, a note referring to the later document should be entered in the left hand margin (heading No. 4) of the entry of the earlier document.

33. A supplementary volume of this register in the form of a file book shall be kept up in each office, for the purpose of filling (pasting) in copies and memoranda of instruments received from other offices under sections 64, 65, 66 and 67. This volume shall be called " Supplementary Book No. 1 ", and shall be so designated in the Indexes in all entries relating to documents filed in it.

34. Book No. 2 is the book in which reasons for refusing to register are to be recorded. It is also open to inspection, and copies of entries in it shall be given to all persons applying for them. When the Sub-Registrar refuses to register a document, on the ground that the property to which it relates is not situate within his sub-district, he need not make an order of refusal, nor record his reason for refusal. It shall contain the following headings:—

(1) Serial number and date.
(2) Nature and value of transaction, and value of stamp.
(3) Reasons for refusal.

35. Book No. 3 is the register in which Wills and authorities to adopt are to be entered after they have been registered under section 41, also

such Wills as have been opened under section 45. This book is not open to inspection, nor are its Indexes, but copies of entries in it or them shall on payment of prescribed fees be given to persons executing the documents to which the entries relate or to their agents, and after the death of the Executants (but not before) to any person applying for such copies; the search must be made by the Registering Officer only. When a Will entered in this book affects immoveable property situate in more districts or sub-districts than that where the entry has been made, no copy or memorandum of such Will need be sent to the Registering Officers of those districts or sub-districts. It shall contain the following headings:—

(1) Value of stamp and copy of all endorsements made in the Registry Office.
(2) Serial number of entry and nature of document and amount of fees levied.
(3) Copy of document.

36. To prevent mistakes, it is here explained that every document making posthumous disposition of property. is a Will, and should be entered in this book, and that a document which merely declares the fact of having adopted a son, or given a son for adoption, is not an "authority to adopt a son", and should not be entered in this book but in Book No. 4.

37. Book No. 4 is the miscellaneous register in which are to be entered all documents registered under clauses (*d*) and (*f*) of section 18 which do not relate to immoveable property. It is not open to inspection nor are its Indexes; but copies of entries in it or them shall be given to any person executing or claiming under the documents to which such entries refer, on payment of the prescribed fees. The search must be made by the Registering Officer only. It shall contain the following headings:—

(1) Value of stamp and copy of all endorsements made in the Registry Office.
(2) Serial number of entry and nature and value of transaction and amount of fees and fines levied.
(3) Copy of document.

38. Book No. 5 is the register of deposits of Wills, and is to be kept only in the Office of the Registrar who alone can receive Wills in sealed covers for deposits. It shall contain the following headings:—

(1) Serial number.
(2) Superscription on the sealed cover.
(3) Inscription on the seal of the cover.
(4) Time of presentation and receipt of the sealed cover. Year, month, day, hour.
(5) Name of depositor of the sealed cover.
(6) Names of persons testifying to the identity of depositor.
(7) Time of delivery of the sealed cover to applicant for withdrawal. Year, month, day, hour.
(8) Names of persons testifying to the identity of applicant at the time of delivery.
(9) Time of opening of the sealed cover. Year, month, day, hour.

39. In addition to the above books, there shall be kept in each Registering Office a Book No. 6 for the purpose of recording brief abstracts of Powers-of-Attorney, authenticated under section 33. It shall contain the following headings:—

(1) Number (in consecutive series), commencing and terminating with the year.
(2) Date (year, month, day).
(3) Name and father's name of principal executing the power.
(4) Name of attorney.
(5) Names of persons identifying the principal.
(6) Abstract of the contents of the power and amount of fees levied.

Only Powers-of-Attorney to present documents for registration shall be recorded in this book and this is the only description of Power-of-Attorney which Registering Officers can authenticate under section 33. General Powers-of-Attorney can be authenticated under this section, only when they *expressly* contain authority to present documents for registration.

40. If in any Registry Office the number of documents to be registered be so large that there is difficulty in entering them day by day in the appropriate register, the Registering Officer shall be empowered by the Inspector-General to keep up concurrently two volumes of either Register Book No. 1 or No. 4, the documents bearing even numbers being entered in one volume, and those bearing odd numbers in the other.

41. All documents shall be presented and registered at the Registration Office at the headquarters of each district or sub-district, as the case may be, except in cases specially provided for by the Act.

42. Where Registering Officers have other duties to perform, a certain portion of each day shall be allotted exclusively to registration work. The time so set apart shall be made generally known, and a written notice of it exhibited in a conspicuous and accessible part of the building in which the Registry Office is located. The notice shall state the hours at which documents will be received and returned daily.

43. At the hours appointed in the notice, the Registering Officer shall personally receive all documents for which registration is sought; have them examined in his own presence, and if they are to be admitted, inform each party of the amount he has to pay; and as soon as it is paid, the receipt prescribed in section 52 shall be given to him. If in payment of the fees any party pay more than the exact amount due, the balance shall be returned to him at once.

44. When the necessary endorsements have been recorded, the documents shall be made over to the Registry Moharrir, for the purpose of being entered in their appropriate registers, and as soon as this has been

done, the Moharrir shall return the documents to the Registering Officer, who shall retain them in his own possession until the time appointed for returning documents comes round, and then cause each to be delivered in his own presence to the proper party, the receipt given for it being at the same time taken back. If the party claiming to receive any document be other than the party to whom the receipt was granted, he must have been nominated in writing on the receipt by the original holder of it, as directed in section 61.

45. The receiving of documents or of money, the recording of endorsements and the returning of documents shall not be left to any Moharrir to do at any time or in the absence of the Registering Officer.

46. Registering Officers shall maintain a vigilant control over their Moharrirs, and not place them in closer contact with the public than is unavoidable.

47. When the Registering Officer is not personally acquainted with executants, he shall require them to produce some persons, to testify to their identity who are personally known to him, or to some other person whom he personally knows. He may aslo, if he think fit, cause descriptive rolls to be recorded of the persons representing themselves as executants; but this procedure must be in addition to, and not take the place of the positive procedure required by section 34, that the Registering Officer shall satisfy himself of their identity, for it must be borne in mind that such descriptive rolls afford in themselves no proof of identity.

48. If the person presenting the document is an agent, he must produce a Power-of-Attorney executed in the presence of, and authenticated by a Registering Officer, as required by section 33 of the Act. If he is a representative or assign, he must produce evidence of his status.

49. *Endorsements.*—Endorsements shall be written, as far as possible, in the language best understood by the party presenting the document for registration: that is to say, if he be a European, in English; if a Native, in Urdu or Hindi. The forms for endorsements appended, No. 2, shall be observed by all Registering Officers.

50. Endorsements shall always be written in the presence of the Registering Officer and of the executants of documents, or of the parties authorized to admit execution of them.

51. The fee prescribed for making a copy applied for under the Act shall be paid before the copy is prepared. Before granting an application for a copy the applicant should, therefore, be informed of the amount of fee leviable under Article IX of the Table of Fees prescribed by the Notification of the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana,[1] No. $\frac{509\text{-C.}}{1269}$, dated the 29th March, 1913.

[1] Printed *supra*, p. 295.

APPENDIX No. 1.

Memorandum of document registered by (Registrar or Sub-Registrar) of

Date of execution.	Particulars relating to the Executant.	Particulars relating to the person in whose favour executed.	Nature and value of transaction.	Description of the immoveable property to which it relates.	Particulars of registration.
Year. Month. Date.	Name. Father's name. Caste. Profession. Residence. Railway Station Sub-District. District and the Railway line. If there be more than one, these particulars shall be given in respect to each of them.	Name. Father's Name. Caste Profession. Residence. Railway Station. Sub-District. District and the Railway line. If there be more than one, these particulars shall be given in respect to each of them.	Whether sale of mortgage, or release. Rupees.	The name of the station, Railway line, sub-district, and district in which the immoveable property is situate, in addition to its immediate boundaries shall be entered here. Only that portion of the property which is situate in the sub district to which the memorandum is sent should be entered.	Registered No. Date. Month. Year. In Book I. Vol. pages. No.

Forward to Sub-Registrar of
under section.

Date *Registrar or Sub-Registrar.*

APPENDIX No. 2.

Form of Endorsement under section 52, Act XVI of 1908.

This endorsement will be entered on every document presented for registration.

Presented at the office of the Registrar (or Sub-Registrar) of (name of place) on the (day of week), the (day of month), day of (name of month 18) between the hours of A.M. (or P.M.)

Signature of every person presenting the document. } Signature of Registering Officer.

Form of Endorsement under section 58, Act XVI of 1908.

1. When the person purporting to have executed the document is personally known to the Registering Officer, and admits the execution of the document and the receipt (if any) of the consideration stated in it:—

Execution admitted and receipt of consideration acknowledged, (if so), by (name) (profession) son of (name), (caste), resident of

(name of place), Tahsil or Parganah , District
who is personally known to the Registering Officer.

Executant's Signature . .
Profession . . . . } Signature of Registering Officer.
Residence . . . .

2. When the person purporting to have executed the document is not personally known to the Registering Officer, but admits the execution of the document and the receipt (if any) of the consideration stated in it:—

Execution admitted and receipt of consideration acknowledged, (if so), by (name and profession), son of , (caste) , resident of (name of place), Tahsil or Pargana , District . The said (name of executant) identified by (name and profession), son of , caste

resident of , tahsil , district
, and by (name and profession), son of
, caste , resident of ,
tahsil , district ; these witnesses being personally known to the Registering Officer or to (name and profession) son of
caste resident of , tahsil
, district , the latter
being personally known to the Registering Officer.

Signature . . } of Executant and every other person examined. } Signature of Registering Officer.
Profession . .
Residence . .

(NOTE.—When the executant admits execution of the document, but refuses to sign the endorsement, the Registering Officer will register the document, but endorse a note of such refusal, section 58.)

3. When the execution is admitted by an agent.

Execution by (name of executant), admitted by (name of agent), son of , caste , resident of
, tahsil
, district , who holds a duly authenticated Power-of-Attorney from (name of executant). The said (name of agent), identified by (name and profession)
son of , caste
resident of , tahsil , district
, and by (name and profession) resident of
tahsil district; these witnesses being personally known to the Registering Officer, or to (name and profession) , son of , caste

resident of , tahsil , district
the latter being personally known to the Registering Officer

Signature . . Profession . . Residence . .	of the agent and every other person examined.	Signature of Registering Officer.

4. When the execution is admitted by a representative or assign:—

Execution by (name of executant), admitted by (name of representative or assign), son of , caste , resident of tahsil , district , whose right to appear as representative or assign) the Registering Officer is satisfied. The said name of representative or assign) identified by (name and profession) son of , caste resident of , tahsil, , district , and by (name and profession) son of , caste , resident of tahsil , district ; these witnesses being personally known to the Registering Officer, or to (name and profession), son of , caste , resident of tahsil district , who is personally known to the Registering Officer.

Signature . . Profession . . Residence . .	of representative or assign, and of every person examined.	Signature of Registering Officer.

(NOTE.—When the executant is dead, the fact should be noted in the endorsement.)

5. When the document presented for registration is an instrument executed by any of the Officers mentioned in section 88:—

Having satisfied myself that this instrument was executed by A. B. Official Trustee (or as the case may be) in his official capacity, his attendance and signature are dispensed with and this instrument is admitted to registration.

Signature of Registering Officer.

Certificate under section 60.

6. When the document presented for registration is a certified copy of a decree or order of a Civil Court, nothing beyond the endorsement under section 52, and the certificate of registration under section 60 will be necessary.

Registered as No. in page or pages of volume
of Register Book No. date



Signature of Registering Officer.

Form of authentication of Powers-of-Attorney authenticated under section 33.

1. When the principal attends at the Registration Office or the Registering Officer goes to his house or to a jail.

2. This Power-of-Attorney has been executed in my presence by (name of executant) who is a resident of my (district or sub-district): and is personally known to me, or is identified by , and , who are known to me.



Signature of Registering Officer.

3. When a commission is issued to obtain evidence as to the voluntary nature of the execution:—

I have satisfied myself, through (name of person to whom a commission was issued), to whom a commission was issued for the purpose, that this Power-of-Attorney was voluntarily executed by (name of executant), who is a resident of my (district or sub-district).



Signature of Registering Officer.

(NOTE.—When the Registering Officer attends at a private residence or a jail, for the purpose of registering or authenticating a document, or issues a commission to obtain the necessary information to enable him to do so, the fact should be stated in the endorsement.)

[*Gazette of India*, 1913, Pt. II, p. 639.]

INDIAN AIRCRAFT ACT, 1911.

Prohibition of navigation.

No. 718-B., dated the 6th June, 1914.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Indian Airships Act, 1911 (XVII of 1911), as applied to the lands in Central India occupied by the Midland Section of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, the Agent to the Governor General in Central India is pleased to prohibit the navigation of any airship, other than an airship belonging to the British Military Authorities, over the said lands within a distance of three miles of any of the bridges in the said Section specified in the list hereto annexed:—

LIST.

Situation of bridge.			River crossed.	Nearest railway station.
Main line	Mile	476	Narbada	Hoshangabad.
" "	"	551	Betwa	Bhilsa.
" "	"	676	Betwa	Basai.
" "	"	797	Chambal	Hetampur.
Manikpur Branch	"	709	Betwa	Orchha.
" "	"	749½	Dhasan	Rora.

[*Gazette of India*, 1914, Pt. II, p. 1598.]

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES ACT, 1912.

Rules for Rajputana railway lands.

No. 314-C./294, dated the 20th January, 1921.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 43 of the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912 (II of 1912), as applied to the railway lands in Rajputana by Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department Notification[1] No. 1158-I. B., dated the 27th April, 1920, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, is pleased to make the following rules with a view to carrying out the purposes of the said Act in the railway lands in Rajputana specified in the Government of India, Foreign Department Notification[2] No. 261-I. B., dated the 10th February, 1913, as subsequently amended.

1. *Member's interest.*—No member, other than a registered Society shall hold more than one-fifth of the share capital of a Co-operative Society, whether the liability be limited or unlimited.

[1] *Supra*, p. 192.
[2] *Supra*, p. 204.

2. *Application for registration.*—(*a*) Every application for the registration of a Society shall be submitted to the Registrar in the prescribed form.

(*b*) The application may be submitted either by a registered Society or Societies or by persons not less than 10 in number and all above the age of 18. When a registered Society is an applicant, the application shall be signed on its behalf by the officer of the Society duly empowered for that purpose under the bye-laws of the Society.

(*c*) Together with the application shall be submitted two copies of the bye-laws which the Society proposes to adopt unless the model bye-laws issued by the Registrar are adopted in their entirety, in which case a note to that effect shall be recorded on the application.

(*d*) When bye-laws other than the model bye-laws are adopted, the Registrar shall, when he has approved of them, return one copy to the Society, stamped with the official seal of the Registrar, at the time when he sends the certificates of registration.

3. When the Registrar refuses to register a Society or its bye-laws he shall record in writing his reasons for refusing.

4. *Compulsory bye-laws.*—(*a*) A Society shall make bye-laws in respect of the following matters:—

(*a*) Name.

(*b*) Registered address.

(*c*) Objects for which the Society is established.

(*d*) Purposes for which the funds may be applied.

(*e*) Qualifications, for membership, the terms of admission of members, and the mode of election.

(*f*) Nature and extent of the liability of members.

(*g*) Withdrawal and expulsion of members, and the payments, if any, to be made to such members.

(*h*) Transfer of the shares or interest of members.

(*i*) Manner of raising funds.

(*j*) General Meetings and procedure and powers of such Meetings.

(*k*) Appointment, suspension and removal of members of the Committee and Officers, the powers and duties of the Committee and Officers.

(*b*) If the objects of the Society include the creation of funds to be lent to the members, additional bye-laws shall be made on the following matters:—

(*l*) The tribe, class, caste, occupation or residence of the members.

(*m*) The conditions on which loans may be made to members, including:—

(1) The rate of interest.

(2) The maximum amount which may be lent to a member.

(3) Extension of the term and renewal of loans.

(4) The purposes of loans.

(5) Security for repayment.

(*n*) The consequence of default in payment of any sum due on account of shares or loan.

(*o*) Disposal of the profits.

(*p*) The authorization of an officer to sign documents on behalf of the Society.

5. *Amendment of bye-laws.*—(*a*) Subject to the provisions of section 11 of the Act and of rule 4 of these rules a Society may from time to time make new bye-laws for the conduct of its business or may amend or cancel any bye-law already made.

(*b*) Such additions, amendments or cancellation shall only be made by the majority of members present at a general meeting at which in the case of Societies with limited liability not less than one-third and in the case of other Societies not less than two-thirds of the members are present.

(*c*) Two copies of such amendments, signed by two officers of the Society, shall be submitted to the Registrar accompanied by—

(*1*) a statement that the amendment was adopted by a majority of the members present at a general meeting at which in the case of Societies with limited liability not less than one-third and in the case of other Societies not less than two-thirds of the members were present;

(*2*) an application that the change in the bye-laws be registered.

If the Registrar approves of the amendments he shall register them, retain one copy in his office and return the other to the Society with a certificate that the amendments have been registered.

Explanation.—Amendment includes a new bye-law and a resolution rescinding a bye-law.

6. *Limit of loans.*—Every Society with unlimited liability shall from time to time fix, in a general meeting, the maximum liability which it may incur in loans or deposits from non-members. The maximum so fixed shall be subject to the sanction of the Registrar who may at any time reduce it. No such Society may receive any loan or deposit from a non-member which will make its liability to non-members exceed the limit sanctioned by the Registrar.

7. *General Meetings.*—(*a*) Every Society shall from time to time hold general meetings, as provided in the bye-laws, for the disposal of necessary business including—

(1) the fixing of a maximum liability as required by rule 6,

(2) the fixing of a maximum credit for each member,

(3) the election of members of Committee,

(4) the consideration of the annual balance sheet, and

(5) the consideration of the audit note and any inspection note by the Registrar or Inspector.

(*b*) Unless otherwise specifically provided questions before the general meeting shall be decided by a majority of votes of members present. In primary Societies no proxies shall be allowed. In Union and Central Banks no proxies shall be allowed for individual members but a share-holding Society may be represented by any of its members empowered by general or special resolution for this purpose.

(*c*) The Registrar or any person authorised by him may at any time summon a special general meeting of the Society in such manner and at such time and place as he may direct. He may also direct what matters shall be discussed by the same meeting. Such meeting shall have the same powers and be subject to the same rules as a general meeting called according to the bye-laws of the Society.

8. *Managing Committee.*—Members of the Committee shall be appointed, suspended and removed in a general meeting by a majority of the members present.

9. A member is not eligible for the Committee if he—

(*a*) is under 21 years of age; or

(*b*) holds any office of profit under the Society or receives any honorarium, or

(*c*) (in a credit Society) lends money on his own account.

10. A member of the Committee shall cease to hold office if he—

(*a*) ceases to be a share-holder, or

(*b*) is declared insolvent, or

(*c*) becomes of unsound mind, or

(*d*) is convicted of any offence involving dishonesty or is imprisoned for a period of not less than three months, or

(*e*) accepts any office of profit under the Society or receives any honorarium, or

(*f*) (in a credit Society) lends money on his own account.

11. *Powers of Committee.*—The Committee shall exercise all the powers of the Society except those reserved for the general meeting, and subject to any regulations or restrictions duly laid down by the Society in a general meeting or in the bye-laws.

12. *Duties of Committee.*—The duties of the Committee shall include the following:—

(*1*) to comply with the Act and the rules made thereunder and the bye-laws of the Society,

(*2*) to maintain true and accurate accounts,

(*3*) to keep a true account of the assets and liabilities,

(*4*) to keep a correct register of members,

(*5*) to lay before the annual general meeting a profit and loss account and a balance sheet,

(*6*) to assist the inspection of the books by any person authorised to see them, and

(*7*) (in a credit Society) to watch that loans are applied to the approved purposes for which they were made.

13. *Books of Society.*—Every credit Society shall maintain—

(*a*) a cash book,

(*b*) a ledger account for each member,

(*c*) a register showing when loans are due for repayment,

(*d*) a register of deposits,

(*e*) a minute book.

14. *Publication of balance sheet.*—Every Central Bank shall exhibit its annual balance sheet to any person desiring to see it during office hours. Every primary credit Society shall exhibit its annual balance sheet to any person interested in its funds as member, depositor, or creditor.

15. *Annual Statements.*—The Committee of every Society or some officers of the Society appointed for this purpose by the Committee shall prepare yearly in such forms as may be prescribed by the Registrar—

(*a*) an account showing the income and expenditure for the year,

(*b*) a profit and loss account, and

(*c*) a balance sheet.

The accounts shall be made up to 30th June and a copy of each account shall be sent to the Registrar within such time as he may direct.

16. *Copies.*—For the purposes of section 26 of the Act a copy of an entry in the book of a Society may be certified by a certificate written at the foot of such a copy, declaring that it is a true copy of such entry, and

that the book containing the entry is still in the custody of the Society, such certificate being dated and signed by the Secretary of the Society or other Officer approved by the Registrar.

17. *Register of Members.*—Every Society shall maintain a register of members showing:—

(*a*) the name, address and occupation of each member and a statement of the shares held by him,

(*b*) the date on which each member's name was entered in the register,

(*c*) the date on which any person ceased to be a member, and

(*d*) the nominee, if any, appointed under rule 20.

18. *Disputes.*—(*a*) Any dispute concerning the business of a Co-operative Society between members or past members of the Society or person claiming through them or between a member or past member or persons so claiming and the Committee or any officer shall be referred to the Registrar.

Reference may be made by the Committee or by the Society by resolution in a general meeting or by any party to the dispute, or if the dispute concerns a sum due from a member of the Committee to the Society, by any member of the Society.

(*b*) The Registrar may either decide the dispute himself or appoint an arbitrator or refer it to three arbitrators, of whom one shall be nominated by each of the parties and the third shall be nominated by the Registrar and shall act as Chairman. When any party to a dispute fails to nominate a suitable arbitrator within 15 days, the Registrar may make the nomination. No legal practitioner may be nominated as arbitrator by any party.

(*c*) In such a proceeding the Registrar or arbitrator shall have power to administer oaths, to require the attendance of the parties and witnesses and the production of all necessary books and documents by a summons, delivered orally or sent by hand or by registered post or through the nearest Civil Court having jurisdiction in the area in which the Society operates and shall further have power to order the expenses of determining the dispute to be paid either out of the funds of the Society or by such party or parties to the dispute as he may think fit.

(*d*) the Registrar or arbitrator shall hear the evidence of the parties shall be given in accordance with justice, equity and good conscience and of any documentary evidence produced by either side, a decision or award shall be given in accordance with justice, equity and good conscience and shall be reduced to writing. In the absence of any party duly summoned to attend, the dispute may be decided against him in default. Where three arbitrators are appointed, the opinion of the majority shall prevail.

(*e*) Any person duly summoned by the Registrar or arbitrator to appear before him or to produce any document and failing to do so shall be liable to the penalties prescribed in paragraph 7 (2) of the 2nd Schedule of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

(*f*) Any party aggrieved by an award of an arbitrator or arbitrators may appeal to the Registrar in person or by agent within one month of the date of the award.

(*g*) Any party aggrieved by a decision of the Registrar may appeal to the First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, in person or by agent within one month of the date of such decision.

(*h*) An arbitrator's award, if no appeal has been made within a month, or a decision of the Registrar or First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in appeal, shall not, as between the parties to the dispute, be liable to be called in question in any Civil or Revenue Court and shall be in all respects final and conclusive except on proof of the receipt of a corrupt gratification by the arbitrator.

(*i*) A decision or an award shall on application to any Civil Court having jurisdiction in the area in which the Society operates be enforced in the same manner as a decree of such Court.

(*j*) In proceedings before the First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General, the Registrar or an arbitrator, no party shall be represented by a legal practitioner.

19. *Withdrawal of members.*—In societies of unlimited liability—

(*a*) a member who is not in debt to the Society and is not surety for an unpaid debt may withdraw from the society after giving one month's notice to the Secretary,

(*b*) a member who ceases to be qualified under the bye-laws shall be removed by the Committee,

(*c*) a member may be removed or expelled from the Society in such way and for such cause only as may be prescribed by the bye-laws, and

(*d*) a member withdrawing, removed or expelled from the Society shall be entitled to repayment without interest after the period prescribed in the bye-laws of any money paid by him or his predecessor in interest towards the purchase of shares.

20. *Nominee.*—Every member of a Society may nominate a person to whom his share or interest referred to in section 22 of the Act shall on his death be transferred or the sum specified shall be paid and may from time to time revoke or modify such nomination. The nomination shall be

recorded in the register of members and attested by the thumb mark or signature of the member. The value of his share or interest shall be represented by the sum actually paid by him to acquire such share or interest unless the bye-laws provide for calculation or otherwise.

The nominee may become a member only if admitted by the committee.

21. *Reserve fund.*—The reserve fund of a Society may, unless the Registrar by special order direct it to be invested as provided in section 32 (*1*) (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*), be utilised in the business of the Society.

22. The reserve fund shall be indivisible and no member shall be entitled to claim a specified share in it.

23. On the dissolution of a Society, the reserve fund shall be applied to discharging the liabilities of the Society and to the repayment of the share capital.

Any sum that may remain may be applied to such object of local and public utility as may be selected by the Committee and approved by the Registrar.

If within three months of the dissolution of the Society the Committee fails to select an object that is approved by the Registrar, the latter shall credit the balance of the reserve fund to the Co-operative Society to which the Society was affiliated or shall deposit the amount in some Co-operative or other bank until a new Co-operative Society with a similar area of operations is registered in which case it shall be credited to the reserve fund of the new Society.

24. *Dividend.*—(*a*) In a Society with a limited liability the dividend shall not exceed 12 per cent. per annum on share capital actually paid up. No bonus to shareholders shall be distributed in addition to dividend.

(*b*) In a Society with unlimited liability and with shares no dividend or bonus shall be paid until ten years have elapsed from the date of registration. In the eleventh year after at least one-quarter of the accumulated net profits has been carried to the reserve fund, the remainder of such profits may be apportioned among the members in the form of non-returnable shares. In the twelfth and each following year after at least one-fourth of the net profits of the year has been carried to the reserve fund, a dividend not exceeding 10 per cent. on each fully paid share may be paid from the remainder of the profits.

(*c*) No part of the funds of a Society not having share capital shall be divided among the members as bonus or dividend.

(*d*) Without the sanction of the Registrar no part of the funds of a Society shall be divided as bonus or dividend or otherwise among the

members until the entire expenditure incurred by the Society during the year has been debited in the annual profit and loss account before the net profit is calculated.

(*e*) No dividend shall be paid by any Society while any claim due from the Society to a depositor or lender remains unsatisfied.

(*f*) The Registrar may by general or special order direct that a Society shall not pay a dividend or shall pay dividends at a reduced rate so long as it receives loans or deposits from non-members other than a Central Bank.

25. *Appeal.*—The appeal under section 39 of the Act from an order of the Registrar cancelling the registration of a Society shall lie to the First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana.

26. *Winding up.*—(*a*) On cancelling the registration of a Society the Registrar may publish, in such manner as he thinks proper a notice requiring claims against the Society to be submitted within one month to him or to such person as he may name as liquidator. All liabilities recorded in the books of any Society shall be deemed *ipso facto* to have been duly notified.

(*b*) When the registration of a Society is cancelled under section 39 or 40 the liquidator shall take charge of the books of the Society in order to wind up its affairs.

(*c*) If necessary the liquidator may institute suits for the recovery of sums due to the Society.

(*d*) The liquidator shall proceed to determine the assets and liabilities of the Society as they stood at the time of the cancellation of its registration and shall determine the contributions to be made by the members and past members respectively to the assets of the Society. He shall also determine by what persons and in what proportions the costs of the liquidation are to be borne.

(*e*) The liquidator may issue a summons to any person whose attendance is required either to give evidence or to produce documents. He may compel the attendance of any person to whom a summons is issued and for that purpose issue a warrant for his arrest through the Civil Court exercising jurisdiction in the area in which the Society operates.

(*f*) The liquidator shall send all such processes for service to the Civil Court having jurisdiction in the area in which service is to be effected. The Court shall proceed as if such processes had been issued by it and shall return them to the liquidator with a report of service.

(*g*) He shall make an order noting the names of members and past members of the Society and the amount to be realised from each as contribution under clause (*b*), sub-section (*2*), of section 42 and as costs of

liquidation under clause (*d*) of the same sub-section. This order shall be submitted to the Registrar for his approval, and he may modify it or refer it back to the liquidator for further enquiry or other action.

(*h*) A copy of the order, as finally approved by the Registrar, accompanied if necessary by a list of the property of each member or past member against whom the decree has to be enforced, shall be filed in the Civil Court having local jurisdiction, to be enforced as laid down in clause (*a*), sub-section (*5*), of section 42.

(*i*) If the Civil Court is unable to recover the sum assessed against any member or members the liquidator may frame a subsidiary order or orders against any other member or members to the extent of the liability of each for the debts of the Society until the whole amount due from the members is recovered and these orders shall be executed in the same way.

(*j*) The liquidator shall submit to the Registrar a quarterly report in such form as the Registrar may prescribe showing the progress made in the liquidation of the Societies placed under his charge.

(*k*) All funds in charge of the liquidator shall be deposited in the Post Office Savings Bank or with such other Bank or person as the Registrar may approve.

(*l*) After recovery of the dues of the Society and the realization of the contribution and the costs of liquidation from the members and past members, the liquidator shall, after meeting the liabilities of the Society, wind up its affairs and submit a final report to the Registrar.

(*m*) The Registrar shall fix the amount of the fee, if any, to be paid to the liquidator.

(*n*) No appeal shall lie from any order of the liquidator under section 42.

27. *Transactions with non-members.*—Subject to principles to be laid down by the Local Government in respect to measures for the general promotion of agriculture and to the general control of the Local Government in this and in other respects, the transactions of a Society with persons other than members shall be subject to such prohibitions and restrictions as may be prescribed by the Registrar.

28. *Inspection of documents.*—Any member of the public shall be permitted, on payment of a fee of one rupee for each occasion of inspecting, to inspect for any lawful purpose any public documents (exclusive of public documents privileged under sections 123, 124, 129 and 131 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872), filed in the office of the Registrar in particular the following documents, namely:—

(*1*) The registration register.

(*2*) The registration certificate of a Society.

(*3*) The registered bye-laws of a Society and amendments effected in such bye-laws.

(*4*) An order cancelling the registration of a Society.

(*5*) An order directing the liquidation of a registered Society.

(*6*) The annual accounts of a Society.

The fees prescribed for certified copies of any public documents, which any person has under the preceding rule a right to inspect, are as follows:—

For registration certificate Rs. 2; in the case of other documents, a sum calculated at the rate of two annas for each hundred words of the copy or extract.

29. *Delegation of powers.*—Power to make rules under section 43 in respect to the following matters is delegated to the First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General:—

(*a*) Under clause (*h*) of section 43 (*2*) of the Act prescribing the accounts and books to be kept by a registered Society.

(*b*) Under clause (*i*) of section 43 (*2*) of the Act prescribing the returns to be submitted by a Society to the Registrar and providing for the persons by whom and the form in which such returns shall be submitted.

(*c*) Under clause (*c*) of section 43 (*2*) of the Act prescribing for any Society the maximum loan which may be made to any member without the Registrar's prior consent.

Condition.—The power hereby delegated does not extend to the making of any rule inconsistent with any rule made under the Act by the Local Government and for the time being in force.

[*Gazette of India*, 1921, Pt. II, p. 124.]

INDIAN LUNACY ACT, 1912.

Appointment of Magistrate.

No. 1652-B., dated the 19th December, 1914.—Printed *supra*, page 214.

Areas in Central India in which reception orders may be made.

No. 1875-B., dated the 30th September, 1913.—Printed Vol. III, page 184.

Courts in Railway lands in Central India to send lunatics to asylum at Nagpur.

No. 2191-I. B., dated the 10th July, 1918.—Printed *supra*, page 215.

Courts in Railway lands in Rajputana to send lunatics to asylum at Agra or Lahore.

Letter of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 442, dated the 29th October, 1917.—Printed Vol. IV, page 263.

WILD BIRDS AND ANIMALS PROTECTION ACT, 1912.

Close time in Central India.

No. 5420-B., dated the 5th December, 1917.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Wild Birds and Animals Protection Act, 1912 (VIII of 1912), as applied to railway lands in Central India by Notification[1] No. 262-I. B., dated the 10th February, 1913, the Agent to the Governor General in Central India is pleased to declare that the period from 1st April to the 30th September shall be a close time throughout the said lands for the following kinds of wild birds, namely:—

Bustard, florican, jungle fowl, partridges, quails, sandgrouse, spur fowl, herons, egrets, rollers and kingfishers.

[*Gazette of India*, 1917, Pt. II, p. 2523.]

INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913.

Application of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, to Railway lands in Rajputana.

No. 1265-I. B., dated the 4th July, 1916.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to apply to the Railway lands in Rajputana specified in the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department[2] No. 261-I. B., dated the 10th February, 1913, the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), in so far as the same may be applicable thereto and subject to any amendments to which the Act is for the time being subject in British India.

Provided, first, that in the Act as so applied references to a Local Government shall be read as referring to the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, references to a High Court as referring to the Court of the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, and, except where the context otherwise requires, references to British India or to a province or to the territories under or subject to a Local Government, as referring to the said Railway lands.

Provided, secondly, that for the purposes of facilitating the application of the said Act, any Court in the said Railway lands may construe

[1] *See* now Notification No. 263-I., dated the 24th April, 1929, *supra*, p. 183.
[2] *Supra*, p. 204.

the provisions thereof and any notifications, orders, rules, forms or bye-laws thereunder, with such alterations, not affecting the substance, as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before the Court.

Provided, thirdly, that subject to the provisions of this notification, the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana may direct by what officer any authority or power under the said Act shall be exercisable.

[*Gazette of India*, 1916, Pt. I, p. 847.]

Exercise of powers by District Courts in Rajputana.

No 5538, dated the 22nd September, 1916.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 (*1*) of the Indian Companies Act as applied to the Railway lands in Rajputana by Foreign and Political Department Notification[1] No. 1265, dated the 4th July, 1916, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana is pleased to direct that all the powers conferred by the Act upon the Court shall be exercised by the various District Courts in Rajputana as described in column 8 of the First Schedule annexed to Foreign Department Notification[2] No. 261-I. B., dated the 10th February, 1913, within the limits of their respective jurisdiction as shown in the schedule aforesaid:

Provided that for the Ajmer-Roho section, instead of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Merwara, the District Judge of Abu shall exercise the powers so conferred.

[*Gazette of India*, 1916, Pt. II, p. 2084.]

INDIAN MOTOR VEHICLES ACT, 1914.

Rules for Central India Railway lands.

No. 146-B., dated the 18th January, 1929.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 11 of the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1914 (VIII of 1914), as applied to the Railway lands in Central India, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Central India is pleased to make the following rules to regulate the use of motor vehicles in the areas aforesaid:

RULES APPLICABLE TO ALL MOTOR VEHICLES.

CHAPTER I.

Preliminary.

1. (*1*) *Short title, extent and definitions.*—These rules may be called the Central India (Railway lands) Motor Vehicles Rules, 1929.

[1] Printed *supra*, p. 338.
[2] Printed *supra*, p. 204.

(*2*) They shall extend to the (Railway lands) in Central India.

(*3*) In these rules—

(*a*) Superintendent of Police shall mean Superintendent of Police, Central India Agency, Indore.

(*b*) " The Act " shall mean the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1914 (VIII of 1914), as applied to the areas aforesaid.

(*c*) " Motor cycle " means a self-propelled vehicle running on not more than three wheels and weighing not more than 5 cwts.

(*d*) *Heavy Motor Vehicle.*—The expression " heavy motor vehicle " means a motor vehicle exceeding two tons in weight, unloaded.

(*e*) *Trailer.*—The expression " trailer " means any vehicle drawn by or attached to a motor vehicle.

(*f*) *Axle weight.*—The expression " axle weight " means, in relation to an axle of a heavy motor or of a trailer, the aggregate weight transmitted to the surface of the road or other base whereon the heavy motor vehicle or the trailer moves or rests by the several wheels attached to that axle when the heavy motor vehicle or trailer is loaded.

(*g*) *Registered axle weight.*—The expression "registered axle weight" means, in relation to an axle of a heavy motor vehicle the axle weight of that axle as registered by the licensing authorities in pursuance of these rules.

(*h*) *Weight.*—The expression " weight " in relation to a heavy motor vehicle or trailer when unloaded, means the weight of the vehicle exclusive of the weight of any water, fuel or accumulators used for the purpose of propulsion.

(*i*) *Width.*—The expression " width " in relation to the tyre of a wheel means the distance measured horizontally and in a straight line across the circumference of the wheel and between the two points in the outer surface of the tyre which are furthest apart.

(*j*) *Diameter.*—The expression " diameter " in relation to a wheel, means the diameter measured between the two opposite points in the outer surface of the tyre which are furthest apart.

CHAPTER II.

Driving Licenses.

2. (*1*) *Driving licenses.*—A license to drive a motor vehicle shall be granted by the Superintendent of Police to any person who can satisfy such authority that he is a competent and careful driver.

(*2*) A driving license granted by any other authority duly appointed by any Local Government, or under the rules framed by any Indian State

provided that they are in general conformity with these rules, shall be valid up to the date of its expiry throughout the Railway lands in Central India.

(3) (*a*) *Fee for licenses and permits.*—The fee for licenses granted under Rule 2 shall be—

	Rs.
For a driving license	5
For each renewal of a driving license provided application for renewal is made before the date of its expiry . . .	2
For a duplicate license	1

(*b*) *Period of driving license.*—Every driving license shall remain in force for a period of 12 months from the date on which it is granted.

(*c*) The driver of a motor vehicle shall produce his license whether granted in or outside the Railway lands in Central India when required to do so by any Magistrate or Police Officer in uniform.

CHAPTER III.

Registration.

4. *Registration.*—No motor vehicles shall be used (save in accordance with Rule 11 or for the purpose of procuring registration).

(*a*) Until it has been registered by the Superintendent of Police, and

(*b*) Unless the registration certificate granted in respect of it is in force.

Provided that no motor vehicle, which has been registered elsewhere by any other registering authority in accordance with the rules framed by any Local Government or by an Indian State under rules which are in general conformity with the provisions of these rules, shall be required to be registered in the Railway lands in Central India.

5. *Fee for registration.*—The fee for registration shall be four rupees for motor cycles, sixteen rupees for motor vehicles of two tons and under, and thirty-two rupees for motor vehicles exceeding two tons.

A fee of Re. 1 shall be charged in any case for the grant of a duplicate registration certificate.

Provided that motor vehicles, which are the property of the Railway administration and are used solely for the removal of rubbish or for the watering of streets, shall be registered free of charge.

Provided also that traction engines used solely for agricultural purposes shall be registered free of charge, and steam rollers, fire engines and fire escape tenders need not be registered.

6. *Distinguishing number.*—The Superintendent of Police shall assign a distinguishing number to the motor vehicle with the letters "C. I." in front for all Railway lands in Central India.

7. (*a*) *Particulars as to distinguishing number.*—Numbers assigned to motor vehicles shall be shown in white on a black ground except in the case of motor vehicles to be let or plied for hire when they shall be shown in black on a white ground.

(*b*) Figures shall be of the following dimensions:—

Height of each figure 3½ inches, uniform thickness ¾ inch each figure occupying a space of 3½ inches with 1 inch between each figure and a margin of ½ inch at top, bottom and sides of the plate.

Provided that in the case of motor cycles the number may not be less than two-thirds of the above dimensions.

(*c*) The numbers shall be painted in a conspicuous manner on the front and back of the motor vehicle and on the back of any trailer.

(*d*) No number shall in any way be obscured or rendered or allowed to become not easily discernible at a reasonable distance.

(*e*) In the case of a motor cycle the front number plate shall have duplicate faces and shall be fixed to the front of the cycle so that from whichever side the cycle is viewed the letters or figures on one or other face of the plate may be easily distinguishable from the front of the cycle.

8. The Superintendent of Police shall establish and register, keep a register (hereinafter referred to as the "Register of Motor Vehicles") for the registration of motor vehicles in which the name and address of the owner together with a description of the vehicle will be recorded and such register shall be kept in two parts, *viz.*:—

(*a*) A register of motor cars and cycles.

(*b*) A register of heavy motor vehicles.

9. *Requirements before registration.*—Before registering a motor vehicle, the Superintendent of Police shall be satisfied—

(*a*) that it is provided with two independent brakes or other means of stoppage in good working order and of such efficiency that the application of either is capable of promptly stopping the motor vehicle whether going forwards or backwards;

(*b*) in the case of internal combustion engines, that no cut out, fitting or other apparatus or device for allowing the exhaust gases from the engine to escape into the atmosphere, without first passing through a silencer, expansion chamber or other contrivance suitable and efficient for reducing, as far as may reasonably be practicable, the noise which would otherwise be caused by the escape of the said gases, shall be used.

10. *Heavy motor vehicle requirements before registration.*—Before registering a heavy motor vehicle the Superintendent of Police shall also satisfy himself that the tyres of the wheels of the vehicle, if the tyres are not pneumatic, or are not made of a soft or elastic material are of the dimensions required by the special rules for heavy motor vehicles, and may also have the weight of the heavy motor vehicles, and if he thinks necessary the axle weight of each wheel ascertained in such manner as he may by general or special order direct.

11. *Transfer of ownership.*—Every transfer of ownership and every temporary transfer of possession of a motor vehicle shall forthwith be intimated to the Superintendent of Police both by the registered owner and by the transferee.

Provided that no intimation shall be required for temporary transfers for a period not exceeding one month.

The word "transferee" includes the purchaser, dealer, auctioner, receiver, agent, repairer, or any person who may be in temporary charge of the vehicle for the time being.

12. *Intimation of change of circumstances.*—If any circumstances occurring in relation to any motor vehicle, effect the accuracy of any particulars, entered as regards that car in the registration certificate the owner of the motor vehicle shall forthwith inform the registering authority with whom it has been registered.

13. *Subsequent defects.*—Where the registering authority, at any time after a motor vehicle has been registered, considers, that it has ceased to comply with the requirements of the Act or the rules made thereunder or that it has not been maintained in such a condition as to prevent danger to the public, such registering authority may, after notice to the registered owner, direct that the registration be cancelled until such time as the defects are rectified to its satisfaction.

CHAPTER IV.

General.

14. *Rule of the road.*—A motor vehicle shall be driven in accordance with the rules of the road which require a vehicle to keep on the left of the road except when passing horses and other vehicles going in the same direction which should be passed on the right.

15. (*1*) *Speed limits.*—No motor vehicle shall be driven at a greater speed than twenty-five miles an hour within the limits of the Railway lands.

Provided that at night, where the road is unlighted by street lamps and at all times in the neighbourhood of railway stations and crossings,

cross roads, side streets, curving road (when the road in front cannot be seen), in dense traffic, in passing over narrow bridges or by a road entrance to private grounds or through or near any road side village, or in the proximity of a toll gate, the driver shall reduce that limit to such speed that the vehicle can be brought to a standstill within a distance of 5 yards, and

Provided also that the speed at which a motor vehicle shall be driven within such limits as are indicated by means of notice boards shall not exceed such rate as may be shown on the notice board.

(*2*) The speed at which a heavy motor vehicle is driven on any public road shall not exceed eight miles an hour.

Provided that if all its wheels are fitted with pneumatic tyres or with tyres of a soft or elastic material, the speed at which it may be driven on any public road shall not exceed—

(*a*) twelve miles an hour where the registered axle weight of any axle does not exceed six tons;

(*b*) eight miles an hour where such registered axle weight exceeds six tons.

16. *Prohibition as to use of motor vehicle on foot-path and in certain localities.*—A motor vehicle shall not be driven in any footway nor shall a motor vehicle be driven in any road or public place where such traffic may, for the time being, be prohibited by the District Magistrate or the Superintendent of Police.

17. *Horns.*—Every person driving a motor vehicle shall have ready and available for immediate use a suitable deep toned horn capable of giving audible and sufficient warning of his approach or position and shall sound the same whenever expedient to prevent danger to any of the public.

18. *Motor vehicles to carry lamps.*—No person shall drive a motor vehicle during the period commencing half an hour after sunset and ending half an hour before sunrise unless such vehicle is provided with lights as follows:—

(*1*) In the case of heavy motor vehicles and of motor cars and of motor tri-cycles and motor cycles with side-cars attached—

(*a*) One lamp showing a white light in front shall be affixed on each side of the front portion of the vehicle. In the case of motor cycles with side cars one lamp should be fixed on the cycle and one on the outer side of the side car.

(*b*) One lamp showing a red light at the rear and showing a white light at the side shall be affixed at the back of the vehicle in such manner as to illuminate with the white light and

render easily distinguishable the number of the vehicle. In the case of a motor cycle with a side-car, such lamp shall be attached to the motor cycle.

(*2*) In the case of motor cycles without side-cars:—

One lamp showing a white light in front and so fixed as to illuminate and render clearly visible the numbers on both sides of the front number plate shall be attached to the front portion of the vehicle and one lamp showing a red light to the rear shall be attached at the back of the vehicle.

Provided that in lieu of the red lamp mentioned in sub-rule 1 (*b*) in so far as it affects motor cycles with side-cars and in sub-rule (*2*) there may be substituted a red reflector so constructed and attached to the vehicle in such manner as to reflect a red light from any light carried on another vehicle approaching from behind.

(*3*) in all cases;

(*a*) The lamps shall be of suitable character and illumination.

(*b*) The lamps shall be kept properly alight.

(*4*) The Superintendent of Police may by special notification prohibit within any local limits—

(*a*) The use of acetylene or electric lamps or lamps of any description giving a powerful and intense light or

(*b*) the use of such lamps unless they are properly hooded or screened to his satisfaction.

19. *Moveable spotlight not to be used.*—A motor vehicle fitted with a moveable spotlight must not use the same within these areas.

20. *Maintenance.*—No person shall drive a motor vehicle—

(*a*) unless it is at all times under full control so as to prevent undue interference with passenger or other traffic and unless it is maintained in such a condition as to prevent danger to the public.

21. *Motor cars not to be allowed to stand unattended.*—No motor vehicle shall be allowed to stand in any street or public place unattended by a person licensed under section 6 of the Act, unless all reasonable precautions have been taken to ensure that it cannot be put in motion in the absence of the driver, or, if such motor vehicle is propelled by steam, unless its fires have been extinguished and it has ceased to contain in itself sufficient power to move. No driver shall leave such vehicle while the engine is running.

22. *Change of address.*—(*1*) Intimation of any change of address shall be given by the owner of every motor vehicle to the Superintendent of

Police and in the case of an owner leaving his own province, to the registering authority of the province in which the owner proposes to reside permanently. Such intimation shall also be given by every holder of a license to drive a motor vehicle to the authority empowered to grant licenses.

(2) For the purpose of this rule, the address of such owner or holder shall be deemed to be changed when such person ordinarily resides elsewhere than at the address entered in the certificate of registration or driving license.

23. *Drivers.*—Every owner of a motor vehicle who employs any person to drive such motor vehicle shall, at the request of the registering authority or any officer empowered in this behalf by any such authority communicate to such authority the name and address of such driver or, if he is unable to do so, shall assist such authority to the best of his ability in discovering the same.

24. *Motor competition or reliability trials.*—No motor competition, reliability trial, display or exhibition, in which more than five motor vehicles take part shall be permitted on any public road without the previous sanction of the Agent to the Governor General.

25. *Responsibility for conforming to rules.*—No person shall drive or have charge of or cause or permit to be used any motor vehicle which does not in all respects conform to these rules, or which is driven or used so as to contravene any of these rules.

26. *Heavy motor vehicles not to be allowed to travel on road except under certain circumstances.*—No heavy motor vehicle of more than three tons weight when fully loaded shall be allowed on a road unless it be permanently fitted with cushion or pneumatic tyres on the driving wheels. No motor vehicle which when loaded exceeds six tons in weight shall be allowed to travel on any portion of any road except with a special permit from the Officer authorised by the Railway Administration in this behalf.

CHAPTER V.

Special rules for heavy motor vehicles.

27. *Registration of weights.*—On every application to a registering authority for the registration of a heavy motor vehicle the applicant shall declare:—

(*a*) the weight of the heavy motor vehicle unloaded,

(*b*) the axle weight of each axle,

(*c*) the diameter of each wheel.

28. *Registered weight to be printed on the vehicle.*—Upon receiving from the licensing authority a copy of the entries made in the register

relating to a heavy motor vehicle or trailer the owner of the motor vehicle shall cause—

(a) the registered weight of the heavy motor vehicle or trailer unloaded and

(b) the registered axle weight of each axle, to be printed or otherwise plainly marked in letters not less than one inch in height, and in such a manner as to be legible at a reasonable distance upon some conspicuous part of the right or off side of every heavy motor vehicle or trailer.

29. (i) *Axle weight.*—The axle weight of an axle of a heavy motor vehicle shall not exceed the registered axle weight.

(ii) The registered maximum axle weight of any axle of a heavy motor vehicle shall not exceed four tons and the axle weight of a trailer shall not exceed two and a half tons.

(iii) The sum of the registered axle weights of all the axles of a heavy motor vehicle shall not exceed six tons.

30. *Tyres.*—The tyres of each wheel of a heavy motor vehicle or trailer, unless the tyres are pneumatic or made of a soft or elastic material, shall be smooth and shall, where the tyre touches the surface of the road or other base whereon the heavy motor vehicle moves or rests, be flat, provided that the edges of the tyre may be bevelled or rounded to the extent in the case of each edge of not more than half an inch.

31. *Width of tyre.*—The width of the tyre of each wheel of a heavy motor vehicle or trailer, unless the tyres are pneumatic or made of a soft or elastic material, shall in every case be not less than 5 inches or in the case of a trailer, 3 inches.

When the axle weight of an axle of a heavy motor vehicle is:—

3 tons the width of the tyre shall not be less than 8 inches.

4 tons the width of the tyre shall not be less than 9 inches.

32. *Size of wheels.*—The diameter of a wheel of a heavy motor vehicle or trailer, if the wheel is fitted with tyre which is not pneumatic or is not made of a soft or elastic material, shall be not less than two feet.

33. *Width of vehicle.*—A heavy motor vehicle, if its weight unloaded is three tons, and any trailer drawn by any such heavy motor vehicle may, when measured between its extreme projecting points, be of a width not exceeding seven feet six inches.

34. *Springs.*—Every heavy motor vehicle and trailer shall be constructed with suitable and sufficient springs between each axle and the frame of the heavy motor vehicle.

35. *Trailers.*—A trailer drawn by a motor vehicle shall have a brake approved by the licensing authorities and the trailer shall carry upon it

a person competent to apply the brake efficiently provided that where the brakes upon the motor vehicle by which the trailers drawn are so constructed and arranged that neither of them can be used without bringing into action simultaneously the brake attached to the trailer, or if the brake of the trailer can be applied from the motor vehicle independently of the brakes of the latter, the above conditions need not be complied with.

36. *Vehicles for the conveyance of passengers.*—A heavy motor vehicle which is used as a public conveyance shall not draw a trailer except with the permission of the Superintendent of Police.

37. (*i*) *Use of motor vehicles on bridges.*—Where the District Magistrate or Railway Administration affixes or sets up in suitable and conspicuous positions, on each approach of a bridge, forming part of a highway, notices which, as regards all their contents or subject matter, shall be clearly and distinctly legible and visible by persons approaching the bridge, and which state that the bridge is insufficient to carry a heavy vehicle, the registered axle weight of which exceeds that specified in the said notice board, the owner of any such heavy motor vehicle shall not cause or suffer the motor vehicle to be driven, and the person driving or in charge of the motor vehicle shall not drive the motor vehicle upon the bridge.

(*ii*) The owner of the motor vehicle shall not cause or suffer the motor vehicle to be driven, nor shall the person driving or in charge of the motor vehicle drive the motor vehicle, upon a bridge forming part of a high way at any time when another motor vehicle or a locomotive is on the bridge, the combined weights of which would exceed the carrying capacity of the bridge.

38. *Prohibition of the use of heavy motor vehicle on certain roads.*—No heavy motor vehicle shall be driven in any street or road wherein such traffic may for the time being be prohibited by the District Magistrate.

CHAPTER VI.

Special rules for motor vehicles let on hire.

39. *Plying or letting for hire.*—No person shall ply or let for hire within the Railway lands of Central India a motor vehicle unless it is first registered in accordance with rule 4 of these rules and unless it complies with the special regulations made for the regulation of vehicles let or plying for hire.

40. *Applicability of foregoing rules.*—Such of the foregoing rules as are not inconsistent with the provisions of the following rules, shall also apply to motor vehicles let on hire.

(*a*) *Motor vehicle not to be let on hire without permit.*—No motor vehicle shall be let on hire without a permit granted by the Superintendent of Police.

(*b*) *Inspection of motor vehicles.*—Every motor vehicle intended to be licensed for hire must be taken to such place as the Superintendent of Police may direct for inspection. The owner or person in charge of such motor vehicle shall at the same time produce the certificate of registration of the motor vehicle under Chapter III of the rules, and also a certificate from the maker or maker's agent or an approved local motor firm that such motor vehicle is in every way fit for use as a public conveyance and that its machinery is safe and is in good working order and condition.

41. *Brakes.*—The brakes shall, as far as possible, be so affixed as to be capable of easy adjustment and at least one brake must be so made as to be applied by the foot of the driver. At least one should act directly upon the road wheels without any connection with the propelling gears. The brakes will at any time be subject to inspection.

42. *Bolts.*—All brakes and steering connections secured with bolts must have such bolts secured with nuts and locked or pinned. These parts will at any time be subject to inspection.

43. *Construction of machinery.*—The machinery should be so constructed that no undue noise or vibration is caused.

44. *All parts connected by bolts, etc., subject to vibration must be fastened by lock nuts, etc.*—All parts connected by bolts or studs and nuts subject to severe vibration must be fastened by lock nuts or by nuts and approved spring or lock nut washers to prevent their working loose and making a rattling noise and any motor vehicles with lamp brackets, mudguard brackets and other carriage fittings so loose as likely to cause unnecessary noise will be regarded as unfit for use as a public conveyance.

45. *Carburetters.*—Carburetters must not be placed in close proximity to magnetos or to connections of wires carrying electric current, unless they are suitably encased or screened.

46. *Heat.*—Effective means must be adopted for preventing the heat of the motor or of the exhaust pipe connections from injuriously affecting other parts of the motor vehicle or the comfort of the passengers. All wires carrying electric current must be properly insulated and protected from injury, and so placed that they cannot be the cause of danger.

47. *Tanks for petrol, etc.*—Tanks for petrol or other liquid fuel must be made of suitable material properly constructed and of sufficient strength. They should be so placed that any overflow shall not accumulate on wood work, or where it can be readily ignited. The filling

nozzle or inlet for the petrol or other liquid fuel should, where possible, be brought to the outside of the body.

48. *Construction of guard or tray.*—When a guard or tray is fixed underneath, it must be so constructed that any overflow of petrol from the carburetter shall not be retained in the tray.

49. *Construction of machinery.*—The machinery must be so constructed or placed that oil from the bearings shall not be allowed to drop on to the roadway. When trays are fixed to prevent this, they must have suitable webs for retaining the oil when ascending or descending hills or be otherwise suitably constructed with that object; the oil must be cleaned out frequently and not allowed to accumulate from day to day.

50. *Smoke.*—The lubrication of the engine and the carburation of the working mixture must be so controlled that smoke is not ejected with the exhaust, or from any other part.

51. *Outlet from silencer how to be placed.*—The outlet from the silencer should not be so placed as to eject the exhaust directly on to the roadway or so placed, or so directed as to alarm horses immediately behind the motor vehicle.

52. *Car to be capable of being steered, etc.*—Each car must be capable of being readily steered and able to turn on each lock and proceed in a contrary direction within a reasonable space.

53. *Motor vehicle to be provided with approved means of communication.*—Every motor vehicle must be provided with an approved means of communication between the passenger and the driver. This should be placed as to be readily accessible to the passenger to obviate the danger of a driver having to turn his head whilst directions are being given. Short tubes are not suitable.

N.B.—This rule applies to closed vehicles only.

54. *Fixing of cylinders or vessels.*—Where acetylene or other gas is used to light the carriage, the cylinders or vessels which contain the gas or in which it is generated must be fixed outside in such a position as to be removed as far as possible from the danger of accidental ignition.

55. *Covering of floor.*—The floor must be covered with mats of rubber, coir, or of some other suitable material.

56. *Motor vehicles to carry metal plates.*—All motor vehicles licensed under these rules must carry affixed to the dash board or other prominent place a metal plate which shall be numbered and supplied on payment by the registering authority and shall have stamped thereon the maximum seating capacity.

57. *Celluloid or xylonite not to be placed on vehicles.*—No celluloid or xylonite fittings shall be placed inside or outside the motor vehicle

but this rule does not apply to the inside of the accumulators, or to the windows and screens.

58. *Cushions of seats.*—The cushions of seats, where such are provided must be covered with suitable material and must be stuffed with suitable material.

59. *Doors, etc., to be in proper order.*—The doors, windows, seats, roofs, springs, cushions, wheels, linings panels, and all furniture appurtenances of the motor vehicle must be in proper order and repair, the paint and varnish in good condition and the inside perfectly clean.

60. *Fees.*—For each permit granted under rule 42 a fee of Rs. 8 in the case of light motor vehicles and of Rs. 16 in the case of heavy motor vehicles shall be charged for the permit. Duplicate copies of the permit may be supplied on payment of Re. 1 per copy. Such permit shall always be carried on the vehicle and must be produced on demand by any Magistrate or Police Officer in Uniform.

61. *Period of permit.*—(*1*) Subject to rule 65 the permit shall remain in force for 12 months from the date on which it is granted and shall not be transferred to any person without sanction duly endorsed thereon by the Superintendent of Police.

(*2*) The Superintendent of Police may renew the permit for any subsequent year on payment of Rs. 4 in the case of light motor vehicle; and of Rs. 8 in the case of heavy motor vehicle provided that the application for renewal is made before the expiry of the period for which it was originally granted. On belated applications the rates of fees for the first grant should be charged.

62. *Permit to contain number of passengers, and quantity of luggage.*—On each permit shall be entered the maximum number of passengers and quantity of luggage which may be carried at any one time in such vehicle.

63. *Examination of motor vehicles.*—Every motor vehicle licensed for hire shall be liable to examination at such times as the Superintendent of Police may prescribe and the permit may be suspended or cancelled by him, if the vehicle does not comply with the requirements of these rules.

64. *Owner of motor vehicle to maintain a register.*—The owner of a motor vehicle shall maintain regularly a register in such form as the Superintendent of Police may direct showing the name of the driver and the hours and dates on which the driver was in charge of the motor vehicle.

65. *Rates for fare to be notified to District Magistrates.*—A schedule of rates for the fare or hire shall be fixed by the owner and notified by him to the District Magistrate at the time of taking out an owner's per-

mit. It shall be competent for the owner to fix charges for detention and for the carriage of luggage and to reserve to himself the right to fix a lump sum contract for any journey not covered by the schedule of rates. No charge in these rules shall be made without one month's notice to the District Magistrate and a schedule of these rates in English and Hindi shall be carried on every motor vehicle for hire and be shown on demand.

66. *Travelling out of car and carrying more passengers.*—The owner or driver of a car shall not allow any person to travel outside the body of the car nor shall he carry a greater number of passengers than are specified in the permit.

67. *Driver to hold special license.*—A motor vehicle let on hire shall not, under any circumstances, be driven by any person other than a driver who shall hold and produce, whenever required by a Police Officer, a special license to drive a motor vehicle let on hire. Such licenses will not be granted unless the driver satisfies the Superintendent of Police that he is a competent and careful driver and that he is in all respects a fit person to be driver of a motor vehicle to be let on hire.

(*2*) A special license will be granted only to a person who already holds an ordinary license to drive which is for the time being in force.

(*3*) A special license shall remain in force from the date on which it is granted until the 31st December following but shall cease to be in force if the holder's ordinary license to drive is suspended or cancelled or expires and is not renewed.

(*4*) A fee of Rs. 4 shall be charged for the license and a fee of Rs. 2 for every renewal thereof.

68. *Driver of a motor vehicle not to do certain acts.*—No driver of a motor vehicle shall—

(*a*) be drunk during his employment,

(*b*) make use of insulting or abusive language or gesture,

(*c*) refuse to give way (when he reasonably and conveniently may and should do so) to any other vehicle,

(*d*) wilfully obstruct or hinder the driver of any other motor vehicle in taking up or setting down any person into or from such other vehicle,

(*e*) wrongfully prevent, or attempt to prevent, the driver of any other motor vehicle from being hired,

(*f*) exact or demand more than the proper fare to which he is legally entitled,

(*g*) terminate the hiring before he has been discharged by the hirer.

69. *Suspension, etc., of a driver's license.*—The Superintendent of Police may in his discretion suspend or cancel any driver's license or owner's permit where the holder thereof has committed any breach of these rules.

CHAPTER VII.

Forms.

70. *Declaration.*—Every application in Forms A. C. F and H shall contain a declaration at the foot of the application.

71. *Application for licenses.*—Every application for a license under section 6 of the Act shall contain the particulars specified in Form A, provided that an application by a person other than the owner of a motor vehicle shall be accompanied by two photographs of the applicant.

72. *License.*—Every license granted under section 6 of the Act shall be in Form B and shall, in the case of a license granted to a person other than the owner of a motor vehicle, have a photograph of the licensee affixed to it.

73. *Application for Registration.*—Every application for registration under section 10 of the Act shall contain the particulars specified in Form C.

74. *Registration Certificate.*—Every registration certificate granted under section 10 of the Act, shall be in Form D.

75. *Transfer Certificate.*—Every transfer certificate granted under rule 16 shall be in Form E.

76. Every application for a permit under Rule 42 shall be made in Form F and the permit shall be granted in Form G.

77. Every application for a license to drive a motor vehicle let or plying for hire shall be made in Form H and the license shall be granted in Form I.

FORM A.

APPLICATION FOR LICENSE TO DRIVE.

(See Rule 71.)

Particulars to be given by applicant.

1. Full name of applicant.
2. Postal address of residence of applicant.
3. Whether applicant is over eighteen years of age.
4. Particulars of any license which applicant holds, or which he has previously held.

5. **Particulars of any endorsement on any license which applicant holds, or which he has previously held.**
6. **Whether applicant has at any time been disqualified for obtaining a license. If so particulars as to the Court or Government by whom, the date on which and the period for which the disqualification was imposed.**

Dated

Signature.

I hereby declare that the above particulars in relation to my application for license to drive are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
Dated

Signature.

FORM B.

FORM OF DRIVING LICENSE.

(See Rule 72.)

No. of 19 .

Fee Rs. 5 only.
Renewal fee Rs. 2 only.

License to drive motor vehicle is granted under section 6 of the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1914, as locally applied, to Mr.
residing at .

Superintendent of Police,
Central India Agency.

Date of expiry of license in each year.

Date of renewal.	Date of expiry.	Signature of Superintendent of Police, Central India Agency.
	193 .	
	193 .	
	193 .	

NOTE.—This license will be recognised as valid in other Provinces of British India, and in any State in India which has adopted the British Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1914 (VIII of 1914), as the State Law.

This license is to be carried by the licensee with him and produced **when demanded by competent authority.**

FORM C.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION.

(See Rules 4 and 73.)

1. Full name of owner.
2. Postal address of usual residence of owner.
3. Description of motor vehicle.
4. Maker's name or name by which the motor vehicle is ordinarily known.
5. Model of motor vehicle.
6. Year of manufacture.
7. Colour of body.
8. Number of seats.
9. Number of chassis.
10. Number on engine.
11. Maximum speed.
12. Number of cylinders.
13. Horse-power.
14. Whether intended for (*a*) private use, (*b*) use for trade purposes, (*c*) use as public conveyance.

    Additional for heavy motor vehicles.

15. Weight unloaded—

    Vehicle.

    Trailer.

16. Axle weight—

    Front.

    Rear.

17. Diameter of wheels.
18. Width and material of tyres.

Dated 19

Signature of applicant.

I hereby declare that the above particulars in relation to the motor vehicle or trailer to which my application relates are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Dated 19

Signature.

FORM D.

REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE.

No. of 19 .

(See Rules 4 and 74.)

Fees—

Rs. 4 for each motor cycle.

Rs. 16 for each motor vehicle weighing two tons or under.

Rs. 32 for each motor vehicle weighing more than two tons.

Certified that the motor vehicle described hereunder has been examined and found fit for use. It has been registered in the name of Mr. , residing at , and has been assigned Number C. I. .

This number must always remain attached to the vehicle and must not be transferred to another vehicle. The person disposing of the vehicle as well as the person who takes it over is bound by Rule 11 to report the fact to the undersigned.

Description of vehicle.

1. Kind of motor vehicle.
2. Maker's name or name by which the motor vehicle is ordinarily known.
3. Model of motor vehicle.
4. Year of manufacture.
5. Colour of body.
6. Number of seats.
7. Number of chassis.
8. Number on engine.
9. Maximum speed.
10. Number of cylinders.
11. Horse-power.
12. Whether intended for (*a*) private use, (*b*) use for trade purposes, (*c*) use as a public conveyance.

    Additional for heavy motor vehicles.

13. Weight unladen—

    Vehicle.

    Trailer.

14. **Axle weight—**
  Front.
  Rear.
15. Diameter of wheels.
16. Width and material of tyres.

Superintendent of Police,
Central India Agency.

Dated 19

NOTE.—[This certificate shall be valid until it is cancelled under Rule 13 and will be recognised as valid in other Provinces of British India, and in any other State in India which has adopted the British Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1914 (VIII of 1914), as the State Law].

Indian Motor Vehicles Act, section 4 and Rules 4, 7, 11, 12 and 13.

(To be printed on back of certificate.)

Section 4.—The person in charge of a motor vehicle shall cause the vehicle to stop and to remain stationary so long as may reasonably be necessary—

(*a*) when required to do so by any police officer for the purpose of regulating traffic or of ascertaining his name and address with a view to prosecuting such person under this Act or for any purpose connected with the enforcement of the provisions of this Act or the rules thereunder; or

(*b*) when required to do so by any person having charge of any animal if such person apprehends that the animal is or will be, alarmed by the motor vehicle; or

(*c*) when he knows or has reason to believe that an accident has occurred to any person or to any animal or vehicle in charge of a person owing to the presence of the motor vehicle and he shall also, if so required, give his name and address and the name and address of the owner of such motor vehicle.

Rule 4.—No motor vehicle shall be used (save for the purpose of procuring registration)—

(*a*) unless it has been registered by the Superintendent of Police; and

(*b*) unless the registration certificate granted in respect of it is in force.

Provided that no motor vehicle which has been registered elsewhere by any registering authority in accordance with the rules framed by any Local Government or by an Indian State under rules which are in general conformity with the provisions of these rules shall be required to be registered in the administered areas in Central India.

Rule 7.—(*a*) Number assigned to motor vehicles shall be shown in white on a black ground, except in the case of motor vehicles to be let or plied for hire when they shall be shown in black on a white ground.

(*b*) Figures shall be of the following dimensions:—

Height of each figure 3½ inches, uniform thickness ¾ inch, each figure occupying a space of 2½ inches with 1 inch between each figure and a margin of ½ inch at the top, bottom and sides of the plate.

Provided that in the case of motor cycles the number may not be less than two-thirds of the above dimensions.

(*c*) The number shall be painted in a conspicuous manner on the front and back of the motor vehicle and on the back of any trailer.

(*d*) No number shall in any way be obscured, or rendered or allowed to become, not easily discernible at a reasonable distance.

(*e*) In the case of a motor cycle the front number plate shall have duplicate faces and shall be fixed to the front of the cycle so that from whichever side the cycle is viewed the letters or figures on one or other face of the plate may be easily distinguishable from the front of the cycle.

Rule 11.—Every transfer of ownership and every temporary transfer of possession of a motor vehicle shall forthwith be intimated to the Superintendent of Police both by the registered owner and by the transferee.

Provided that no intimation shall be required for temporary transfers for a period not exceeding one month. The word "transferee" includes the purchaser, dealer, auctioneer, receiver, agent, repairer or any person who may be in temporary charge of the vehicle for the time being.

Rule 12.—If any circumstances occurring in relation to any motor vehicle, affect the accuracy of any particulars entered as regards that car in the Registration Certificate the owner of the motor vehicle shall forthwith inform the registering authority with whom it has been registered.

Rule 13.—Where the registering authority, at any time after a motor vehicle has been registered, considers that it has ceased to comply with the requirements of the Act or the rules made thereunder or that it has not been maintained in such a condition as to prevent danger to the public, such registering authority, may after notice to the registered

owner, direct that the registration be cancelled until such time as the defects are rectified to its satisfaction.

FORM E.

TRANSFER CERTIFICATE.

(See Rule 75.)

Certified that Motor Vehicle / Motor Cycle (No C. I.) standing in the name of Mr. has been transferred to the name of Mr. residing at

Dated 19 .

Superintendent of Police,
Central India Agency.

FORM F.

APPLICATION FOR PERMIT TO LET ON / PLY FOR HIRE.

(See Rules 40, 43 and 76.)

1. Full name of owner.
2. Postal address of usual residence of owner.
3. Description of motor vehicle.
4. Maker's name or name by which the motor vehicle is ordinarily known.
5. Model of motor vehicle.
6. Year of manufacture.
7. Colour of body.
8. Number of seats.
9. Number of chassis.
10. Number on engine
11. Maximum speed.
12. Number of cylinders.
13. Horse power.
14. Registration number of vehicle additional for heavy motor vehicle.
15. Weight unladen—
    Vehicle.
    Trailer.
16. Axle-weight—
    Front.
    Rear.

17. Diameter of wheels.

18. Width and material of tyres.

Dated 19 .

Signature of applicant.

I hereby declare that the above particulars in relation to my application for a permit to let or ply for hire the vehicle referred to above are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Dated 19 .

Signature.

FORM G.

No. of 19 .

PERMIT TO LET ON / PLY FOR HIRE.

(See Rules 40 and 76.)

Fee Rs. 8 for light motor vehicles.

Fee Rs. 16 for heavy motor vehicles.

Permit is hereby granted to to let or ply for hire in public places motor vehicle No. within the (Railway lands) in Central India.

Date of expiry of permit 19 .

Dated 19 .

Superintendent of Police,
Central India Agency.

1. Maximum number of passengers which may be carried at any one time in the vehicle.
2. Maximum quantity of luggage which may be carried at any one time in the vehicle.

Date of renewal.	Date of expiry	Signature of Superintendent of Police, Central India Agency.

NOTE.—This permit shall always be carried on the vehicle and must be produced on demand by a competent authority.

FORM H.

APPLICATION FOR SPECIAL LICENSE TO DRIVE A MOTOR VEHICLE LET OR PLYING FOR HIRE.

(See Rules 67 and 77.)

Particulars to be given by applicant.

1. Full name of applicant.
2. Postal address of residence of applicant.
3. Particulars of the ordinary license which applicant holds and which is for the time being in force.
4. Whether applicant has at any time been disqualified for obtaining a driver's license. If so, particulars as to the Court or Government by whom, the date on which and the period for which the disqualification was imposed.

Dated 19

Signature.

I hereby declare that the above particulars in relation to my application for license to drive a motor vehicle let or plying for hire are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Dated 19

Signature.

FORM I.

FORM OF SPECIAL LICENSE TO DRIVE A MOTOR VEHICLE LET OR PLYING FOR HIRE.

(See Rules 67 and 77.)

No. of 19 .

Fee Rs. 4 only.

Renewal fee Rs. 2 only.

Special license to drive motor vehicle let or plying for hire is granted to Mr. residing at .

Superintendent of Police,
Central India Agency.

Date of expiry of license in each year.

Date of renewal.	Date of expiry.	Signature of Superintendent of Police, Central India Agency.
	193 .	
	193 .	
	193 .	

NOTE.—This license will be recognised as valid in other Provinces of British India, and in any State in India which has adopted the British Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1914 (VIII of 1914), as the State Law.

[*Gazette of India*, 1929, Pt. II-A, p. 44.]

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT, 1923.

Appointment of Medical Practitioners in the Central India Railway lands.

No. 1323-I. B., dated the 10th September, 1926.—Not re-printed.

[*Gazette of India*, 1926, Pt. II-A, p. 346.]

Annual returns by employers of railway servants in Rajputana and Central India.

No. 90-I., dated the 2nd March, 1926.—1. In exercise of the powers conferred by section 16 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 (VIII of 1923), as applied to the Rajputana and Central India Railway lands, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that an annual return in duplicate in the form set forth in the Schedule hereto annexed shall be furnished by every person employing workmen who are employed as Railway servants.

2. The return, which shall relate to a calendar year, shall be furnished on or before the 1st February following the year to which the return relates.

3. The return shall be signed (*a*) by the employer, or where there is more than one employer by any employer, or (*b*) by any person directly responsible to the employer or employers for the management of the establishment to which it relates.

4. The return shall be furnished to the Secretary to the Railway Board (Railway Department), Government of India.

5. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, the aforesaid return is not required to be submitted by any employer in respect of any period for which he has insured his liability under the Act with a Mutual

Indemnity or other Insurance Company or during which he is a member of an association of employers which deals on behalf of its members with claims for compensation under the Act, if such company or association has with the consent of the Local Government undertaken to submit returns as nearly as may be in the form set forth in the Schedule hereto annexed in respect of the employers insured with such company or belonging to such association.

SCHEDULE.

WORKMEN S COMPENSATION.

Return relating to period from *to 31st December 19*

Name of Establishment.

Nature of work

Nos. employed.	Accidents						Diseases.					
	Numbers resulting in			Compensation paid for*			Numbers resulting in			Compensation paid for*		
	Death	Permanent disablement.	Temporary disablement.	Death.	Permanent disablement.	Temporary disablement.	Death.	Permanent disablement	Temporary disablement.	Death.	Permanent disablement.	Temporary disablement.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Adults.												
Minors.												

*NOTE I.—Only compensation actually paid during the period in question should be entered; it should include compensation paid on account of accidents occurring during a preceding period and should exclude compensation due which was not paid during the period.

Dated 19

(Signed)

(Designation)

[*Gazette of India*, 1926, Pt. I, p. 402.]

Appointment of Commissioner in Rajputana railway lands.

No. 124-Pol./24, dated the 18th June, 1928.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 20, sub-section (*1*) of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 (VIII of 1923), as applied to the Railway lands in Rajputana, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General is pleased to appoint, with effect from the 13th May 1928, the District Magistrate, Abu, to be a Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation in the said lands.

2. The Rajputana Agency Notification No. 273-Ry.—II, dated the 9th April, 1927, is hereby cancelled.

[*Gazette of India*, 1928, Pt. II-A, p. 215.]

Appointment of Commissioner in Central India railway lands.

No. 644-B., dated the 1st April, 1928.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 20, sub-section (*1*) of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 (VIII of 1923), as applied to the railway lands in Central India, the Agent to the Governor General in Central India is pleased to appoint the Under Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General in Central India, Indore, to be a Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation in the said lands.

The Central India Agency Notification No. 21-B./25 (18) of the 19th March, 1926, is hereby cancelled.

[*Gazette of India*, 1928, Pt. II-A, p. 128.]

Rajputana and Central India Railway Lands Workmen's Compensation Rules, 1926.

No. 89-I., dated the 2nd March, 1926.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 32 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 (VIII of 1923), as applied to the Rajputana and Central India Railway lands, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules:—

DRAFT RULES.

Preliminary.

1. *Short title.*—These rules may be called the Rajputana and Central India Railway Lands Workmen's Compensation Rules, 1926.

2. *Definitions.*—In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) " the Act " means the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, as applied to the Rajputana and Central India Railway lands;

(b) " Form " means a form appended to these rules;

(c) " section " means a section of the Act.

PART I.

REVIEW OF HALF-MONTHLY PAYMENTS AND COMMUTATION THEREOF.

3. *When application may be made without medical certificate.*—Application for review of a half-monthly payment under section 6 may be made without being accompanied by a medical certificate—

(a) by the employer, on the ground that since the right to compensation was determined the workmen's wages have increased;

(b) by the workman, on the ground that since the right to compensation was determined his wages have diminished;

(c) by the workman, on the ground that the employer, having commenced to pay compensation, has ceased to pay the same, notwithstanding the fact that there has been no change in the workman's condition such as to warrant such cessation;

(d) by the workman, on the ground that he has ceased, since the right to compensation was determined, to be a minor, provided that a certificate of the nature referred to in section 18 or any other certificate of a qualified medical practitioner is produced in support of the application;

(e) either by the employer or by the workman, on the ground that the determination of the rate of compensation for the time being in force was obtained by fraud or undue influence or other improper means.

4. *Procedure on application for review.*—If, on examining an application for review by an employer in which the reduction or discontinuance of half-monthly payments is sought, it appears to the Commissioner that there is reasonable ground for believing that the employer has a right to such reduction or discontinuance, he may at any time issue an order withholding the half-monthly payments in whole or in part pending his decision on the application.

5. *Procedure on application for commutation.*—(1) Where application is made to the Commissioner under section 7 for the redemption of a right to receive half-monthly payments by the payment of a lump sum, the Commissioner shall form an estimate of the probable duration of the disablement, and shall award a sum equivalent to the total of the half-monthly payments which would be payable for the period during which he estimates that the disablement will continue, less one half per cent. of that total for each month comprised in that period:

Provided that fractions of a rupee included in the sum so computed shall be disregarded.

(*2*) When, in any case to which sub-rule (*1*) applies, the Commissioner is unable to form an approximate estimate of the probable duration of the disablement, he may from time to time postpone a decision on the application for a period not exceeding two months at any one time.

PART II.

Deposit of Compensation.

6. *Deposit under section 8* (1).—(*1*) An employer depositing compensation with the Commissioner under sub-section (*1*) of section 8 shall furnish therewith a statement in Form A and shall be given a receipt in Form B.

(*2*) If, in the statement referred to in sub-rule (*1*), the employer indicates that he desires to be made a party to the distribution proceedings, the Commissioner shall, before allotting the sum deposited as compensation, afford to the employer an opportunity of establishing that the person to whom he proposes to allot such sum is not a dependant of the deceased workman, or, as the case may be, that no one of such persons is a dependant.

(*3*) The statement of disbursements to be furnished on application by the employer under sub-section (*4*) of section 8 shall be in Form C.

7. *Publication of lists of deposits.*—The Commissioner shall cause to be displayed in a prominent position outside his office an accurate list of the deposits received by him under sub-section (*1*) of section 8, together with the names and addresses of the depositors and of the workmen in respect of whose death the deposits have been made.

8. *Procedure where no compensation deposited.*—(*1*) Where a dependant of a deceased workman claims that compensation is payable in respect of the death of the workman, and no compensation has been deposited in accordance with sub-section (*1*) of section 8 in respect thereof, the dependant may apply to the Commissioner for the issue of an order requiring the employer to deposit compensation in accordance with the said sub-section:

Provided that no such application shall be entertained, unless the applicant certifies therein that he has requested the employer to deposit compensation and that the employer has refused or omitted to do so.

(*2*) The Commissioner shall dispose of such application in accordance with the provisions of Part V of these rules:

Provided that—

(*a*) the Commissioner may, at any time before issues are framed, cause notice to be given in such manner as he thinks fit to all or any of the dependants of the deceased workman who have not joined in the application, requiring them, if they desire to join therein, to appear before him on a date specified in this behalf;

(*b*) any dependant to whom such notice has been given and who fails to appear and to join in the application on the date specified in the notice shall not be permitted thereafter to claim that the employer is liable to deposit compensation, unless he satisfies the Commissioner that he was prevented by any sufficient cause from appearing when the case was called on for hearing.

(*3*) If, after completing the enquiry into the application, the Commissioner issues an order requiring the employer to deposit compensation in accordance with sub-section (*1*) of section 8, nothing in sub-rule (*2*) shall be deemed to prohibit the allotment of any part of the sum deposited as compensation to a dependant of the deceased workman who failed to join in the application.

9. *Deposit under section 8* (*2*).—An employer depositing compensation in accordance with sub-section (*2*) of section 8 shall furnish therewith a statement in Form D, and shall be given a receipt in Form E.

10. *Manner in which compensation may be invested under section 8.*—If the Commissioner decides under sub-section (*1*) of section 8 that any compensation allotted under that sub-section to a dependant under a legal disability should be invested, he may invest it for the benefit of the dependant in Government securities or Post Office Cash Certificates, or deposit it in a Post Office Savings Bank.

PART III.

Inquiry by employer.

11. *Right of employer to present memorandum when notice given.*—(*1*) Any employer to whom notice of an accident has been given may at any time, notwithstanding the fact that no claim for compensation has been instituted in respect of such accident, present to the Commissioner a memorandum, supported by an affidavit made by himself or by any person subordinate to him having knowledge of the facts stated in the memorandum, embodying the results of any investigation or inquiry which has been made into the circumstances or cause of the accident.

(*2*) A memorandum presented under sub-rule (*1*) shall, subject to the payment of such fee as may be prescribed, be recorded by the Commissioner.

PART IV.

Medical Examination.

12. *Workman not to be required to submit to medical examination save in accordance with rules.*—A workman who is required by sub-section (*1*) of section 11 to submit himself for medical examination shall be bound to do so in accordance with the rules contained in this Part and not otherwise.

13. *Examination when workman and medical practitioner both on premises.*—When such workman is present on the employer's premises, and the employer offers to have him examined free of charge by a qualified medical practitioner who is so present, the workman shall submit himself for examination forthwith.

14. *Examination in other cases.*—In cases to which rule 13 does not apply, the employer may—

(*a*) send the medical practitioner to the place where the workman is residing for the time being, in which case the workman shall submit himself for medical examination on being requested to do so by the medical practitioner, or

(*b*) send to the workman an offer in writing to have him examined free of charge by a qualified medical practitioner, in which case the workman shall submit himself for medical examination at the employer's premises or at such other place in the vicinity as is specified in such offer and at such time as is so specified:

Provided that—

(*i*) the time so specified shall not, save with the express consent of the workman, be between the hours of 7 P.M. and 6 A.M., and

(*ii*) in cases where the workman's condition renders it impossible or inadvisable that he should leave the place where he is residing for the time being, he shall not be required to submit himself for medical examination save at such place.

15. *Restriction on number of examinations.*—A workman who is in receipt of a half-monthly payment shall not be required to submit himself for medical examination elsewhere than at the place where he is residing for the time being more than twice in the first month following the accident, or more than once in any subsequent month.

16. *Examination after suspension of right to compensation.*—If a workman whose right to compensation has been suspended under sub-section (*2*) or sub-section (*3*) of section 11 subsequently offers himself for medical examination, his examination shall take place on the employer's premises or at such other place in the vicinity as may be fixed by the employer, and at a time to be fixed by the employer not being, save with the express consent of the workman, more than 72 hours after the workman has so offered himself.

17. *Examination of women.*—(*1*) No woman shall without her consent be medically examined by a male practitioner, save in the presence of another woman.

(*2*) No woman shall be required to be medically examined by a male practitioner if she deposits a sum sufficient to cover the expenses of examination by a female practitioner.

PART V.

Procedure.

18. *Introductory.*—Save as otherwise provided in these rules, the procedure to be followed by Commissioners in the disposal of cases under the Act or these rules and by the parties in such cases shall be regulated in accordance with the rules contained in this Part.

19. *Applications.*—(*1*) Any application of the nature referred to in section 22 may be sent to the Commissioner by registered post or may be presented to him or to any of his subordinates authorised by him in this behalf and, if so sent or presented, shall, unless the Commissioner otherwise directs, be made in duplicate in the appropriate Form, if any, and shall be signed by the applicant.

(*2*) There shall be appended to every such application a certificate, which shall be signed by the applicant, to the effect that the statement of facts contained in the application is to the best of his knowledge and belief accurate.

20. *Examination of Applicant.*—(*1*) On receiving such application the Commissioner may examine the applicant on oath, or may send the application to any officer authorised by the Local Government in this behalf and direct such officer to make such examination and forward the record thereof to the Commissioner.

(*2*) The substance of any examination made under sub-rule (*1*) shall be recorded in the manner provided for the recording of evidence in section 25.

21. *Summary dismissal of application.*—The Commissioner may, after considering the application and the result of any examination of the applicant under rule 20, summarily dismiss the application, if, for

reasons to be recorded, he is of opinion that there are no sufficient grounds for proceeding thereon.

22. *Preliminary inquiry into application.*—If the application is not dismissed under rule 21, the Commissioner may, for reasons to be recorded, call upon the applicant to produce evidence in support of the application before calling upon any other party, and, if upon considering such evidence the Commissioner is of opinion that there is no case for the relief claimed, he may dismiss the application with a brief statement of his reasons for so doing.

23. *Notice to opposite party.*—If the Commissioner does not dismiss the application under rule 21 or rule 22, he shall send to the party from whom the applicant claims relief (hereinafter referred to as the opposite party) a copy of the application, together with a notice of the date on which he will dispose of the application, and may call upon the parties to produce upon that date any evidence which they may wish to tender.

24. *Appearance and examination of opposite party.*—(*1*) The opposite party may, and if so required by the Commissioner, shall, at or before the first hearing or within such time as the Commissioner may permit, file a written statement dealing with the claim raised in the application, and any such written statement shall form part of the record.

(*2*) If the opposite party contests the claim, the Commissioner may, and, if no written statement has been filed, shall proceed to examine him upon the claim, and shall reduce the result of the examination to writing.

25. *Framing of issues.*—(*1*) After considering any written statement and the result of any examination of the parties, the Commissioner shall ascertain upon what material propositions of fact or of law the parties are at variance, and shall thereupon proceed to frame and record the issues upon which the right decision of the case appears to him to depend.

(*2*) In recording the issues, the Commissioner shall distinguish between those issues which in his opinion concern points of fact and those which concern points of law.

26. *Power to postpone trial of issues of fact where issues of law arise.*—When issues both of law and of fact arise in the same case, and the Commissioner is of opinion that the case may be disposed of on the issues of law only, he may try those issues first, and for that purpose may, if he thinks fit, postpone the settlement of the issues of fact until after the issues of law have been determined.

27. *Diary.*—The Commissioner shall maintain under his hand a brief diary of the proceedings on an application.

28. *Reasons for postponement to be recorded.*—If the Commissioner finds it impossible to dispose of an application at one hearing, he shall record the reasons which necessitate a postponement.

29. *Judgment.*—(*1*) The Commissioner, in passing orders, shall record concisely in a judgment his finding on each of the issues framed and his reasons for such finding.

(*2*) The Commissioner, at the time of signing and dating his judgment, shall pronounce his decision, and thereafter no addition or alteration shall be made to the judgment other than the correction of a clerical or arithmetical mistake arising from any accidental slip or omission.

30. *Summoning of witnesses.*—If an application is presented by any party to the proceedings for the citation of witnesses, the Commissioner shall, on payment of the prescribed expenses and fees, issue summonses for the appearance of such witnesses, unless he considers that their appearance is not necessary for the just decision of the case.

31. *Exemption from payment of costs.*—If the Commissioner is satisfied that the applicant is unable, by reason of poverty, to pay the prescribed fees, he may remit any or all of such fees. If the case is decided in favour of the applicant, the prescribed fees which, had they not been remitted, would have been due to be paid, may be added to the costs of the case and recovered in such manner as the Commissioner in his order regarding costs may direct.

32. *Right of entry for local inspection.*—A Commissioner before whom any proceeding relating to an injury by accident is pending may at any time enter the place where the workman was injured, or where the workman ordinarily performed his work, for the purpose of making a local inspection or of examining any persons likely to be able to give information relevant to the proceedings:

Provided that the Commissioner shall not enter any premises of any industrial establishment except during the ordinary working hours of that establishment, save with the permission of the employer or of some person directly responsible to him for the management of the establishment.

33. *Procedure in connection with the local inspection.*—(*1*) If the Commissioner proposes to conduct a local inspection with a view to examining on the spot the circumstances in which an accident took place, he shall give the parties or their representatives notice of his intention to conduct such inspection, unless in his opinion the urgency of the case renders the giving of such notice impracticable.

(*2*) Such notice may be given orally or in writing, and, in the case of an employer, may be given to any person upon whom notice of a claim can be served under sub-section (*2*) of section 10, or to the representative of any such person.

(*3*) Any party, or the representative of any party, may accompany the Commissioner at a local inspection.

(*4*) The Commissioner, after making a local inspection, shall note briefly in a memorandum any facts observed, and shall show the memorandum to any party who desires to see the same, and, on payment of the prescribed fee, shall supply any party with a copy thereof.

(*5*) The memorandum shall form part of the record.

34. *Power of summary examination.*—(*1*) The Commissioner during a local inspection or at any other time, save at a formal hearing of a case pending before him, may examine summarily any person likely to be able to give information relative to such case, whether such person has been or is to be called as a witness in the case or not, and whether any or all of the parties are present or not.

(*2*) No oath shall be administered to a person examined under sub-rule (*1*).

(*3*) Statements made by persons examined under sub-rule (*1*), if reduced to writing, shall not be signed by the person making the statement, nor shall they, except as hereinafter provided, be incorporated in the record or utilised by the Commissioner for the purpose of arriving at a decision in the case.

(*4*) If a witness who has been examined under sub-rule (*1*) makes in evidence any material statement contradicting any statement made by him in such examination and reduced to writing, the Commissioner may call his attention to such statement, and shall in that case direct that the parties be furnished with the relevant part of such statement for the purpose of examining or cross-examining the witness.

(*5*) Any statement or part of a statement which is furnished to the parties under sub-rule (*4*) shall be incorporated in the record.

(*6*) Where a case is settled by agreement between the parties, the Commissioner may incorporate in the record any statement made under sub-rule (*1*), and may utilise such statement for the purpose of justifying his acceptance of, or refusal to accept, the agreement reached.

35. *Agreement to abide by Commissioner's decision.*—(*1*) If a party states in writing his willingness to abide by the decision of the Commissioner, the Commissioner shall inquire whether the other party is willing to abide by his decision.

(*2*) If the other party agrees to abide by the Commissioner's decision, the fact of his agreement shall be recorded in writing and signed by him.

(*3*) If the other party does not agree to abide by the Commissioner's decision, the first party shall not remain under an obligation so to abide.

36. *Procedure where indemnity claimed under section 12* (*2*).—(*1*) Where the opposite party claims that if compensation is recovered against him he will be entitled under sub-section (*2*) of section 12 to be indemni-

fied by a person not being a party to the case, he shall, when first called upon to answer the application, present a notice of such claim to the Commissioner accompanied by the prescribed fee, and the Commissioner shall thereupon issue notice to such person in Form J.

(*2*) If any person served with a notice under sub-rule (*1*) desires to contest the applicant's claim for compensation or the opposite party's claim to be indemnified, he shall appear before the Commissioner on the date fixed for the hearing of the case or on any date to which the case may be adjourned and, if he so appears, shall have all the rights of a party to the proceedings; in default of so appearing he shall be deemed to admit the validity of any award made against the opposite party and to admit his own liability to indemnify the opposite party for any compensation recovered from him:

Provided that, if any person so served appears subsequently and satisfies the Commissioner that he was prevented by any sufficient cause from appearing, the Commissioner shall, after giving notice to the aforesaid opposite party, hear such person, and may set aside or vary any award made against such person under this rule upon such terms as may be just.

(*3*) In any proceeding in which a notice has been served on any person under sub-rule (*1*), the Commissioner shall, if he awards compensation, record in his judgment a finding whether the person against whom such claim is made is or is not liable to indemnify the opposite party.

37. *Procedure in connected cases.*—(*1*) Where two or more cases pending before a Commissioner arise out of the same accident, and any issue involved is common to two or more such cases, such cases may, so far as the evidence bearing on such issue is concerned, be heard simultaneously.

(*2*) Where action is taken under sub-rule (*1*), the evidence bearing on the common issue or issues shall be recorded on the record of one case, and the Commissioner shall certify under his hand on the records of any such other case the extent to which the evidence so recorded applies to such other case, and the fact that the parties to such other case had the opportunity of being present, and, if they were present, of cross-examining the witnesses.

38. *Certain provisions of Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, to apply.*—Save as otherwise expressly provided in the Act or these rules, the following provisions of the First Schedule to the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, as applied to the Rajputana and Central India Railway lands, namely, those contained in Order V, rules 9 to 30; Order VII, rules 9 to 18; Order IX; Order XIII; Order XVI; Order XVII; and Order XXIII, rules 1 and 2, shall apply to proceedings before Commissioners, in so far as they may be applicable thereto:

Provided that—

(*a*) for the purpose of facilitating the application of the said provisions, the Commissioner may construe them with such alterations not affecting the substance as may be necessary or proper to adopt them to the matter before him;

(*b*) the Commissioner may, for sufficient reason, proceed otherwise than in accordance with the said provisions, if he is satisfied that the interests of the parties will not thereby be prejudiced.

39. *Apportionment of compensation among dependants.*—The provisions of this Part, except those contained in rules 23, 24 and 36 shall, as far as may be, apply in the case of any proceedings relating to the apportionment of compensation among dependants of a deceased workman.

PART VI.

TRANSFER.

40. *Transfer for report.*—(*1*) A Commissioner transferring any matter to another Commissioner for report in accordance with sub-section (*2*) of section 21 shall, along with the documents referred to in that sub-section, transmit to such other Commissioner a concise statement, in the form of questions for answer, of the matter on which report is required.

(*2*) A Commissioner to whom a case is so transferred for report shall not be required to report on any question of law.

41. *Transmission of money.*—Money transmitted by one Commissioner to another in accordance with sub-section (*2*) of section 21 shall be transmitted either by remittance transfer receipt, or by money order, or by messenger, as the Commissioner transmitting the money may direct.

PART VII.

Appointment of Representatives.

42. *When representative must be appointed.*—Where any party to a proceeding is under the age of 15 years or is unable to make an appearance, the Commissioner shall appoint some suitable person, who consents to the appointment, to represent such party for the purposes of the proceeding.

43. *When new representative to be appointed.*—If the Commissioner considers that the interests of any party for whom a representative has been appointed under rule 42 are not being adequately protected by that representative, or if a person appointed to act as representative dies, or becomes incapable of acting, or otherwise ceases to act as such, the Commissioner shall appoint in his place another person who consents to the appointment.

PART VIII.

Record of Memoranda of Agreement.

44. *Form of memorandum.*—Memoranda of agreement sent to the Commissioner under sub-section (*1*) of section 28 shall, unless the Commissioner otherwise directs, be in duplicate, and shall be in as close conformity as the circumstances of the case admit with Form K or Form L or Form M as the case may be.

45. *Procedure where Commissioner does not consider that he should refuse to record memorandum.*—(*1*) On receiving a memorandum of agreement, the Commissioner shall, unless he considers that there are grounds for refusing to record the memorandum, fix a date for recording the same, and shall issue a notice in writing in Form N to the parties concerned that in default of objections he proposes to record the memorandum on the date so fixed:

Provided that the notice may be communicated orally to any parties who are present at the time when notice in writing would otherwise issue.

(*2*) On the date so fixed, the Commissioner shall record the memorandum unless, after hearing any of the parties who appear and desire to be heard, he considers that it ought not to be recorded:

Provided that the issue of a notice under sub-rule (*1*) shall not be deemed to prevent the Commissioner from refusing to record the memorandum on the date so fixed even if no objection be made by any party concerned.

(*3*) If on such date the Commissioner decides that the memorandum ought not to be recorded, he shall inform the parties present of his decision and of the reasons therefor, and, if any party desiring the memorandum to be recorded is not present, he shall send information to that party in Form O.

46. *Procedure where Commissioner considers he should refuse to record memorandum.*—(*1*) If, on receiving a memorandum of agreement, the Commissioner considers that there are grounds for refusing to record the same, he shall fix a date for hearing the party or parties desiring the memorandum to be recorded, and shall inform such party or parties and, if he thinks fit, any other party concerned, of the date so fixed and of the grounds on which he considers that the memorandum should not be recorded.

(*2*) If the parties to be informed are not present, a written notice shall be sent to them in Form P or Form Q, as the case may be, and the date fixed in such notice shall be not less than seven days after the date of the issue of the same.

(*3*) If, on the date fixed under sub-rule (*1*), the party or parties desiring the memorandum to be recorded show adequate cause for proceeding to the record of the same, the Commissioner may, if information has already been given to all the parties concerned, record the agreement. If information has not been given to all such parties, he shall proceed in accordance with rule 45.

(*4*) If, on the date so fixed, the Commissioner refuses to record the memorandum, he shall send notice in Form O to any party who did not receive information under sub-rule (*1*).

47. *Procedure on refusal to record memorandum.*—(*1*) If in any case the Commissioner refuses to record a memorandum of agreement, he shall briefly record his reasons for such refusal.

(*2*) If the Commissioner refuses to record a memorandum of agreement, he shall not pass any order directing the payment of any sum or amount over and above the sum specified in the agreement, unless opportunity has been given to the party liable to pay such sum to show cause why it should not be paid.

(*3*) Where the agreement is for the redemption of half-monthly payments by the payment of a lump sum, and the Commissioner considers that the memorandum of agreement should not be recorded by reason of the inadequacy of the amount of such sum as fixed in the agreement, he shall record his estimate of the probable duration of the disablement of the workman.

48. *Registration of memorandum accepted for record.*—In recording a memorandum of agreement, the Commissioner shall cause the same to be entered in a register in Form R, and shall cause an endorsement to be entered under his signature on a copy of the memorandum to be retained by him in the following terms, namely:—

"This memorandum of agreement bearing Serial No. of 19 in the register has been recorded this day of

(Signature)

Commissioner".

FORM A.

[*See* rule 6.]

DEPOSIT OF COMPENSATION FOR FATAL ACCIDENT.

[*Section 8* (1) *of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.*]

Compensation amounting to Rs. is hereby presented for deposit in respect of injuries resulting in the death of

residing at which occurred on 19 .
His monthly wages are estimated at . He was over/under the age of 15 years at the time of his death.

The said workman had, prior to the date of his death, received the following payments, namely:—

Rs.	on	Rs.	on
Rs.	on	Rs.	on
Rs.	on	Rs.	on

amounting in all to

Employer

Dated *19*

To be added if desired—

I desire to be made a party to the proceedings for distribution of the aforesaid compensation.

Employer.

FORM B.

[*See* rule 6.]

RECEIPT FOR COMPENSATION.

[*Deposited under section 8* (1) *of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.*]

Book No. Receipt No. Register No.

Depositor

Deceased workman

Date of deposit 19

Sum deposited Rs.

Commissioner.

FORM C.

[*See* rule 6.]

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS.

[*Section 8* (4) *of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.*]

Serial No.
Depositor
Date. **Rs.**

	Amount deposited		
	Funeral expenses paid		
	Compensation paid to the following dependants :— Name.	Relationship.	
		TOTAL .	

Commissioner.

Dated 19 .

FORM D.

[*See* rule 9.]

DEPOSIT OF COMPENSATION FOR NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS.

[*Section 8* (2) *of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.*]

Compensation amounting to Rs. **is hereby presented for** deposit in respect of $\frac{\text{permanent}}{\text{temporary}}$ injuries sustained by
residing at which occurred on 19

Employer.

Dated 19

FORM E.

[*See* rule 9.]

RECEIPT FOR COMPENSATION.

[*Deposited under section 8 (2) of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.*]

Book No. Receipt No. Register No.

Depositor

In favour of

Date of deposit 19

Sum deposited Rs.

Commissioner.

FORM F.

[*See* rule 19.]

APPLICATION FOR COMPENSATION BY WORKMAN.

To the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation,

residing at , applicant

versus

residing at , opposite party.

It is hereby submitted that—

(1) the applicant, a workman employed by (a contractor with) the opposite party on the day of 19 received personal injury by accident arising out of and in the course of his employment.

The cause of the injury was (*here insert briefly in ordinary language the cause of the injury*)

(2) the applicant sustained the following injuries, namely:—

(3) the monthly wages of the applicant amount to Rs.

the applicant is $\frac{\text{over}}{\text{under}}$ the age of 15 years.

*(4) (*a*) Notice of the accident was served on the day of

(*b*) Notice was served as soon as practicable.

* Strike out the clauses which are not applicable.

(c) Notice of the accident was not served (in due time) by reason of

*(5) the applicant is accordingly entitled to receive—

(a) half monthly payments of Rs. from the day of 19 to

(b) a lump sum payment of Rs.

(6) the applicant has taken the following steps to secure a settlement by agreement, namely

but it has proved impossible to settle the questions in dispute because

*You are therefore requested to determine the following questions in dispute, namely:—

(a) whether the applicant is a workman within the meaning of the Act,

(b) whether the accident arose out of or in the course of the applicant's employment,

(c) whether the amount of compensation claimed is due, or any part of that amount,

(d) whether the opposite party is liable to pay such compensation as is due,

(e) etc. (as required)

Dated *19* .

Applicant.

FORM G.

[*See* rule 19.]

APPLICATION FOR ORDER TO DEPOSIT COMPENSATION.

To the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation,

residing at

, applicant

versus

residing at

, opposite party.

It is hereby submitted that—

(1) a workman employed by (a contractor with) the opposite party on the day of 19 received personal injury

* Strike out the clauses which are not applicable.

by accident arising out of and in the course of his employment resulting in his death on the day of 19 . The cause of the injury was (*here insert briefly in ordinary language the cause of the injury*)

(2) The applicant(s) $\frac{\text{is}}{\text{are}}$ dependant(s) of the deceased workman, being his .

(3) The monthly wages of the deceased amount to Rs.

The deceased was $\frac{\text{over}}{\text{under}}$ the age of 15 years at the time of his death.

*(4) (*a*) Notice of the accident was served on the day of

(*b*) Notice was served as soon as practicable.

(*c*) Notice of the accident was not served (in due time) by reason of

(5) The deceased before his death received as compensation the total sum of Rs.

(6) The applicant(s) $\frac{\text{is}}{\text{are}}$ accordingly entitled to receive a lump sum payment of Rs.

(7) The applicant(s) $\frac{\text{has}}{\text{have}}$ requested the opposite party to deposit compensation and the latter has $\frac{\text{refused}}{\text{omitted}}$ to do so.

*You are therefore requested to determine the following questions in dispute, namely:—

(*a*) whether the deceased was a workman within the meaning of the Act,

(*b*) whether the accident arose out of and in the course of the deceased's employment,

(*c*) whether the amount of compensation claimed is due, or any part of that amount,

(*d*) whether the opposite party is liable to pay such compensation as is due,

(*e*) whether the applicant(s) $\frac{\text{is}}{\text{are}}$ a dependant(s) of the deceased,

(*f*) how the compensation, when deposited, should be distributed,

(*g*) etc., (as required).

Dated *19* .

Applicant.

* Strike out the clauses which are not applicable.

FORM H.

[*See* rule 19.]

APPLICATION FOR COMMUTATION.

(*Under section 7 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.*)

To the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation,

residing at

, applicant

versus

residing at

, opposite party.

It is hereby submitted that—

(1) The applicant/opposite party has been in receipt of half-monthly payments from to in respect of temporary disablement by accident arising out of and in the course of his employment.

(2) The applicant is desirous that the right to receive half-monthly payments should be redeemed.

(3) (*a*) The opposite party is unwilling to agree to the redemption of the right to receive half-monthly payments.

(*b*) The parties have been unable to agree regarding the sum for which the right to receive half-monthly payments should be redeemed.

You are therefore requested to pass orders—

(*a*) directing that the right to receive half-monthly payments should be redeemed,

(*b*) fixing a sum for the redemption of the right to receive half-monthly payments.

Applicant.

Dated *19* .

FORM J.

[*See* rule 36.]

NOTICE.

Whereas a claim for compensation has been made by applicant, against , and the said has claimed that you are liable under section 12 (*2*) of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, to indemnify him against any compensation

which he may be liable to pay in respect of the aforesaid claim, you are hereby informed that you may appear before me on and contest the claim for compensation made by the said applicant or the claim for indemnity made by the opposite party. In default of your appearance you will be deemed to admit the validity of any award made against the opposite party and your liability to indemnify the opposite party for any compensation recovered from him.

Commissioner.

Dated *19* .

FORM K.

[*See* rule 44.]

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT.

It is hereby submitted that on the day of 19 , personal injury was caused to , residing at , by accident arising out of and in the course of employment in . The said injury has resulted in temporary disablement to the said workman whereby it is estimated that he will be prevented from earning more than of his previous / any wages for a period of months. The said workman has been in receipt of half-monthly payments which have continued from the day of 19 until the day of 19 , amounting to Rs. in all. The said workman's monthly wages are estimated at Rs. . The workman is over the age of 15 years / will reach the age of 15 years on

It is further submitted that the employer of the said workman, has agreed to pay, and the said workman has agreed to accept the sum of Rs. in full settlement of all and every claim under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, in respect of all disablement of a temporary nature arising out of the said accident, whether now or hereafter to become manifest. It is therefore requested that this memorandum be duly recorded.

Dated *19*

Signature of employer

Witness

Signature of workman

Witness

(NOTE.—An application to register an agreement can be presented under the signature of one party, provided that the other party has agreed to the terms. But both signatures should be appended, whenever possible.)

Receipt (to be filled in when the money has actually been paid).

In accordance with the above agreement, I have this day received the sum of Rs.

Workman.

Dated 19 .

The money has been paid and this receipt signed in my presence.

Witness

NOTE.—This form may be varied to suit special cases, *e.g.*, injury by occupational disease, agreement when workman is under legal disability, etc.

FORM L.

[*See* rule 44.]

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT.

It is hereby submitted that on the day of 19 personal injury was caused to , residing at by accident arising out of and in the course of his employment in

The said injury has resulted in permanent disablement to the said workman of the following nature, namely:

The said workman's monthly wages are estimated at Rs.

The workman is over the age of 15 years / will reach the age of 15 years on

The said workman has, prior to the date of this agreement, received the following payments, namely:—

Rs.	on	Rs.	on
Rs.	on	Rs.	on
Rs.	on	Rs.	on

It is further submitted that , the employer of the said workman, has agreed to pay, and the said workman has agreed to accept the sum of Rs. in full settlement of all and every claim under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, in respect of the disable-

ment stated above and all disablement now manifest. It is therefore requested that this memorandum be duly recorded.

Dated 19 .

Signature of employer

Witness

Signature of workman

Witness

(NOTE — An application to register an agreement can be presented under the signature of one party, provided that the other party has agreed to the terms But both signatures should be appended, whenever possible)

Receipt (to be filled in when the money has actually been paid).

In accordance with the above agreement, I have this day received the sum of Rs.

Workman.

Dated 19 .

The money has been paid and this receipt signed in my presence.

Witness.

NOTE —This form may be varied to suit special cases e g , injury by occupational disease, agreement when workman is under legal disability, etc

FORM M

[*See* rule 44.]

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT.

It is hereby submitted that on the day of 19 , personal injury was caused to , residing at , by accident arising out of and in the course of employment in . The said injury has resulted in temporary disablement to the said workman, who is at present in receipt of wages amounting to Rs per month / no wages. The said workman's monthly wages prior to the accident are estimated at Rs. . The workman is subject to a legal disability by reason of

It is further submitted that the employer of the workman has agreed to pay and on behalf of the said workman has agreed to accept half-monthly payments at the rate

of Rs. for the period of the said temporary disablement. This agreement is subject to the condition that the amount of the half-monthly payments may be varied in accordance with the provisions of the said Act on account of an alteration in the earnings of the said workman during disablement. It is further stipulated that all rights of commutation under section 7 of the said Act are unaffected by this agreement. It is therefore requested that this memorandum be duly recorded.

Dated *19*

Signature of employer

Witness

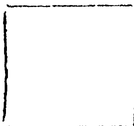
Signature of workman

Witness

(NOTE.—An application to register an agreement can be presented under the signature of one party, provided that the other party has agreed to the terms. But both signatures should be appended, whenever possible.)

Receipt (to be filled in when the money has actually been paid).

In accordance with the above agreement, I have this day received the sum of Rs.



Workman.

Dated *19* .

The money has been paid and this receipt signed in my presence.

Witness.

NOTE.—This form may be varied to suit special cases, *e.g.*, injury by occupational disease, etc.

FORM N.

[*See* rule 45.]

Whereas an agreement to pay compensation is said to have been reached between and and

whereas applied for registration of the agreement under section 28 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, notice is hereby given that the said agreement will be taken into consideration on 19 , and that any objections to the registration of the said agreement should be made on that date. In the absence of valid objections, it is my intention to proceed to the registration of the agreement.

Commissioner,

Dated *19*

FORM O.

[*See* rules 45 and 46.]

Take notice that registration of the agreement to pay compensation said to have been reached between you
and on the 19
has been refused for following reasons, namely:—

Commissioner.

Dated *19*

FORM P.

[*See* rule 46.]

Whereas an agreement to pay compensation is said to have been reached between and
and whereas $\frac{\text{has}}{\text{have}}$ applied for registration of the agreement under section 28 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, and whereas it appears to me that the said agreement ought not to be registered for the following reasons, namely:—

an opportunity will be afforded to you of showing cause on
19 why the said agreement should be registered. If no adequate cause is shown on that date, registration of the agreement will be refused.

Commissioner.

Dated *19*

FORM Q.

[*See* rule 46.]

Whereas an agreement to pay compensation is said to have been reached between and
and whereas $\frac{\text{has}}{\text{have}}$ applied for registration of the agreement under section 28 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, and whereas

it appears to me that the said agreement ought not to be registered for the following reasons, namely:—

an opportunity will be afforded to the said
of showing cause on 19 why the said agreement should be registered. Any representation which you have to make with regard to the said agreement should be made on that date. If adequate cause is then shown, the agreement may be registered.

Commissioner.

Dated *19*

FORM R.

[*See* rule 48.]

Register of agreements for the year 19

Serial number.	Date of agreement.	Date of registration.	Employer.	Workman.	Initials of Commissioner.	Reference to orders rectifying the register.

[*Gazette of India,* 1926, Pt. I, p. 386.]

Rules regarding costs, fees, registers, etc., in Central India Railway lands.

No. 1907-B., dated the 19th November, 1926.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 33 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 (VIII of 1923), as applied to the Central India Railway lands, the Agent to the Governor General in Central India is pleased to make the following rules in respect of the matters referred to in the said section, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (*1*) of section 34 of the said Act:—

RULES.

1. *Costs.*—(*1*) Where the Commissioner directs that any costs shall not follow the event, he shall state his reasons in writing.

(*2*) The costs which may be awarded shall include—

(*a*) the charges necessarily incurred on account of court-fees;

(*b*) the charges necessarily incurred on subsistence money to witnesses; and

(*c*) pleaders' fees on the scale prescribed in the following rule.

(*3*) In any proceeding involving an application for compensation in the form of a lump sum, an application for commutation or an application for indemnification, the fee allowed shall be Rs. 10 subject by special order of the Commissioner to diminution to a sum not less than Rs. 5 and to increase to a sum not more than Rs. 50 for each such proceeding. In all other applications the fee allowed shall be Rs. 5 subject to increase by special order to a sum not exceeding Rs. 20.

(*4*) When a party engages more pleaders than one to conduct or defend a case, he shall be allowed one set of costs only.

(*5*) When several defendants having substantially one defence to make employ several pleaders, they shall be allowed one set of costs only. In such cases it will be for the applicant, at the time of hearing, to ask for a direction of the Court that separate costs be not allowed.

(*6*) When two or more defendents having separate substantial defences have engaged the services of one pleader, they shall be allowed separate sets of costs. In this case it will be for the defendants interested to apply at the hearing for separate costs.

(*7*) When several defendants having separate defences are represented by separate pleaders, they shall be entitled to separate costs.

2. *Fees.*—The fees specified in column 3 of the sub-joined schedule shall be payable in respect of the proceedings mentioned in the second column of the said schedule:—

SCHEDULE.

No.	Description of Proceedings.	Amount of fees.
I.	Applications for compensation—	
	(a) Where compensation is claimed in the form of recurring payments	Eight annas.
	(b) Where compensation is claimed in the form of a lump sum	One rupee where the sum does not exceed Rs. 500 *plus* one rupee for each additional sum of Rs. 500 or fraction thereof.
II.	Application for commutation—	
	(a) By agreement between the parties	Eight annas.
	(b) In all other cases	Two rupees.
III.	Applications for the deposit of compensation—	
	(a) Under section 8 (*1*) of the Act	*Nil.*
	(b) Under section 8 (*2*) of the Act in respect of each person to whom compensation is payable	Eight annas.
IV.	Applications for distribution by dependants, for each dependant	One rupee.
V.	Application for review—	
	(a) Where the review claimed is the continuance, increase, decrease or ending of half monthly payments	Eight annas.
	(b) Where the half-monthly payments are sought to be converted into a lump sum	Two rupees.
	(c) In all other cases	One rupee.
VI.	Applications for the registration of agreements—	
	(a) Where the application of the memorandum of agreement is signed both parties	*Nil.*
	(b) In all other cases	Eight annas.
VII.	Applications to summon witnesses—	
	(a) For the first witness mentioned in the application	Eight annas.
	(b) For every subsequent witness	Four annas.
VIII.	Applications for idemnification	Three rupees.
IX.	Applications for the recovery of compensation—	
	(a) Under an order already passed by the Commissioner	Eight annas.
	(b) In all other cases	The same fee as is payable on a similar application for compensation.
X.	All applications not otherwise provided for	Eight annas.

N.B.—In the case of any application falling under head X the Commissioner may, if he thinks fit, permit the application to be made without fee.

3. *Applicant may be required to deposit excess fees.*—If in any case the Commissioner considers that he ought to pass orders granting relief of a different kind or to a different extent from that claimed by the applicant, and if the fee which would have been payable by the applicant on an application for the relief which the Commissioner considers to be due is greater than the fee which has actually been paid, the Commissioner may require the applicant to deposit fees to the extent of the difference.

4. All applications presented to the Commissioner shall be registered in a Register in Form A.*

5. Every Commissioner shall maintain a separate register in Form B* of fatal accidents which come to his knowledge either on account of deposits made by or on behalf of employers or because of applications made by defendants of a deceased workman for an order for deposit and payment of compensation.

6. Every Commissioner shall maintain a separate register in Form C* of non-fatal accidents which come to his knowledge in any of the following ways:—

(1) On account of applications for registration of memoranda of agreements.

(2) On account of applications for commutation of half-monthly payments.

(3) On account of amount of compensation deposited with the Commissioner under section 8 (*2*).

(4) On account of applications for settlement of claim made by the injured workman.

7. The record of the Commissioner shall be kept in the English language.

8. Certified copies of any papers in any proceedings before a Commissioner should be supplied to parties in accordance with the provisions contained in the Central India Agency Judicial Circular No. 2 of 1906.

9. In cases where a Commissioner has to issue summons to a witness either at the instance of a party to a proceeding before him, or on his own initiative, the allowances to be paid to the witness shall be on the same scale as obtains in the Court of Small Causes.

* Appended.

FORM A.

(*See* Rule 4.)

Register of applications for the year 19

Date of presentation of the application.	Serial No.	Nature of the application.									Name and address of the applicant.	Name and address of the opposite party.	Claim.	Order.				Remarks.
		For distribution.	For deposit.	For compensation.	For half-monthly payments	For commutation.	For review.	For recovery.	Application for registration of agreement.	Miscellaneous.				Date.	For whom.	For what amount.	Appeal.	
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I								

FORM B.

(*See* Rule 5.)

Register of fatal accidents for the year 19 .

Serial No.	Date of information.	Date of accident.	Name of the deceased workman.	Name of the employer.	Dependants of the deceased workman.	Nature of accident and injury.	Amount of compensation and rate of monthly wages	Date of distribution among the dependants.	Remarks.

FORM C.

(*See* Rule 6.)

Register of non-fatal accidents for the year 19 .

Serial No.	Date of information.	Date of accident.	Name of the workman injured.	Name of the employer.	Nature of injury.		Amount of compensation and monthly wages.		Date of disposal.	Remarks.
					Permanent	Temporary.	Lump sum.	Half-monthly.		

[*Gazette of India*, 1926, Pt. II-A, p. 444.]

Rules regarding costs, fees, registers, etc., in Rajputana Railway lands.

No. 7367, dated the 25th November, 1926.—Not re-printed.[1]

[*Gazette of India*, 1926, Pt. II-A, p. 456.]

Officers authorised to examine applications.

No. 155-B., dated the 19th January, 1927.—The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Central India is pleased to authorise the Railway Magistrates at Ajmer and Hoshangabad to examine the applications which may be forwarded to them by the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation under Rule 20 of the Rajputana and Central India Railway Lands Workmen's Compensation Rules, 1926,[2] and to forward the records of the examination to the Commissioner as required by the said rule.

[*Gazette of India*, 1927, Pt. II-A, p. 62.]

No. 104, dated the 12th January, 1927.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by rule 20 of the Rajputana and Central India Railway Lands Workmen's Compensation Rules, 1926,[2] the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General is pleased to appoint the Railway Magistrate, Ajmer, as a Local Officer for the purposes of the said Rule for the areas in Rajputana.

[*Gazette of India*, 1927, Pt. II-A, p. 53.]

INDIAN PAPER CURRENCY ACT, 1923.

Currency notes, other than universal notes which are legal tender.

No. 263-I. B., dated the 10th February, 1913.—In pursuance of section 15 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910 (II of 1910),[3] as applied to the Rajputana and Central India Railway lands, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that currency notes of the Bombay and Cawnpore circles of issue, as established for the time being

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[1] These Rules are identical with those contained in Notification No. 1907-B., dated the 19th November, 1926. Printed above, except that Rule 8 is as follows:—

8. Certified copies of any papers in any proceedings before a Commissioner should be supplied to parties in accordance with the rules in force in the Ajmer-Merwara District on the subject.

[2] Printed *supra*, p. 364.

[3] The Indian Paper Currency Act, 1923 (X of 1923), has been applied to these Railway lands by Notification No. 263-I., dated the 24th April, 1929. Printed *supra*, p. 183.

under the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910, shall be legal tender in the said lands, respectively, as noted below:—

The Cawnpore circle	The Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Midland Section. (*a*) *The Bina-Agra portion.* (*b*) *The Cawnpore Branch* (*c*) *The Manikpur Branch.*
The Bombay circle	All other Railway Lands.

[*Gazette of India*, 1913, Pt. I, p. 136.]

IX.—Orders under Local Laws.

CENTRAL INDIA, GWALIOR AND RAJPUTANA EXCISE LAW, 1922.

Orders relating to Central India Railway lands.

(a) *Prohibition of dealings in spirit, fermented liquor and certain drugs;* (b) *Grant of passes;* (c) *Maximum quantities not subject to the prohibition.*

No. 2081-B., dated the 23rd October, 1922.—In exercise of the powers conferred upon him in respect of areas in Central India [1][and Gawlior] by section 6 of the Central India, Gwalior and Rajputana Excise Law, 1922[2] the Agent to the Governor General in Central India is pleased—

(*i*) subject to the provisos contained in that section, to prohibit in the areas in Central India [1][and Gwalior] included in section 1 (*2*) (*i*) of the said law the import, transport, export, manufacture, possession and sale of spirit, fermented liquor, raw opium, admixtures of opium, prepared opium and hemp drugs,

(*ii*) for the purposes of sub-proviso (*1*) (*e*) (*ii*) of that section to empower—

(*a*) all Assistant Opium Agents in Malwa to grant passes for the import, transport or export of raw opium subject to the rules from time to time in force for the guidance of Assistant Opium Agents in Malwa,

(*b*) the Excise Commissioner for Central India and the Deputy Opium Agent in Malwa to grant passes for the import, transport, export or possession of country spirit, of raw opium, of admixtures of opium and of hemp drugs, and

(*c*) [3][the officers appointed under the Central India (Administered Areas) Excise Law, 1917, as Local Excise Authorities for the Cantonments of Mhow and Neemuch and the Cantonment and Civil Lines of Nowgong,] the officer-in-charge of the Indore Residency Bazars, and the Superintendent of Sehore to grant passes for the import into the areas under their jurisdiction of country spirit, of raw opium, of admixtures of opium and of hemp drugs, and

[1] Inserted by Notification No. 2414-B., dated the 18th November, 1923. *Gazette of India,* 1923, Pt. II-A, p. 105.
[2] Printed, Vol. III, p. 628.
[3] Substituted by Notification No. 3288-C., dated the 8th May, 1929. *Gazette of India,* 1929, Pt. II-A, p. 206.

(*iii*) for the purpose of proviso (*2*) of that section to specify the following as the maximum quantities of the following articles to the import, transport, export, or possession of which the foregoing prohibition shall not extend, *viz.*:—

(*a*) country spirit [1][other than denatured spirit] .	1 seer.
(*b*) country fermented liquor	4 seers
(*c*) raw opium and admixtures of opium, in the aggregate	5 tolas
(*d*) prepared opium	1 tola
(*e*) bhang and its preparations, in the aggregate .	80 tolas.
(*f*) charas and its preparations, in the aggregate .	5 tolas.
(*g*) ganja and its preparations, in the aggreegate .	5 tolas.
[1](*h*) denatured spirit (country or foreign) . .	[2][2 gallons.]

2. Notification No. 1051-B., dated the 23rd June, 1919, is cancelled.

[*Gazette of India*, 1922, Pt. II, p. 1548.]

Officer specially empowered to grant passes.

No. 97-926 (10), dated the 22nd March, 1926.—In exercise of the powers conferred upon him in respect of areas in Central India and Gwalior by sub-clause (*ii*) of clause (*c*) of proviso (*1*) to section 6 of the Central India, Gwalior and Rajputana Excise Law, 1922,[3] the Agent to the Governor General in Central India is pleased to empower the Superintendent of Excise to grant passes for the import, transport, export or possession of country spirit, of raw opium, of admixtures of opium and of hemp drugs.

[*Gazette of India*, 1926, Pt. II-A, p. 110.]

Rules regulating the import, possession and vend of denatured spirit.

No. 1138-C., dated the 31st May, 1926.—Not re-printed.

[*Gazette of India*, 1926, Pt. II-A, p. 224.]

Rules for grant of licenses for wholesale and retail sale of foreign spirit and foreign fermented liquor.

No. 2274-C., dated the 6th August, 1923.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6, proviso (*6*) and by section 23 of the Central India, Gwalior and Rajputana Excise Law, 1922,[3] the Agent to the Governor General in Central India is pleased to make the following rules for the grant of licenses for the sale, by wholesale or by retail, of foreign spirit

[1] Inserted by Notification No. 436-B., dated the 31st May, 1926. *Gazette of India*, 1926, Pt. II-A, p. 221.
[2] Substituted by Notification No. 2488-B., dated the 3rd December, 1927. *Gazette of India*, 1927, Pt. II-A, p. 528.
[3] Printed, Vol. III, p. 628.

and foreign fermented liquor in the areas in Central India [1][and Gwalior] to which the law applies:—

(*1*) Licenses for the sale by retail of foreign spirits and foreign fermented liquor (not to be consumed on the premises) shall ordinarily be in Form 1 annexed to these rules.

Licenses for the sale by wholesale of foreign spirits and foreign fermented liquor (not to be consumed on the premises) shall ordinarily be in Form II annexed to these rules.

Occasional bar licenses for the sale of foreign spirit and foreign fermented liquor (to be consumed on the premises) shall ordinarily be in Form III annexed to these rules.

Licenses for the sale at a Railway Refreshment Room of foreign spirits and foreign fermented liquor (to be consumed on the premises) shall ordinarily be in Form IV annexed to these rules.

NOTE.—The Excise Commissioner for Central India may direct the insertion in any license of any condition additional to those contained in the prescribed form, or may with the sanction of the Agent to the Governor General in Central India, direct the omission or modification of any condition contained in the prescribed form.

(*2*) Licenses under these rules may be granted by the Excise Commissioner for Central India, or by any officer authorised by him in that behalf.

Explanation.—The Excise Commissioner for Central India may authorise an officer to grant licenses for a specified place or area, or to grant any specified class of licenses, and may restrict such authority by such reservation or conditions as he may think fit.

(*3*) Excepting occasional bar licenses, which shall not be issued for any period exceeding six days, no such license shall be issued for a period of more than one year or less than a quarter, which shall ordinarily be calculated from the 1st day of one of the months of January, April, July or October.

(*4*) Licenses in Forms I and II for the sale of foreign spirit and foreign fermented liquor within railway limits shall be granted only (*a*) in favour of the Managers of Railway Co-operative Associations or similar institutions approved in this behalf by the authorities of the railway within whose premises they are situated, (*b*) with the approval of the same authorities, in favour of the holders of licenses in Form IV.

(*5*) Licenses in Form III will be granted only in order to enable spirits and fermented liquors to be sold at entertainments by or on behalf of the organisers of these entertainments. Such a license will be granted only after the licensing officer has satisfied himself that its issue is desirable in the interests of the persons attending the entertainments

[1] Inserted by Notification No. 2414-B., dated the 13th November, 1923. *Gazette of India*, 1923, Pt. II-A, p. 105.

and is not otherwise objectionable. In each license the hours during which sale will be permitted will be entered by the licensing officer with due regard to the circumstances of the entertainment for which it is required.

(6) Licenses in Form IV will be granted only in favour of persons approved by the railway authorities in that behalf.

(7) The fees ordinarily payable for licenses shall be—

For a license in Form I .	Rs. 12-8 per quarter payable in advance.
For a license in Form II .	Rs. 25 per quarter payable in advance.
For a license in Form III .	Rs. 4 per night payable in advance.
For a license in Form IV .	Rs. 25 per quarter payable in advance.

Provided that in any case where in the opinion of the licensing officer the grant of a license in Form I, Form II or Form IV is desirable in the interest of the public convenience, while the probable extent of the business done is not such as would justify the levy of the prescribed fee, the licensing officer may, after recording his reasons in writing, grant a license on the payment of reduced fee the amount of which shall not, excepting with the previous sanction of the Excise Commissioner for Central India, be less than half of the prescribed fee.

FORM I.

License for the sale by retail of foreign spirits and foreign fermented liquors not to be consumed on the premises.

License to sell by retail at the premises known as situated foreign spirits and foreign fermented liquors is hereby granted to for a period of commencing on the and ending on the (for which the sum of Rs. has been paid in advance) subject to the following conditions, the infraction of any of which or of any of the provisions of the Central India, Gwalior and Rajputana Excise Law, 1922 (hereinafter referred to as " the Law ") or of the rules made thereunder, by the licensee or by any person employed by him or acting under his orders or by his authority, or with his knowledge and consent shall render the license liable to forfeiture, or the licensee to a fine up to a limit of Rs. 50 by order of the licensing officer without prejudice to any other penalty to which the licensee or the person committing such infraction may be liable under the law:—

(1) That the business covered by this license shall not be sublet or transferred without the written permission of the licensing officer, nor shall an agent be appointed without such permission endorsed on this license, for the management of the business covered by this license. That no person suffering from leprosy or other infectious or contagious disease and no person under 14 years of age shall under any circumstances

be employed in the handling of spirits or fermented liquor, or otherwise in the business covered by this license.

(2) That the licensee shall not without the permission in writing of the licensing officer hold or acquire any interest in a license, or farm of the fees leviable on licenses, for the sale of country spirit, country fermented liquor, opium or hemp drugs in any other place.

NOTE.—This condition does not preclude the licensee from holding licenses covering dealings of a class other than those covered by this license in foreign spirits for foreign fermented liquors.

(3) That sale of foreign spirits and foreign fermented liquors only shall be made, and that such spirits or liquors shall not be adulterated by the admixture of country spirits or country fermented liquor or otherwise.

(4) That the licensee is prohibited from bottling foreign spirit or foreign fermented liquor or rectifying or compounding foreign spirit by purifying or colouring or flavouring or mixing any material therewith.

(5) That no gin of strength weaker than 35° U. P. and no other foreign spirit of strength weaker than 25° U. P. shall be sold or offered for sale under this license.

(6) That every receptacle containing foreign spirit or foreign fermented liquor manufactured and flavoured, coloured or compounded in India and received or kept for sale must be conspicuously labelled or branded with the words "foreign spirit / foreign fermented liquor manufactured in India," as the case may be.

(7) That sale shall be made only at the premises for which this license is granted and not elsewhere.

(8) That a signboard shall be put up in a conspicuous place outside the licensed premises bearing the name of the licensee and the designation "Licensed retail dealer in foreign spirits and foreign fermented liquors, not to be consumed on the premises."

(9) That wearing apparel or other effects, except money, shall not be taken in barter for spirits or fermented liquor.

(10) That no spirits or fermented liquor shall be sold or in any way supplied to any European non-commissioned officer or soldier, or to any European or Anglo-Indian being a camp follower, or to any soldier's wife or child, except under the written permission of the officer commanding the unit to which the purchaser is attached, or of some person authorised by the Commanding Officer to grant such permission, or to any Policeman, Excise Officer, or railway servant on duty, or to vagrants under Police escort, or to insane persons, or to persons known or believed to be intoxicated or to any child under 14 years of age.

(11) That no spirits or fermented liquors shall be sold before sunrise or after 9 o'clock at night.

(12) That not more than two gallons or twelve reputed quart bottles of spirits or fermented liquor shall be sold or supplied to any person at one time.

(13) That no quantity less than a corked and capsuled pint bottle, at a time, of spirits or fermented liquor shall be sold or supplied, and that no spirits or fermented liquors shall be permitted to be consumed in the shop or on the premises.

* NOTE.—Fermented liquor, in quantities not less than a pint at a time, may be sold on tap, but shall not be permitted to be consumed on the premises.

(14) That the licensee shall keep an account of his sales in such form, if any, as may be prescribed by the licensing officer in this behalf. If the licensee holds more than one license for the sale of foreign spirits or foreign fermented liquors on the same premises, he shall keep his accounts of transactions under each license separately.

(15) That the licensee shall, when required to do so, produce his license and accounts for the inspection of the licensing officer or of any person specially or generally authorised by him in this behalf, and shall further furnish such returns and information as may be required by the licensing officer from time to time.

(16) That the licensee shall give entry to his shop to any excise officer or to any police officer exercising powers not inferior to those of a Sub-Inspector of Police at any time of the day or night. An inspection note book with the pages numbered consecutively, for inspecting officers to enter their remarks in, shall be maintained, and be handed over to the inspecting officer or any officer authorised by him to receive it on a receipt being given therefor.

(17) That the licensing officer shall be at liberty to withdraw this license at any time without making any refund of fee, should it appear to him undesirable to allow its continuance.

(18) This license is granted subject to the provisions of the law and of the rules made thereunder. It shall have effect from the
to the   and unless renewed by the latter date by special order of the licensing officer shall thereafter cease to remain in force, notwithstanding that a special order recalling it has not been *issued by the licensing officer.*

Signature and designation of the licensing officer.

Dated

The   19 .

* To be inserted only in licenses for railway co-operative associations or similar institutions approved by the railway authorities and only if its insertion is specially desired by the railway authorities.

Counterpart.

I, , the abovementioned licensee, do hereby accept the foregoing conditions.

Signature

Date

Signature of witness

FORM II.

License for the sale by wholesale of foreign spirits and foreign fermented liquors not to be consumed on the premises.

License to sell by wholesale at the premises known as situated foreign spirits and foreign fermented liquors is hereby granted to for a period of commencing on the and ending on the (for which the sum of Rs. has been paid in advance) subject to the following conditions, the infraction of any of which or of any of the provisions of the Central India, Gwalior and Rajputana Excise Law, 1922 (hereinafter referred to as "the Law") or of the rules made thereunder, by the licensee or by any person employed by him or acting under his orders or by his authority, or with his knowledge and consent shall render the license liable to forfeiture, or the licensee to a fine up to a limit of Rs. 50 by order of the licensing officer, without prejudice to any other penalty to which the licensee or the person committing such infraction may be liable under the law:—

(1) That the business covered by this license shall not be sublet or transferred without the written permission of the licensing officer, nor shall an agent be appointed without such permission endorsed on this license, for the management of the business covered by this license. That no person suffering from leprosy or other infectious or contagious disease and no person under 14 years of age shall under any circumstances be employed in the handling of spirits or fermented liquor, or otherwise in the business covered by this license.

(2) That the licensee shall not without the permission in writing of the licensing officer hold or acquire any interest in a license, or farm

of the fees leviable on licenses, for the sale of country spirit, country fermented liquor, opium or hemp drugs in any other place.

NOTE.—This condition does not preclude the licensee from holding licenses covering dealings of a class other than those covered by this license in foreign spirits or foreign fermented liquors.

(3) That sale of foreign spirits and foreign fermented liquors only shall be made, and that such spirits or liquors shall not be adulterated by the admixture of country spirits or country fermented liquor or otherwise.

(4) That the licensee is prohibited from bottling foreign spirit or foreign fermented liquor or rectifying or compounding foreign spirit by purifying or colouring or flavouring or mixing any material therewith.

(5) That no gin of strength weaker than 35° U. P. and no other foreign spirit of strength weaker than 25° U. P. shall be sold or offered for sale under this license.

(6) That every receptacle containing foreign spirit or foreign fermented liquor manufactured and flavoured, coloured or compounded in India and received or kept for sale must be conspicuously labelled or branded with the words "foreign spirit / foreign fermented liquor manufactured in India," as the case may be.

(7) That sale shall be made only at the premises for which this license is granted and not elsewhere.

(8) That a signboard shall be put up in a conspicuous place outside the licensed premises bearing the name of the licensee and the designation "Licensed wholesale dealer in foreign spirits and foreign fermented liquors, not to be consumed on the premises."

(9) That wearing apparel or other effects, except money, shall not be taken in barter for spirits or fermented liquor.

(10) That no spirits or fermented liquor shall be sold or in any way supplied to any European non-commissioned officer or soldier, or to any European or Anglo-Indian being a camp follower, or to any soldier's wife or child, except under the written permission of the officer commanding the unit to which the purchaser is attached, or of some person authorised by the Commanding Officer to grant such permission, or to any Policeman, Excise Officer, or railway servant on duty, or to vagrants under Police escort, or to insane persons, or to persons known or believed to be intoxicated or to any child under 14 years of age.

(11) That no spirits or fermented liquors shall be sold before sunrise or after 9 o'clock at night.

(12) That no quantity less than two gallons or twelve reputed quart bottles at a time of each kind of spirits or fermented liquor shall be sold or supplied.

(13) That no spirits or fermented liquors shall be permitted to be consumed in the shop or on the premises.

(14) That the licensee shall keep an account of his sales in such form, if any, as may be prescribed by the licensing officer in this behalf. If the licensee holds more than one license for the sale of foreign spirits or foreign fermented liquors on the same premises, he shall keep his accounts of transactions under each license separately.

(15) That the licensee shall, when required to do so, produce his license and accounts for the inspection of the licensing officer or of any person specially or generally authorised by him in this behalf, and shall further furnish such returns and information as may be required by the licensing officer from time to time.

(16) That the licensee shall give entry to his shop to any excise officer or to any police officer exercising powers not inferior to those of a Sub-Inspector of Police at any time of the day or night. An inspection note book with the pages numbered consecutively, for inspecting officers to enter their remarks in, shall be maintained, and be handed over to the inspecting officer or any officer authorised by him to receive it on a receipt being given therefor.

(17) That the licensing officer shall be at liberty to withdraw this license at any time without making any refund of fee, should it appear to him undesirable to allow its continuance.

(18) This license is granted subject to the provisions of the law and of the rules made thereunder. It shall have effect from the to the and unless renewed by the latter date by special order of the licensing officer shall thereafter cease to remain in force, notwithstanding that a special order recalling it has not been issued by the licensing officer.

Signature and designation of the licensing officer.

Dated

The 19 .

Counterpart.

I, , the abovementioned licensee, do hereby accept the foregoing conditions.

Signature

Date

Signature of witness

FORM III.

Occasional bar license for the sale of foreign spirits and foreign fermented liquors to be consumed on the premises.

License to open a liquor bar for the sale of foreign spirits and foreign fermented liquors to be consumed on the premises known as situated at is hereby granted to for a period of commencing on the and ending on the (for which the sum of Rs. has been paid in advance) on the following conditions, the infraction of any of which or of any of the provisions of the Central India, Gwalior and Rajputana Excise Law, 1922 (hereinafter referred to as "the Law") or of the rules made thereunder by the licensee or by any person employed by him or acting under his orders or by his authority, or with his knowledge and consent shall render the license liable to forfeiture, or the licensee to a fine up to a limit of Rs. 50 by order of the licensing officer without prejudice to any other penalty to which the licensee or the person committing such infraction may be liable under the Law:—

(1) That the business covered by this license shall not be sublet or transferred without the written permission of the licensing officer, nor shall an agent be appointed, without such permission endorsed on this license, for the management of the business covered by this license. That no person suffering from leprosy or other infectious or contagious disease and no person under 14 years of age shall under any circumstances be employed in the handling of spirits or fermented liquor or otherwise in the business covered by this license, and that no woman shall be employed, without previous permission in writing of the licensing officer, either with or without remuneration, during the hours in which the premises are kept open for business, in any part of such premises in which foreign spirit or foreign fermented liquor is or may be consumed.

(2) That sale of foreign spirits and foreign fermented liquors only shall be made, and that such spirits or liquors shall not be adulterated by the admixture of country spirits or fermented liquor or otherwise.

(3) That the licensee is prohibited from bottling foreign spirits or foreign fermented liquor or rectifying or compounding foreign spirit by purifying or colouring or flavouring or mixing any material therewith.

(4) That no gin of strength weaker than 35° U. P. and no other foreign spirit of strength weaker than 25° U. P. shall be sold or offered for sale under this license.

(5) That every receptacle containing foreign spirit or foreign fermented liquor manufactured and flavoured, coloured or compounded in India and received or kept for sale must be conspicuously labelled or branded with the words "foreign spirit / foreign fermented liquor manufactured in India," as the case may be.

(6) That sale shall be made only at the premises for which this license is granted and not elsewhere.

(7) That spirits and fermented liquor shall be supplied in the bar and under this license for consumption on the premises only.

(8) That wearing apparel or other effects, except money, shall not be taken in barter for spirits or fermented liquor.

(9) That no spirits or fermented liquor shall be sold or in any way supplied to any policeman, excise officer, or railway servant on duty, or to any soldier of rank below that of sergeant, or to vagrants under police escort or to insane persons or to persons known or believed to be intoxicated or to any child under 14 years of age.

(10) That spirits and fermented liquor shall be supplied only between the hours of and .*

(11) That all spirits and liquors shall be paid for on the spot in cash.

(12) That the licensee shall give entry to the licensed premises to any excise officer or to any police officer exercising powers not inferior to those of a Sub-Inspector of Police at any time of the day or night.

(13) That the licensing officer shall be at liberty to withdraw this license at any time without making any refund of fee, should it appear to him undesirable to allow its continuance.

(14) This license is granted subject to the provisions of the law and of the rules made thereunder. It shall have effect from the to the and unless renewed by the latter date by special order of the licensing officer shall thereafter cease to remain in force, notwithstanding that a special order recalling it has not been issued by the licensing officer.

Signature and designation of the licensing officer.

Dated

Counterpart.

I, , the abovementioned licensee, do hereby accept the foregoing conditions.

Signature

Date

Signature of witness

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* To be specified by the licensing officer with reference to the circumstances of each case.

FORM IV.

License for the sale at a Railway refreshment room of foreign spirits and foreign fermented liquors to be consumed on the premises.

License to sell foreign spirits and foreign fermented liquors for consumption on the premises at the Railway refreshment room situated at is hereby granted to (hereinafter referred to as the licensee) for the term of commencing on the and ending on the (for which the sum of Rs. has been paid in advance) subject to the following conditions, the infraction of any of which or of any of the provisions of the Central India, Gwalior and Rajputana Excise Law, 1922 (hereinafter referred to as "the Law"), or of the rules made thereunder, by the licensee or by any person employed by him or acting under his orders or by his authority, or with his knowledge and consent shall render the license liable to forfeiture, or the licensee to a fine up to a limit of Rs. 50 by order of the licensing officer without prejudice to any other penalty to which the licensee or the person committing such infraction may be liable under the Law:—

(1) That the business covered by this license shall not be sublet or transferred without the written permission of the licensing officer, nor shall an agent be appointed, without such permission endorsed on this license, for the management of the business covered by this license. That no person suffering from leprosy or other infectious or contagious diseases and no person under 14 years of age shall under any circumstances be employed in the handling of spirits or fermented liquor or otherwise in the business covered by this license, and that no woman shall be employed, without the previous permission in writing of the licensing officer, either with or without remuneration, during the hours in which the premises are kept open for business, in any part of such premises in which foreign spirit or foreign fermented liquor is or may be consumed.

(2) That the licensee shall not without the permission in writing of the licensing officer hold or acquire any interest in a license, or farm of the fees leviable on licenses for the sale of country spirit, country fermented liquor, opium or hemp drugs in any other place.

NOTE.—This condition does not preclude the licensee from holding licenses covering dealings of a class other than those covered by this license in foreign spirits or foreign fermented liquors.

(3) That sale of foreign spirits and foreign fermented liquors only shall be made, and that such spirits or liquors shall not be adulterated by the admixture of country spirits or country fermented liquor or otherwise.

(4) That the licensee is prohibited from bottling foreign spirit or foreign fermented liquor or rectifying or compounding foreign spirit by purifying or colouring or flavouring or mixing any material therewith.

(5) That no gin of strength weaker than 35° U. P. and no other foreign spirit of strength weaker than 25° U. P. shall be sold or offered for sale under this license.

(6) That every receptacle containing foreign spirit or foreign fermented liquor manufactured and flavoured, coloured or compounded in India and received or kept for sale must be conspicuously labelled or branded with the words "foreign spirit / foreign fermented liquor manufactured in India," as the case may be.

(7) That sale shall be made only at the premises for which this license is granted and not elsewhere.

(8) That wearing apparel or other effects, except money, shall not be taken in barter for spirits or fermented liquor.

(9) That no spirits or fermented liquor shall be sold under this license excepting for consumption on the premises and to persons (not being European non-commissioned officers or soldiers or European or Anglo-Indian Camp followers or soldiers' wives or children, or policemen, excise officers or railway servants on duty or vagrants under police escort or insane persons or persons known or believed to be intoxicated) taking meals in the refreshment rooms, or to *bonâ fide* travellers by railway, that is to say, persons (not being policemen, excise officers, or railway servants on duty) who have arrived at the station by any train arriving within the past 24 hours, or who have come to the station with the intention of leaving as passengers by the next suitable train:

Provided also that the sale of spirits or fermented liquor to European soldiers and European or Anglo-Indian Camp followers shall be permitted in the following cases only and subject to the following restrictions:—

(*a*) In the case of such soldiers and Camp followers travelling under the command of an officer, the permission of such officer shall be obtained before any spirits or fermented liquor are supplied;

(*b*) Soldiers and Camp followers travelling alone or in small parties not under the command of an officer may, provided that the soldiers are in uniform and the party sober, be supplied with not more than one pint of beer for each man or woman in the party:

Provided also that no spirits or fermented liquor shall under any circumstances be supplied to any child under 14 years of age.

(10) That access to and egress from the refreshment room shall not be permitted to the public otherwise than through the entrance opening upon the station platform, and that no spirits or fermented liquor sold under this license shall be permitted to be removed from the premises or consumed elsewhere than in the public refreshment room.

(11) That no disorderly conduct or gaming shall be allowed in the refreshment room, that persons of notoriously bad character shall not be permitted to resort to the premises, that no person shall be harboured in the premises during the night, and that the licensee shall give immediate information to the nearest magistrate or police officer of the resort to the premises of any person suspected of having committed a cognizable and non-bailable offence.

(12) That the licensee shall keep an account of his sales in such form, if any, as may be prescribed by the licensing officer in this behalf. If the licensee holds more than one license for the sale of foreign spirits or foreign fermented liquors on the same premises, he shall keep his accounts of transactions under each license separately.

(13) That the licensee shall, when required to do so, produce his license and accounts for the inspection of the licensing officer or of any person specially or generally authorised by him in this behalf, and shall further furnish such returns and information as may be required by the licensing officer from time to time.

(14) That the licensee shall give entry to his shop to any excise officer or to any police officer exercising powers not inferior to those of a Sub-Inspector of Police at any time of the day or night. An inspection note book with the pages numbered consecutively, for inspecting officers to enter their remarks in, shall be maintained, and be handed over to the inspecting officer or any officer authorised by him to receive it on a receipt being given therefor.

(15) This license is granted subject to the provisions of the law and of rules made thereunder. It shall have effect from the
to the and unless renewed by the latter date by special order of the licensing officer shall thereafter cease to remain in force, notwithstanding that a special order recalling it has not been issued by the licensing officer.

Signature and designation of the licensing officer.

Dated

Counterpart.

I,   , the abovementioned licensee, do hereby accept the foregoing conditions

Signature

Date

Signature of witness

[*Gazette of India*, 1923, Pt. II, p. 1399.]

Exemption of (a) certain preparations; (b) the possession and transport of drugs in certain cases.

No. 298-C., dated the 29th January, 1923.—Printed Vol. III, page 647.

Central India Morphine and Cocaine Rules, 1922.

No. 2394-B., dated the 12th December, 1922.—Printed Vol. III, page 665.

Disposal of things confiscated.

No. 107-B., dated the 15th January, 1923.—Printed Vol. III, page 672.

Officers empowered (1) to investigate offences; (2) to inspect premises and search without warrant.

No. 1834-B., dated the 31st August, 1928.—Printed Vol. III, page 673.

Orders relating to Rajputana Railway lands.

(a) Prohibition of import, transport, etc., of spirit, fermented liquor, opium and hemp drugs; (b) grant of passes; (c) maximum quantities.

No. 6284, dated the 14th November, 1922.—In exercise of the powers conferred upon him in respect of the areas in Rajputana by section 6

of the Central India, Gwalior and Rajputana Excise Law, 1922,[1] the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana is pleased—

(*i*) subject to the provisos contained in that section, to prohibit in the areas in Rajputana included in section 1 (*2*) (*i*) of the said Law, the import, transport, export, manufacture, possession and sale of spirit, fermented liquor, raw opium, admixtures of opium, prepared opium and hemp drugs,

(*ii*) for the purposes of sub-proviso (*1*) (*c*) (*ii*) of that section to empower (*a*) all Assistant Opium Agents in Malwa to grant passes for the import, transport, or export of raw opium subject to the rules from time to time in force for the guidance of Assistant Opium Agents in Malwa, (*b*) the Excise Commissioner for Central India, the Deputy Opium Agent in Malwa, the Collector of Excise Revenue, Ajmer-Merwara, the Collector of Excise Revenue, Abu District, and the Superintendent of Excise Revenue, Ajmer-Merwara, to grant passes for the import, transport, export or possession of country spirit, of raw opium, of admixtures of opium and of hemp drugs, and

(*iii*) for the purposes of proviso (*2*) of that section to specify the following as the maximum quantities of the following articles to the import, transport, export or possession of which the foregoing prohibition shall not extend, *viz.*:—

(*a*) Country Spirit [2][other than denatured spirit]	1 seer.
(*b*) Country fermented liquor	4 seers.
(*c*) Raw opium and admixtures of opium, in the aggregate	5 tolas.
(*d*) Prepared Opium	1 tola.
(*e*) Bhang and its preparations, in the aggregate .	80 tolas.
(*f*) Charas and its preparations, in the aggregate .	5 tolas.
(*g*) Gunja and its preparations, in the aggregate .	5 tolas.

[3][Provided that on sections of the railway situated in Ajmer-Merwara, the said prohibition shall extend to the import, transport, export and possession otherwise than in the possession of a passenger travelling under a through ticket from a station beyond the limits of the Ajmer-Merwara district to a station beyond these limits by a route passing

[1] Printed, Vol. III, p. 628.

[2] Inserted by Notification No. 3683-2, dated the 9th July, 1926. *Gazette of India*, 1926, Pt. II-A, p. 272.

[3] Inserted by Notification No. 4275/277-Ry. II., dated the 25th June, 1923. *Gazette of India*, 1923, Pt. II, p. 1087.

through that district, of quantities of the following articles exceeding that specified against each, *viz.* :—

	If purchased in Ajmer-Merwara	If imported into Ajmer-Merwara from elsewhere.
	Tolas.	Tolas.
(1) Opium and its preparations other than used for smoking	3	1
(2) Preparations of opium used for smoking	½	*Nil.*
(3) Bhang and its preparations	40	20
(4) Charas and its preparations	3	1
(5) Gunja and its preparations	3	1
[1][(6) Country liquor of:—		
(*a*) Urban areas, 24 (drums)	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
(*b*) Rural area—		
24 (drams in Railway limits within rural area)	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
4 (drams in Railway limits within Urban area)	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
(7) Country fermented liquor	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
[2][(h) Denatured spirit (country or foreign)	1 gallon.]	

2. Notification No. 5415, dated the 15th October, 1919, is hereby cancelled.

[*Gazette of India*, 1922, Pt. II, p. 1667.]

Import, possession and vend of denatured spirit.

No. 495, dated the 31st January, 1927.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6, proviso (6), and section 23 of the Central India, Gwalior and Rajputana Excise Law, 1922,[3] the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, is pleased to make the following rules governing the import, possession and vend of denatured spirit in the areas in Rajputana to which the law applies, *viz.* :—

I. In these rules—

(A) the expression " denatured spirit " means spirit that has been effectually and permanently rendered unfit for human consumption in the manner prescribed,—

(*i*) in the case of spirit imported from beyond seas, by the rules regarding the denaturing of imported spirit in force under the Sea Customs Act, 1878, at the port of import;

[1] Item 6 was substituted by Notification No. 5922/277-Ry. II., dated the 15th September, 1923. *Gazette of India*, 1923, Pt. II-A, p. 7.
[2] Inserted by Notification No. 3683-2, dated the 9th July, 1926. *Gazette of India*, 1926, Pt. II-A, p. 272.
[3] Printed, Vol. III, p. 628.

(*ii*) in the case of spirit manufactured in India, by the law and rules regarding the denaturing of spirit in force under the Excise (Spirits) Act, 1863, at the place of manufacture, or if the place of manufacture be in British India or in a British Administered Area, by any other law and rules there in force;

(B) the expression "Licensing Officer" means, in respect of any railway area to which these rules apply, the officer or officers from time to time authorised to grant licenses for the sale of foreign spirit and foreign fermented liquor in that area

II. Licenses for the sale of denatured spirit shall be in the form annexed to these rules.

III. Licenses for the sale of denatured spirit shall be granted by the Licensing Officer for such periods not exceeding a year as will ensure their expiring on the last day of a quarter.

IV. Such licenses shall be granted, free of charge, to persons applying for them:

Provided that the Licensing Officer may reject any application for the grant or renewal of a license, on the ground that the applicant is not, in his opinion, a fit person to hold a license, or that he has no legitimate demand for such spirit, or that a sufficient number of licenses have already been granted, or for any other sufficient reason.

V. Possession of denatured spirit in quantities exceeding [1][2 gallons] at a time, otherwise than under a permit granted by the Licensing Officer, is prohibited. Permits granted by the Licensing Officer for the purchase and possession of denatured spirit in quantities exceeding [1][2 gallons] shall be in the form annexed to these rules.

VI. The permits prescribed in the foregoing rule may be granted by the Licensing Officer to chemists, varnish makers or others engaged in arts, manufacturers or chemistry who require to use considerable quantities of denatured spirit for the purposes of their business or occupation.

VII. Permits to import denatured spirit shall be in the annexed form and shall be issued free of charge. They may be granted by the Licensing Officer to persons licensed for the sale of denatured spirit, or to persons holding permits under rule V. Not more than 100 gallons of denatured spirit shall be imported at one time under this rule.

VIII. Spirit which is not sufficiently denatured must either be denatured afresh or must be destroyed. When insufficiently denatured spirit is denatured again, the expenses will be borne by the licensee or by the permit holder concerned.

[1] Substituted by Notification No. 2-Pol./25, dated the 26th November, 1927. *Gazette of India*, 1927, Pt. II-A, p. 520.

License for the sale of Denatured Spirit.

License to sell denatured spirit at the premises known as situated at is hereby granted to for a period of commencing on the and ending on the subject to the following conditions, the infraction of any of which or of any of the provisions of the Central India, Gwalior and Rajputana Excise Law, 1922 (hereinafter referred to as "the Law"), or of the rules made thereunder, by the licensee or by any person employed by him or acting under his orders or by his authority, or with his knowledge and consent, shall render the license liable to forfeiture by order of the Licensing Officer and the licensee to a fine by order of the Licensing Officer not exceeding Rs. 10 for each such infraction, without prejudice to any other penalty to which the licensee or the person committing such infraction may be liable under the law:—

1. That the business covered by this license shall not be sub-let or transferred without the written permission of the Licensing Officer nor shall an agent be appointed, without such permission endorsed on this license, for the management of the business covered by this license. That no person suffering from leprosy or other infectious or contagious disease and no person under 14 years of age shall under any circumstances be employed in the handling of the spirit or otherwise in the business covered by this license.

2. That the licensee shall procure his supplies of denatured spirit either—

(*i*) by direct importation from beyond sea in accordance with the law and rules regulating such import, or

(*ii*) by purchase from a person licensed under these rules for the sale of denatured spirit, or

(*iii*) by purchase from a person licensed under any law in force in British India or a British Administered Area for the sale of denatured spirit, in accordance with the law and rules in force in the place for which such person is licensed and in the areas through which the spirit passes in transit, or

(*iv*) from a distillery licensed under the Central India (Administered Areas) Excise Law, 1917, in accordance with the rules in force under such law for the issue of denatured spirit from the distillery.

3. That the licensee shall, before selling denatured spirit to any purchaser, use all reasonable diligence to ascertain the quantity already in the purchaser's possession, and shall not at one time sell to him more

than [1][2 gallons] or such smaller quantity as, together with what is, or in good faith is believed to be, in the buyer's possession, is equal to [1][2 gallons]: Provided that the licensee may sell a quantity of denatured spirit greater than [1][2 gallons]—

to a person licensed to sell denatured spirit or

to a person holding a permit granted by the Licensing Officer authorising him to purchase quantities greater than [1][2 gallons].

In the latter case the quantities sold to any such person at one time shall not exceed such quantity as, together with what is, or in good faith is believed to be, in the buyer's possession, is equal to the quantity that he is permitted to purchase.

4. That the licensee shall not have in his possession at any one time denatured spirit in any quantity in excess of one hundred gallons.

5. That no denatured spirit shall ordinarily be sold between the hours of 9 P.M. and 8 A.M., but sale at other specified hours may be allowed with the previous permission endorsed on this license of the Licensing Officer.

6. That sale shall be made only at the premises for which this license is granted and not elsewhere. That every bottle, jar or cask containing denatured spirit received into or kept for sale in the shop shall be conspicuously labelled or branded with the words " Made and denatured in India," or " Made in   and denatured in India," or " Made and denatured in   ," as the case may be.

7. That the denatured spirit shall not be of less strength than fifty degrees over proof.

8. That this license shall be hung up in a conspicuous place in the shop, and that a signboard shall be put up in a conspicuous place outside the licensed premises bearing the name of the licensee and the designation " Licensed vendor of denatured spirit ".

9. That the licensee shall not, without taking out a separate license, sell any spirit other than denatured spirit, and if he holds or obtains such separate license the admixture of denatured spirit with other spirit shall under no pretext be attempted by him. That if the licensee also holds a license for the sale of any other kind of spirit he shall store, keep and expose for sale the denatured spirit in a part of the licensed premises quite separate from any part in which any other spirit is stored, kept or exposed for sale.

[1] Substituted by Notification No. 2-Pol./25, dated the 26th November, 1927. *Gazette of India*, 1927, Pt. II-A, p. 520.

10. That the licensee shall keep a daily account of his sales in the following form and shall submit an abstract thereof at the end of each quarter to the office of the Licensing Officer:—

	Balance in hand		Quantity received.			Total.		Quantity sold.						
Date.	Gallons.	Bottles.	Gallons.	Bottles.	When received.	Gallons.	Bottles.	Gallons.	Bottles.	Full name of person to whom sold.	Full address of purchaser.	Trade or occupation of purchaser.	Total quantity sold each day.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

11. That the licensee shall, when required to do so, produce his license and accounts for the inspection of the Licensing Officer or of any person specially or generally authorised by him in this behalf, and shall at any time of the day or night give entry to the shop to any Police or Excise Officer exercising powers not inferior to those of a Sub-Inspector of Police. That the licensee shall maintain an inspection note book, with the pages numbered consecutively, so that officers inspecting the shop may enter their remarks therein. The note book shall be handed over to the Licensing Officer or to any officer authorised by him to receive it at any time on a receipt being given therefor.

12. That the Licensing Officer shall be at liberty to withdraw this license at any time should it appear to him undesirable to allow its continuance after giving 15 days' notice to the licensee.

13. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the law and of the rules made thereunder. It shall have effect from the
to the and unless renewed by the latter

date by special order of the Licensing Officer shall thereafter cease to remain in force notwithstanding that a special order recalling it has not been issued by the Licensing Officer.

Signature

Dated

COUNTERPART.

I, the above-mentioned licensee, do hereby accept the foregoing conditions.

Signature

Date

Signature of witness.

Permit authorising the purchase and possession of denatured spirit in quantities exceeding [1][*2 gallons*].

Permit to purchase denatured spirit in quantities exceeding [1][2 gallons], and to possess the same at the premises known as situated at for the purpose of is hereby granted to for a period of commencing on the and ending on the subject to the following conditions, the infraction of any of which or of any of the provisions of the Central India, Gwalior and Rajputana Excise Law, 1922 (hereinafter referred to as "the Law"), or of the rules made thereunder, by the permit holder or by any person employed by him or acting under his orders, or by his authority, or with his knowledge and consent, shall render the permit liable to forfeiture by order of the Licensing Officer and the permit holder to a fine by order of the Licensing Officer not exceeding Rs. 10 for every such infraction, without prejudice to any other penalty to which the permit holder or the person committing such infraction may be liable under the Law:—

1. That the permit holder shall procure his supplies of denatured spirit either—

(*i*) by direct importation from beyond sea in accordance with the law and rules regulating such import, or

(*ii*) by purchase from a person licensed under these rules for the sale of denatured spirit, or

[1] Substituted by Notification No. 2-Pol./25, dated the 26th November, 1927. *Gazette of India*, 1927, Pt. II-A, p. 520.

(*iii*) by purchase from a person licensed under any law in force in British India or a British Administered Area for the sale of denatured spirit, in accordance with the law and rules in force in the place for which such person is licensed and in the areas through which the spirit passes in transit, or

(*iv*) from a distillery licensed under the Central India (Administered Areas) Excise Law, 1917, in accordance with the rules in force under such law for the issue of denatured spirit from the distillery.

2. That the permit holder shall not have in his possession at any one time more than gallons of denatured spirit.

3. That the denatured spirit shall not be of less strength than fifty degrees over proof.

4. That the denatured spirit shall be kept only in the premises for which this permit is granted, and shall not be sold or transferred to any other person, or utilized otherwise than for the purposes specified in the permit.

5. That the permit holder shall keep a daily account of his stock in the following form, and shall submit an abstract thereof at the end of each quarter to the office of the Licensing Officer:—

Date	Balance in hand.		Quantity received.		Whence received.	Total.		Quantity used	
	Gallons.	Bottles.	Gallons.	Bottles		Gallons.	Bottles.	Gallons.	Bottles.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

NOTE.—The Licensing Officer may dispense with conditions 5 and 6 in any case in which they are, in his opinion, unnecessary, and would be productive of hardship or inconvenience to the permit holder.

6. That the permit holder shall, when required to do so, produce his permit and accounts for the inspection of the Licensing Officer

or of any person specially or generally authorised by him in this behalf, and shall, at any time of the day or night, give entry to the premises for which this permit is granted to any Police or Excise Officer exercising powers not inferior to those of a Sub-Inspector of Police. That the permit holder shall furnish the Licensing Officer with such information regarding the quantity of denatured spirit used by him in any preparations as may be required by him.

7. That the Licensing Officer shall be at liberty to withdraw this permit at any time should it appear to him undesirable to allow its continuance, after giving 15 days' notice to the permit holder.

8. This permit is granted subject to the provisions of the law and of the rules made thereunder. It shall have effect from the to the and unless renewed by the latter date by special order of the Licensing Officer shall thereafter cease to remain in force, notwithstanding that a special order recalling it has not been issued by the Licensing Officer.

Signature

Dated

COUNTERPART.

I, the above-mentioned permit holder, do hereby accept the foregoing conditions.

Signature

Date

Signature of witness

ORIGINAL.

Permit to import Denatured Spirit.

No. of permit.
Date of issue.
Name of person authorised to import.
Place from which to be imported.
Destination of spirit.
Quantity of spirit to be imported.
Period of validity of permit.

Signature of Licensing Officer.

DUPLICATE.

Permit to import Denatured Spirit.

No. of permit.

Date of issue.

Name of person authorised to import.

Place from which to be imported.

Destination of spirit.

Quantity of spirit to be imported.

Period of validity of permit.

Signature of Licensing Officer.

[*Gazette of India*, 1927, Pt. II-A, p. 80.]

Grant of licenses for the sale of foreign spirits and foreign fermented liquor.

No. 4113—277-Ry.-II., dated the 19th June, 1923.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6, proviso (*6*), and by section 23 of the Central India, Gwalior and Rajputana Excise Law, 1922,[1] the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana is pleased to make the following rules for the grant of licenses for the sale, by wholesale or by retail, of foreign spirits and foreign fermented liquor in the areas in Rajputana to which the law applies.

(*1*) Licenses for the sale by retail of foreign spirits and foreign fermented liquor (not to be consumed on the premises) shall ordinarily be in Form I annexed to these rules.

Licenses for the sale by wholesale of foreign spirits and foreign fermented liquor (not to be consumed on the premises) shall ordinarily be in Form II annexed to these rules.

Occasional bar licenses for the sale of foreign spirits and foreign fermented liquor (to be consumed on the premises) shall ordinarily be in Form III annexed to these rules.

Licenses for the sale at a Railway Refreshment room of foreign spirits and foreign fermented liquor (to be consumed on the premises) shall ordinarily be in Form IV annexed to these rules.

NOTE.—The Collector of Excise Revenue, Ajmer-Merwara, may direct the insertion in any license of any condition additional to those contained in the prescribed form, or may, with the sanction of the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, direct the omission or modification of any condition contained in the prescribed form.

[1] Printed Vol. III, p. 628.

(2) Licenses under these rules may be granted by the Collector of Excise Revenue, Ajmer-Merwara, or by any officer authorised by him in that behalf.

Explanation.—The Collector of Excise Revenue, Ajmer-Merwara, may authorise an officer to grant licenses for a specified place or area, or to grant any specified class of licenses, and may restrict such authority by such reservations or conditions as he may think fit.

(3) Excepting occasional bar licenses, which shall not be issued for any period exceeding six days, no such license shall be issued for a period of more than one year or less than a quarter, which shall ordinarily be calculated from the 1st day of one of the months of January, April, July or October.

(4) Licenses in Forms I and II for the sale of foreign spirit and foreign fermented liquor within Railway limits shall be granted only (*a*) in favour of the Managers of Railway Co-operative Associations or similar institutions approved in this behalf by the authorities of the railway within whose premises they are situated, (*b*) with the approval of the same authorities, in favour of the holders of licenses in Form IV.

(5) Licenses in Form III will be granted only in order to enable spirits and fermented liquor to be sold at entertainments by or on behalf of the organisers of these entertainments. Such a license will be granted only after the licensing officer has satisfied himself that its issue is desirable in the interests of the persons attending the entertainment and is not otherwise objectionable. In each license the hours, during which sale will be permitted, will be entered by the licensing officer with due regard to the circumstances of the entertainment for which it is required.

(6) Licenses in Form IV will be granted only in favour of persons approved by the railway authorities in that behalf.

(7) The fees ordinarily payable for licenses shall be:—

For a license in Form I . .	Rs. 12-8 per quarter payable in advance.
For a license in Form II . .	Rs. 25 per quarter payable in advance.
For a license in Form III . .	Rs. 4 per night payable in advance.
For a license in Form IV . .	Rs. 25 per quarter payable in advance.

Provided that in any case where in the opinion of the licensing officer the grant of a license in Form I, Form II or Form IV is desirable in the interests of the public convenience, while the probable extent of the business done is not such as would justify the levy of the prescribed fee, the licensing officer may, after recording his reasons in writing, grant a license on the payment of a reduced fee the amount of which shall not, excepting with the previous sanction of the Collector of Excise Revenue, Ajmer-Merwara, be less than half of the prescribed fee.

FORM I.

License for the sale by retail of foreign spirits and foreign fermented liquor not to be consumed on the premises.

License to sell by retail at the premises known as situated foreign spirits and foreign fermented liquor is hereby granted to for a period of commencing on the and ending on the (for which the sum of Rs. has been paid in advance) subject to the following conditions, the infraction of any of which or of any of the provisions of the Central India, Gwalior and Rajputana Excise Law, 1922 (hereafter referred to as "the Law") or of the rules made thereunder, by the licensee or by any person employed by him or acting under his orders or by his authority, or with his knowledge and consent shall render the license liable to forfeiture, or the licensee to a fine up to a limit of Rs. 50 by the order of the licensing officer without prejudice to any other penalty to which the licensee or the person committing such infraction may be liable under the law:—

(*1*) That the business covered by this license shall not be sublet or transferred without the written permission of the licensing officer, nor shall an agent be appointed without such permission endorsed on this license, for the management of the business covered by this license. That no person suffering from leprosy or other infectious or contagious disease and no person under 16 years of age shall under any circumstances be employed in the handling of spirits or fermented liquor, or otherwise in the business covered by this license.

(*2*) That the licensee shall not, without the permission in writing of the licensing officer, hold or acquire any interest in a license, or farm of the fees leviable on licenses for the sale of country spirit, country fermented liquor, opium or hemp drugs in any other place.

NOTE.—This rule does not preclude the licensee from holding licenses covering dealings of a class other than those covered by this license in foreign spirits or foreign fermented liquor.

(*3*) That sale of foreign spirits and foreign fermented liquor only shall be made, and that such spirits or liquors shall not be adulterated by the admixture of country spirits or country fermented liquor or otherwise.

(*4*) That no gin of strength weaker than 35° U. P. and no other foreign spirit of strength weaker than 25° U. P. shall be sold or offered for sale under this license.

(*5*) That sale shall be made only at the premises for which this license is granted and not elsewhere.

(*6*) That a signboard shall be put in a conspicuous place outside the licensed premises bearing the name of the licensee and the designation

"Licensed retail dealer in foreign spirits and foreign fermented liquors, not to be consumed on the premises."

(*7*) That wearing apparel or other effects, except money, shall not be taken in barter for spirits or fermented liquors.

(*8*) That no spirits or fermented liquor shall be sold or in any way supplied to any European non-commissioned officer or soldier, or to any European or Anglo-Indian being a camp follower, or to any soldier's wife or child, except under the written permission of the officer commanding the unit to which the purchaser is attached, or of some person authorized by the Commanding Officer to grant such permission, or to any Policeman, excise officer or railway servant on duty, or to vagrants under Police escort, or to insane persons, or to persons known or believed to be intoxicated, or to any child under 16 years of age.

(*9*) That no spirits or fermented liquor shall be sold before 8 A.M. or after 9 o'clock at night.

(*10*) That not more than two gallons or twelve reputed quart bottles of spirits or fermented liquor shall be sold or supplied to any person at one time.

(*11*) That no quantity less than a corked and capsuled pint bottle, at a time, of spirits or fermented liquor shall be sold or supplied, and that no spirits or fermented liquor shall be permitted to be consumed in the shop or on the premises.

* NOTE.—Fermented liquor, in quantities not less than a pint at a time, may be sold on tap, but shall not be permitted to be consumed on the premises.

(*12*) That the licensee shall keep an account of his sales in such form, if any, as may be prescribed by the licensing officer in this behalf. If the licensee holds more than one license for the sale of foreign spirits or foreign fermented liquors on the same premises, he shall keep his accounts of transactions under each license separately.

(*13*) That the licensee shall, when required to do so, produce his license and accounts for the inspection of the licensing officer or of any person specially or generally authorized by him in this behalf, and shall further furnish such returns and information as may be required by the licensing officer from time to time.

(*14*) That the licensee shall give entry to his shop to any excise officer or to any police officer exercising powers not inferior to those of a sub-inspector of police at any time of the day or night. An inspection note book with the pages numbered consecutively, for inspecting officers to enter their remarks in, shall be maintained, and be handed over to the

* To be inserted only in licenses for railway co-operative associations or similar institutions approved by the railway authorities and only if its insertion is specially desired by the railway authorities.

sub-inspector or any officer authorized by him to receive it on a receipt being given therefor.

(*15*) That the licensee is prohibited from bottling foreign spirit or foreign fermented liquor or rectifying or compounding foreign spirit by purifying or colouring or flavouring or mixing any material therewith.

(*16*) That every receptacle containing foreign spirit or foreign fermented liquor manufactured and flavoured, coloured or compounded in India and received or kept for sale must be conspicuously labelled or branded with the words "foreign spirit / foreign fermented liquor manufactured in India," as the case may be.

(*17*) That the licensing officer shall be at liberty to withdraw this license at any time without making any refund of fee, should it appear to him undesirable to allow its continuance.

(*18*) This license is granted subject to the provisions of the law and of the rules made thereunder. It shall have effect from the to the and, unless renewed by the latter date by special order of the licensing officer, shall thereafter cease to remain in force, notwithstanding that a special order recalling it has not been issued by the licensing officer

Signature and designation of the licensing officer.

Dated

The 19

Counterpart.

I the abovementioned licensee, do hereby accept the foregoing conditions.

Signature

Date

Signature of witness

FORM II.

License for the sale by wholesale of foreign spirits and foreign fermented liquors not to be consumed on the premises.

License to sell by wholesale at the premises known as situated foreign spirits and foreign fermented liquors is hereby granted to for a period of

commencing on the   and ending on the
            (for which the sum of Rs.   has been paid in advance) subject to the following conditions, the infraction of any of which or of any of the provisions of the Central India, Gwalior and Rajputana Excise Law, 1922 (hereinafter referred to as " the Law ") or of the rules made thereunder, by the licensee or by any person employed by him or acting under his orders or by his authority, or with his knowledge and consent shall render the license liable to forfeiture, or the licensee to a fine up to a limit of Rs. 50 by the order of the licensing officer without prejudice to any other penalty to which the licensee or the person committing such infraction may be liable under the law:—

(*1*) That the business covered by this license shall not be sublet or transferred without the written permission of the licensing officer, nor shall an agent be appointed without such permission endorsed on this license, for the management of the business covered by this license. That no person suffering from leprosy or other infectious or contagious disease and no person under 16 years of age shall under any circumstances be employed in the handling of spirits or fermented liquor, or otherwise in the business covered by this license.

(*2*) That the licensee shall not without the permission in writing of the licensing officer hold or acquire any interest in a license, or farm of the fees leviable on licenses for the sale of country spirit, country fermented liquor, opium or hemp drugs in any other place.

NOTE.—This rule does not preclude the licensee from holding licenses covering dealings of a class other than those covered by this license in foreign spirits or foreign fermented liquors.

(*3*) That sale of foreign spirits and foreign fermented liquor only shall be made, and that such spirits or liquors shall not be adulterated by the admixture of country spirits or country fermented liquor or otherwise.

(*4*) That no gin of strength weaker than 35° U. P. and no other foreign spirits of strength weaker than 25° U. P. shall be sold or offered for sale under this license.

(*5*) That sale shall be made only at the premises for which this license is granted and not elsewhere.

(*6*) That a signboard shall be put in a conspicuous place outside the licensed premises bearing the name of the licensee and the designation " Licensed wholesale dealer in foreign spirits and foreign fermented liquors, not to be consumed on the premises."

(*7*) That wearing apparel or other effects, except money, shall not be taken in barter for spirits or fermented liquors.

(*8*) That no spirits or fermented liquor shall be sold or in any way supplied to any European non-commissioned officer or soldier, or to any

European or Anglo-Indian being a camp follower, or to any soldier's wife or child, except under the written permission of the officer commanding the unit to which the purchaser is attached, or of some person authorized by the Commanding Officer to grant such permission, or to any Policeman, excise officer or railway servant on duty, or to vagrants under Police escort, or to insane persons, or to persons known or believed to be intoxicated, or to any child under 16 years of age.

(*9*) That no spirits or fermented liquor shall be sold before 8 A.M. or after 9 o'clock at night.

(*10*) That no quantity less than two gallons or twelve reputed quart bottles at a time of each kind of spirits or fermented liquor shall be sold or supplied.

(*11*) That no spirits or fermented liquor shall be permitted to be consumed in the shop or on the premises.

(*12*) That the licensee shall keep an account of his sales in such form, if any, as may be prescribed by the licensing officer in this behalf. If the licensee holds more than one license for the sale of foreign spirits or foreign fermented liquors on the same premises, he shall keep his accounts of transactions under each license separately.

(*13*) That the licensee shall, when required to do so, produce his license and accounts for the inspection of the licensing officer or of any person specially or generally authorized by him in this behalf and shall further furnish such returns and information as may be required by the licensing officer from time to time.

(*14*) That the licensee shall give entry to his shop to any excise officer or to any Police officer exercising powers not inferior to those of a sub-inspector of Police at any time of the day or night. An inspection note book, with the pages numbered consecutively for inspecting officers to enter their remarks in, shall be maintained, and be handed over to the sub-inspector or any officer authorized by him to receive it on a receipt being given therefor.

(*15*) That the licensee is prohibited from bottling foreign spirit or foreign fermented liquor or rectifying or compounding foreign spirit by purifying or colouring or flavouring or mixing any material therewith.

(*16*) That every receptacle containing foreign spirit or foreign fermented liquor manufactured and flavoured, coloured or compounded in India and received or kept for sale must be conspicuously labelled or branded with the words "foreign spirit / foreign fermented liquor manufactured in India," as the case may be.

(*17*) That the licensing officer shall be at liberty to withdraw this license at any time without making any refund of fee, should it appear to him undesirable to allow its continuance.

(*18*) This license is granted subject to the provisions of the law and of the rules made thereunder, it shall have effect from the
to the and, unless renewed by the latter date by special order of the licensing officer, shall thereafter cease to remain in force, notwithstanding that a special order recalling it has not been issued by the licensing officer

Signature and designation of the licensing officer.

Dated

The 19

Counterpart.

I the abovementioned licensee, do hereby accept the foregoing conditions.

Signature

Date

Signature of witness

FORM III.

Occasional bar license for the sale of foreign spirits and foreign fermented liquors to be consumed on the premises.

License to open a liquor bar for the sale of foreign spirits and foreign fermented liquors to be consumed on the premises known as
situated at is hereby granted to
for a period of * commencing on the
and ending on the (for which the sum of Rs.
has been paid in advance) on the following conditions, the infraction of any of which or of any of the provisions of the Central India, Gwalior and Rajputana Excise Law, 1922 (hereinafter referred to as "the Law") or of the rules made thereunder by the licensee or by any person employed by him or acting under his orders or by his authority, or with his knowledge and consent shall render the license liable to forfeiture, or the licensee to a fine up to the limit of Rs. 50 by order of the licensing officer without prejudice to any other penalty to which the licensee for the person committing such infraction may be liable under the Law:—

(*1*) That the business covered by this license shall not be sublet or transferred without the written permission of the licensing officer, nor shall an agent be appointed, without such permission endorsed on this

license, for the management of the business covered by this license. That no person suffering from leprosy or other infectious or contagious disease and no person under 16 years of age shall under any circumstances be employed in the handling of spirits or fermented liquor or otherwise in the business covered by this license, and that no woman shall be employed, without previous permission in writing of the licensing officer, either with or without remuneration, during the hours in which the premises are kept open for business, in any part of such premises in which foreign spirit or fermented liquor is or may be consumed.

(*2*) That sale of foreign spirits and foreign fermented liquors only shall be made, and that such spirits or liquors shall not be adulterated by the admixture of country spirits or fermented liquor or otherwise.

(*3*) That no gin of strength weaker than 35° U. P. and no other foreign spirit of strength weaker than 25° U. P. shall be sold or offered for sale under this license.

(*4*) That sale shall be made only at the premises for which this license is granted and not elsewhere.

(*5*) That spirits and fermented liquors shall be supplied in the bar and under this license for consumption on the premises only.

(*6*) That wearing apparel or other effects, except money, shall not be taken in barter for spirits or fermented liquor.

(*7*) That no spirits or fermented liquor shall be sold or in any way supplied to any policeman, excise officer, or railway servant on duty, or to any soldier of rank below that of sergeant, or to vagrants under police escort or to insane persons or to persons known or believed to be intoxicated or to any child under 16 years of age.

(*8*) That spirits and fermented liquor shall be supplied only between the hours of and *

(*9*) That all spirits and liquors shall be paid for on the spot in cash.

(*10*) That the licensee shall give entry to the licensed premises to any excise officer or to any police officer exercising powers not inferior to those of a sub-inspector of Police at any time of the day or night.

(*11*) That the licensee is prohibited from bottling foreign spirits or foreign fermented liquor or rectifying or compounding foreign spirit by purifying or colouring or flavouring or mixing any material therewith.

(*12*) That every receptacle containing foreign spirit or foreign fermented liquor manufactured and flavoured, coloured or compounded in India and received or kept for sale must be conspicuously labelled or branded with the words "foreign spirit / foreign fermented liquor manufactured in India," as the case may be.

* To be specified by the licensing officer with reference to the circumstances of each case.

(*13*) That the licensing officer shall be at liberty to withdraw this license at any time without making any refund of fee, should it appear to him undesirable to allow its continuance.

(*14*) This license is granted subject to the provisions of the law and of the rules made thereunder. It shall have effect from the to the and unless renewed by the latter date by special order of the licensing officer shall thereafter cease to remain in force, notwithstanding that a special order recalling it has not been issued by the licensing officer.

Signature and designation of the licensing officer.

Dated

Counterpart.

I, the abovementioned licensee, do hereby accept the foregoing conditions.

Signature

Date

Signature of witness

FORM IV.

License for the sale at a Railway refreshment room of foreign spirits and foreign fermented liquors to be consumed on the premises.

License to sell foreign spirits and foreign fermented liquors for consumption on the premises at the Railway refreshment room situated at is hereby granted to (hereinafter referred to as the licensee) for the term of commencing on the and ending on the (for which the sum of Rs. has been paid in advance) subject to the following conditions, the infraction of any of which or of any of the provisions of the Central India, Gwalior and Rajputana Excise Law, 1922 (hereinafter referred to as "the law") or of the rules made thereunder, by the licensee or by any person employed by him or acting under his orders or by his authority, or with his knowledge and consent shall render the license liable to forfeiture, or the licensee to a fine up to the limit of Rs. 50 by order of the licensing officer without prejudice to any other penalty to which the licensee or the person committing such infraction may be liable under the Law:—

(*1*) That the business covered by this license shall not be sublet or transferred, without the written permission of the licensing officer, nor

shall an agent be appointed, without such permission endorsed on this license, for the management of the business covered by this license. That no person suffering from leprosy or other infectious or contagious disease and no person under 16 years of age shall, under any circumstances, be employed in the handling of spirits or fermented liquor or otherwise in the business covered by this license, and that no woman shall be employed, without the previous permission in writing of the licensing officer, either with or without remuneration, during the hours in which the premises are kept open for business, in any part of such premises in which foreign spirit or fermented liquor is or may be consumed.

(*2*) That the licensee shall not without the permission in writing of the licensing officer hold or acquire any interest in a license, or farm of the fees leviable on licenses for the sale of country spirit, country fermented liquor, opium or hemp drugs in any other place.

NOTE.—This rule does not preclude the licensee from holding licenses covering dealings of a class other than those covered by this license in foreign spirits or foreign fermented liquors.

(*3*) That sale of foreign spirits and foreign fermented liquors only shall be made, and that such spirits or liquors shall not be adulterated by the admixture of country spirits or country fermented liquor or otherwise.

(*4*) That no gin of strength weaker than 35° U. P and no other foreign spirit of strength weaker than 25° U. P. shall be sold or offered for sale under this license.

(*5*) That sale shall be made only at the premises for which this license is granted and not elsewhere.

(*6*) That wearing apparel or other effects, except money, shall not be taken in barter for spirits or fermented liquor.

(*7*) That no spirits or fermented liquor shall be sold under this license excepting for consumption on the premises and to persons (not being European non-commissioned officers or soldiers or European or Anglo-Indian camp followers or soldiers' wives or children, or policemen, excise officers or railway servants on duty or vagrants under police escort or insane persons or persons known or believed to be intoxicated) taking meals in the refreshment rooms, or to *bonâ fide* travellers by railway, that is to say, persons (not being policemen, excise officers, or railway servants on duty) who have arrived at the station by any train arriving within the past 24 hours, or who have come to the station with the intention of leaving as passengers by the next suitable train:

Provided also that the sale of spirits or fermented liquor to European soldiers and European or Anglo-Indian camp followers shall be permitted in the following cases only and subject to the following restrictions:—

(*a*) In the case of such soldiers and camp followers travelling under the command of an officer, the permission of such

officer shall be obtained before any spirits or fermented liquor are supplied.

(*b*) Soldiers and camp followers travelling alone or in small parties not under the command of an officer may, provided that the soldiers are in uniform and the party sober, be supplied with not more than one pint of beer for each man or woman in the party:

Provided also that no spirits or fermented liquor shall under any circumstances be supplied to any child under 16 years of age.

(*8*) That access to an egress from the refreshment room shall not be permitted to the public otherwise than through the entrance opening upon the station platform, and that no spirits or fermented liquor sold under this license shall be permitted to be removed from the premises or consumed elsewhere than in the public refreshment room.

(*9*) That no disorderly conduct or gaming shall be allowed in the refreshment room, that persons of notoriously bad character shall not be permitted to resort to the premises, that no person shall be harboured in the premises during the night, and that the licensee shall give immediate information to the nearest magistrate or police officer of the resort to the premises of any person suspected of having committed a cognizable and non-bailable offence.

(*10*) That the licensee shall keep an account of his sales in such form, if any, as may be prescribed by the licensing officer in this behalf. If the licensee holds more than one license for the sale of foreign spirits or foreign fermented liquors on the same premises he shall keep his accounts of transactions under each license separately.

(*11*) That the licensee shall, when required to do so, produce his license and accounts for the inspection of the licensing officer or of any person specially or generally authorized by him in this behalf and shall further furnish such returns and information as may be required by the licensing officer from time to time.

(*12*) That the licensee shall give entry to his shop to any excise officer or to any police officer exercising powers not inferior to those of a sub-inspector of Police at any time of the day or night. An inspection note book, with the pages numbered consecutively, for inspecting officers to enter their remarks in, shall be maintained, and be handed over to the sub-inspector or any officer authorized by him to receive it on a receipt being given therefor.

(*13*) That the licensee is prohibited from bottling foreign spirit or foreign fermented liquor or rectifying or compounding foreign spirit by purifying or colouring or flavouring or mixing any material therewith.

(14) That every receptacle containing foreign spirit or foreign fermented liquor manufactured and flavoured, coloured or compounded in India and received or kept for sale must be conspicuously labelled or branded with the words "foreign spirit / foreign fermented liquor manufactured in India," as the case may be.

(15) This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Law and of rules made thereunder. It shall have effect from the to the and unless renewed by the latter date by special order of the licensing officer shall thereafter cease to remain in force, notwithstanding that a special order recalling it has not been issued by the licensing officer.

Signature and designation of the licensing officer.

Date

Counterpart.

I, the abovementioned licensee, do hereby accept the foregoing conditions.

Signature

Date

Signature of witness

[*Gazette of India*, 1923, Pt. II, p. 1081.]

Disposal of fees realised from licenses for sale of foreign spirits and foreign fermented liquor at certain Railway Stations.

No. 4685/81 of 1921, dated the 26th July, 1924.—The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General is pleased, under section 6 (6) (a) of the Central India, Gwalior and Rajputana Excise Law, 1922,[1] to direct that the fees which are realised* from time to time by the Collector of Excise Revenue, Ajmer-Merwara, on account of the grant of licenses for the sale, by wholesale or retail, of foreign spirits and foreign fermented

[1] Printed Vol. III, p. 628.
* *See* Notification No. 4118-277-Ry.-II., dated the 19th June, 1923. Printed *supra*, p. 421.

liquor at the Railway Stations in Rajputana shown in the attached schedule, shall be paid to the Darbars of the States concerned:—

SCHEDULE.

Railway Station.	*Indian State.*
Marwar Junction.	Jodhpur.
Phulera.	Jaipur.
Bandikui.	Jaipur.
Jaipur.	Jaipur.
Abu Road.	Sirohi.
Bharatpur.	Bharatpur.
Kotah.	Kotah.
Bhilwara.	Mewar.

[*Not published.*]

Import, transport and export of opium by inland post.

No. 2-Pol./25, dated the 12th November, 1927.—In exercise of the powers conferred upon him in respect of areas in Rajputana by section 7 of the Central India, Gwalior and Rajputana Excise Law, 1922,[1] the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana is pleased to permit the import, transport and export of raw opium and admixtures of opium by inland post by any person licensed to possess and sell raw opium and its admixtures, subject to the following conditions, namely:—

(*a*) Only the parcel post shall be used and the parcel shall be insured.

(*b*) The parcel shall be covered by a permit which shall, in the case of transmission to any area in Rajputana to which the Law applies, be issued by the local excise authority as defined in the Rajputana Morphine and Cocaine Rules, 1923, and in all other cases by the proper authority in the province or other area to which the parcel is addressed.

(*c*) The parcel shall be accompanied by a declaration showing the names of the consignee and the consignor, the contents of the parcel in detail, the permit number and date covering the transmission and the numbers of the licenses held by the consignor and by the consignee, if any.

(*d*) The consignor and the consignee, if he is a licensee, shall show distinctly in their account books the names of the consignee and consignor, respectively, and the quantities of raw opium and its admixtures transmitted by and to them from time to time by post.

[*Gazette of India*, 1927, Pt. II-A, p. 494.]

Exemptions.

No. 134-Pol./29, dated the 10th March, 1929.—The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana is hereby pleased to consolidate Notification No. 838, dated the 27th February, 1923, and subsequent amending notifications thereof which are noted below* issued in exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 22 (2) of the Central India, Gwalior and Rajputana Excise Law, 1922,[1] with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, exempting from the operation of the said Law and rules and notifications made and issued thereunder within the areas in Rajputana to which the Law applies,

(*a*) the preparations containing intoxicating drugs entered in the annexed lists, provided that their import by sea shall be permitted only by means other than that of the post and,

(*b*) the possession and transport, by the person for whose use they are dispensed, of intoxicating drugs dispensed from Government, Military, Medical or Veterinary Institutions.

2. The Rajputana Agency Notification No. 2418-C., dated the 5th January, 1920, is hereby cancelled.

List of exempted preparations of Opium.

1. Brompton Consumption and Cough Specific.
2. Mistura Pepsinae Composita C. Bismutho.
3. Linctus Opiatus.
4. Lotio Plumbi C. Opio.
5. Mistura Scillae Co.
6. Syrupus Camphorae Co.
7. Tictura Anti-periodica.
8. Pulv. Ipecac Co. or Dover's Powder.
9. Ung. Gallae C. Opio.
10. Enteronol or Cholerol.

[1] Printed Vol III, p. 628.

* 1. No. 760, dated the 16th February, 1924.
2. No. 4784/81 of 1921, dated the 29th July, 1924.
3. No. 7170/81 of 1921, dated the 5th December, 1924.
4. No. 740, dated the 14th February, 1925.
5. No. 5192, dated the 22nd September, 1925.
6. No 5089/2 of 1925, dated the 14th September, 1925.
7. No. 6175/2 of 1925, dated the 5th November, 1925.
8. No. 308/2, dated the 25th January, 1926.
9. No. 2102/2 of 1925, dated the 1st May, 1926.
10. No. 2614/2 of 1925, dated the 25th May, 1926.
11. No. 3261/2 of 1925, dated the 18th June, 1926.
12. No. 6396, dated the 12th October, 1926.
13. No. 2 of 1925, dated the 14th June, 1927.

11. A Specific containing Opium for Cholera, Diarrhœa and Dysentery prepared by Bell Drug and Chemical Company, London, and labelled as such.
12. Cotarnina.
13. Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhœa Remedy.
14. Codeina and its Preparations and Salts.

List of exempted preparations of Morphia.

1. Anodyne Pine Expectorant.
2. Apocodeinæ Hydrochloridum.
3. Syrupus Apomorphinæ.
4. Linctus Apomorphinæ C. Codeina.
5. Haustus Apomorphinæ Co.
6. Mistura, Apomorphinæ et Terebeni.
7. Powells' Balsam of Aniseed.
8. Camphorodyne*.
9. Chlorodyne.*
10. Apomorphinæ Hydrochloridum.
11. Mono-ethyl-Morphinæ Hydrochloridum-Dionin.
12. Syrup Cocillana Compound.

List of exempted preparations of Cocaine so long as they do not contain more than one-tenth per cent. of cocaine.

1. Throat Mentholated Tablets Rx-A.
2. Parke Davis & Co.'s Mentholated Throat Tablets.
3. Parke Davis & Co.'s Elixir Kola Compound.
4. Burroughs Wellcome & Co.'s Tabloid Voice.
5. Allen and Hanbury's Pastilles Methol. Cocaine and Red Gum Pastilles.
6. Allen and Hanbury's Rhatnay and Cocaine.
7. Allen and Hanbury's Red Gum and Cocaine.
8. Sedna Tonic Wine.
9. Parke Davis & Co.'s Kola Compound.
10. Parke Davis & Co.'s Coca Cordial.
11. Burgoyne Burbridges' Ixdama.
12. Parke Davis & Co.'s Kola Cordial.
13. Wright & Co.'s Damiana Elixir.
14. Allen and Hanbury's Menthol Eucalyptus, and Cocaine Pastilles.
15. Fluid Extract Saw Palmetto Com., manufactured by Messrs. Parke Davis & Co., London.

* Provided that they do not contain more than 2 grains of morphine per fluid ounce.

16. Mist. Hepatica Conc., manufactured by Messrs. C. J. Hewlett & Co., London.

17. Ferrarsons, manufactured by Dr. Zambeletti of Milano.

[*Gazette of India*, 1929, Pt. II-A, p. 112.]

Rajputana Morphine and Cocaine Rules, 1923.

No. 1093, dated the 17th March, 1923.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the Central India, Gwalior and Rajputana Excise Law, 1922,[1] the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana is pleased to make the following rules for the areas in Rajputana to which the Law applies, *viz.* :—

I.—DEFINITIONS.

1. These rules may be cited as the Rajputana Morphine and Cocaine Rules, 1923.

2. In these rules, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) " The Law " means the Central India, Gwalior and Rajputana Excise Law, 1922.

(*b*) " Approved practitioner " means—

(*i*) any person registered as a medical practitioner under the Medical Act, 1858, and any Act of Parliament amending the same, or under any law for the registration of medical practitioners for the time being in force in any part of British India, or

(*ii*) any person registered as a dentist under the Dentist's Act, 1878, and any Act of Parliament amending the same, or

(*iii*) any person possessed of qualifications which render him eligible for registration as a medical practitioner or dentist, as the case may be, under the Medical Act, 1858, the Dentist's Act, 1878, and any Act of Parliament amending the same Acts or under any law for the registration of medical practitioners or dentists for the time being in force in any part of British India, and approved by the local excise authority for the purpose of these rules, or of corresponding rules for the time being in force in any part of British India,

(*iv*) any other person engaged in medical or veterinary practice and approved by the controlling authority for the purpose of these rules or of corresponding rules for the time being in force in any part of British India.

[1] Printed Vol. III, p. 628.

(*c*) "Dangerous drug" includes medicinal opium, morphine and cocaine.

(*d*) "Licensed dealer" means a person who has obtained a license under these rules for the manufacture, possession and sale otherwise than on prescription of dangerous drugs or of any of them.

(*e*) "Licensed chemist" means a person who has obtained a license under these rules for the manufacture, possession and sale on prescription of dangerous drugs or of any of them.

(*f*) "Local excise authority" means any Political Officer in Rajputana.

(*g*) "Prescription" means a prescription given by an approved practitioner for the supply of a dangerous drug or drugs to a patient, which must state the name and address of the patient and must be dated and signed by the practitioner with his full name and address and qualifications.

II.—MANUFACTURE.

3. A person authorized in this behalf by the local excise authority by an order made under rule 22 may manufacture dangerous drugs from raw opium or from dangerous drugs lawfully possessed by him.

4. A licensed dealer or a licensed chemist may, subject to the conditions of his license, manufacture dangerous drugs from raw opium or from dangerous drugs lawfully possessed by him.

III.—POSSESSION.

5. Any person may possess such quantity of dangerous drugs as has at one time been dispensed for his use in accordance with the provisions of rule 20, or of corresponding regulations or rules for the time being in force in any part of British India.

6. An approved practitioner may possess, for his use in his practice but not for sale, not more than 120 grains of medicinal opium, 120 grains of morphine and 240 grains of cocaine.

Provided that the local excise authority may, by special order, authorize any such practitioner to possess as aforesaid any larger quantity of any drug.

7. A person authorised in this behalf by the local excise authority by an order made under rule 22 may possess such quantity of dangerous drugs in such manner as may be specified in such order.

8. A licensed dealer or licensed chemist may possess such quantity of dangerous drugs in such manner as may be specified in his license.

9. A person to whom a pass has been granted under these rules for the import, export or transport of dangerous drugs may possess such quantity of dangerous drugs in such manner as may be specified in his pass.

IV.—IMPORT, EXPORT AND TRANSPORT.

10. Any person may import, export and transport such dangerous drugs as he may lawfully possess under rule 5.

11. An approved practitioner may import, export and transport such dangerous drugs as he may lawfully possess under rule 6.

12. A person authorised in this behalf by the local excise authority by an order made under rule 22 may import such quantity of dangerous drugs in such manner as may be specified in such order, on an indent countersigned by a Chief Medical Officer or Civil Surgeon or Superintendent of the Civil Veterinary Department.

13. A person to whom a pass has been granted under these rules for the import of dangerous drugs may import such quantity of dangerous drugs in such manner as may be specified in his pass.

14. When a pass has been granted (*a*) under the rules for the time being in force in any part of British India, (*b*) by the local excise authority of an area to which the Law applies, or (*c*) by the Resident or Political Agent in any Indian State to bring dangerous drugs from any area to which the Law applies into such part, area, or State and when such pass has been countersigned by the local excise authority of the area from which the dangerous drugs are to be brought in accordance with these rules, a licensed dealer may, subject to the conditions of his license, export such quantity of dangerous drugs in such manner within such period and by such route as may be specified in such pass.

An indent for dangerous drugs countersigned by a Chief Medical Officer or Civil Surgeon or Agency Surgeon or Superintendent of the Civil Veterinary Department shall, for the purposes of this rule, be deemed to be a pass, and shall not require further countersignature.

15. A person authorised in this behalf by the controlling authority by a special order made under rule 23 may export such quantity of dangerous drugs in such manner as may be specified in such order.

16. A person to whom a pass has been granted under these rules for the transport of dangerous drugs may transport such quantity of dangerous drugs in such manner as may be specified in his pass.

17. Every person importing, exporting or transporting dangerous drugs shall comply with such general or special directions as may be given by the controlling authority.

18. **Nothing in these rules shall be deemed to permit—**

(1) the import of dangerous drugs—

(a) from any part of British India, unless the rules for the time being in force in such part relating to the export of dangerous drugs have been complied with,

(b) from any foreign territory, unless the duty leviable at the place of importation under the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, or any other enactment for the time being in force, has been paid, and the pass has been endorsed by the Customs Collector;

(2) the import, export or transport of dangerous drugs by post.

[1][Provided that any person licensed to possess and sell or otherwise authorized to possess and dispense dangerous drugs shall be at liberty to import, export or transport such drugs by inland post under the following conditions, namely:—

(a) Only the parcel post shall be used and the parcel shall be insured.

(b) The parcel shall be covered by a permit which shall, in the case of transmission to any area in Rajputana to which the Law applies, be issued by the local excise authority and in all other cases by the proper authority in the province or other area to which the parcel is addressed.

(c) The parcel shall be accompanied by a declaration showing the names of the consignee and the consignor, the contents of the parcel in detail, the permit number and date covering the transmission and the numbers of the licenses held by the consignor and by the consignee, if any.

(d) The consignor and the consignee, if he is a licensee, shall show distinctly in their account books the names of the consignee and consignor, respectively, and the quantities of dangerous drugs transmitted by and to them from time to time by post.]

V.—SALE AND DISPENSING.

19. A licensed dealer may, subject to the conditions of his license, sell or supply otherwise than on prescription—

(a) to a dealer or chemist licensed under these rules or under the rules for the time being in force in any part of British India,

(b) to an approved practitioner,

[1] **Added by Notification No. 2-Pol./25, dated the 12th November, 1927.** ***Gazette of India*, 1927, Pt. II-A, p. 494.**

(c) to a person authorised under rule 22 of these rules or under any corresponding rule for the time being in force as aforesaid,

dangerous drugs not exceeding the quantity which such dealer, chemist, practitioner or person may lawfully possess. He shall maintain a written record of every such sale in such manner as the controlling authority may direct, and every package or bottle of cocaine drugs sold by him shall be clearly marked with the quantity and percentage of cocaine contained in it.

20. (a) A person authorized in this behalf by the local excise authority by an order made under rule 22 may dispense dangerous drugs in such manner as may be specified in such order.

(b) A licensed chemist may dispense dangerous drugs on prescription, subject to the following conditions, namely:—

(a) He shall dispense dangerous drugs in such quantity and for the use of such person only as may be specified in the prescription.

(b) He shall in every case enter on the prescription the date of dispensing, and shall sign or seal the prescription giving his name and address.

(c) If the prescription does not bear a superscription by an approved practitioner stating that it is to be repeated, and at what interval of time it is to be repeated, and how many times it is to be repeated, he shall dispense dangerous drugs once only on such prescription, and shall retain the prescription; provided that he shall first warn the person presenting the prescription that unless it bears such a superscription as aforesaid it will be retained.

(d) If the prescription bears a superscription as aforesaid, but it appears that dangerous drugs have already been dispensed on the prescription six times or such number of times as the prescription is required to be repeated, or that the interval specified in the superscription has not elapsed since the prescription was last dispensed, he shall not dispense dangerous drugs on such prescription unless it is further superscribed in that behalf by an approved practitioner.

(e) Every package or bottle cocaine dispensed by him shall be clearly marked with the quantity and percentage of cocaine contained in it.

(f) Any other conditions that may be contained in his license.

He shall maintain a written record of every such dispensing in such manner as the controlling authority may direct.

VI.—APPROVAL, AUTHORISATION, LICENSES AND PASSES.

21. (1) The controlling authority may approve, for the purposes of rule 2 (b) of these rules, any person engaged in Medical or Veterinary practice.

(2) The local excise authority may in like manner approve any person possessed of the qualifications specified in rule 2 (b) (iii).

22. The local excise authority may, with the sanction of the controlling authority, by general or special order authorise any approved practitioner in managing or supervising charge of a hospital or dispensary to import, transport, manufacture, possess and dispense such quantity of dangerous drugs in such manner as may be specified in such order.

23. The controlling authority may by special order authorise any person to export dangerous drugs.

24. (1) An officer empowered in this behalf by the controlling authority may grant to any person a dealer's license, permitting him to manufacture, possess and subject to the provisions of rule 19, to sell dangerous drugs.

(2) The local excise authority may grant to any person a chemist's license, permitting him to manufacture, possess and, subject to the provisions of rule 20, to sell dangerous drugs; provided that such license shall not authorise such chemist to possess a greater quantity than four ounces of medicinal opium, four ounces of morphine or one ounce of cocaine.

25. The local excise authority may grant to any licensed dealer or licensed chemist or approved practitioner a pass for the import of dangerous drugs not exceeding the quantity which such dealer or chemist or practitioner may lawfully possess.

26. (1) When a pass has been granted (a) under the rules for the time being in force in any part of British India, (b) by the local excise authority of an area to which the Law applies, or (c) by the Resident or Political Agent in any Indian State to any person to bring dangerous drugs from an area to which the Law applies into such part, area, or State such person shall present such pass to the local excise authority of the area from which the dangerous drugs are to be brought, who shall enter therein the period for which the pass is to remain in force and the route by which and the person (if any) in whose charge the consignment is to be conveyed and the number and description of the packages, and shall countersign the pass.

(2) When a pass has been granted to any person under these rules for the import of dangerous drugs from foreign territories, such person shall present such pass to the Customs Collector at the place of import,

who shall enter therein the particulars specified in sub-rule (1) and shall countersign the pass.

27. The local excise authority may grant to any licensed dealer or licensed chemist a pass for the transport of dangerous drugs not exceeding the quantity which such dealer or chemist may lawfully possess.

28. Subject to the provisions of the Law and of these rules, every license or pass under these rules shall be in such form and shall contain such particulars, and shall be granted by such officer, on payment of such fees, for such period, and subject to such conditions, as the controlling authority may direct.

29. (*1*) Subject to any directions that the controlling authority may give in this behalf, the officer who has granted a license to, or has by order approved or authorised any person under these rules, may cancel or suspend such license or order—

(*i*) if such person has

(*a*) failed to pay any duty or fee payable by him,

(*b*) by himself or by any servant or person acting on his behalf, committed any breach of the conditions of such license or order or of these rules,

(*c*) been convicted of any offence under the Law, or under the law for the time being in force relating to excise revenue, or of any criminal offence;

(*ii*) if it is a condition of such license or order that it may be cancelled or suspended at the will of such officer;

(*iii*) in any other case, after giving to such person fifteen days' notice, and shall cancel such license or order within fifteen days on receiving from such person notice that he desires to surrender the same.

(*2*) When such license or order has been cancelled or suspended as aforesaid, such person shall forthwith make over to the local excise authority all dangerous drugs in his possession.

VII.—DISPOSAL OF DANGEROUS DRUGS AND CONFISCATED ARTICLES.

30. The local excise authority shall cause all dangerous drugs confiscated under the Law or delivered to him under rule 29 to be examined by the Chemical Examiner or by such other officer as the controlling authority may direct. If any such dangerous drugs are certified by such officer to be fit for use, the local excise authority may sell them to any dealer or chemist licensed under these rules or under any rules for the time being in force in any part of British India or to any person authorised by an order under rule 22 or any corresponding rules in force as aforesaid. The local excise authority may require any licensed dealer or chemist to purchase at such price as the local excise authority may

direct any quantity of such dangerous drugs not exceeding such quantity as the local excise authority may determine to be ordinarily saleable, by him in two months. If any such dangerous drugs are certified as aforesaid to be unfit for use, the local excise authority shall cause them to be destroyed.

31. The local excise authority shall dispose of all other things confiscated in connection with any offence relating to dangerous drugs in such manner as he may think fit.

VIII.—ISSUE OF SUBSIDIARY ORDERS.

32. Subject to the provisions of the Law and of these rules, the controlling authority may from time to time give such directions as he may think fit for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the rules.

Notification No. 1589, dated the 27th April, 1920, is cancelled.

[*Gazette of India*, 1923, Pt. II, p. 485.]

Orders under the Rajputana Morphine and Cocaine Rules, 1923.

No. 1094, dated the 17th March, 1923.—The following directions are given by the controlling authority under rules 19, 20, 28 and 32 of the Rajputana Morphine and Cocaine Rules, 1923,[1] *viz.*:—

1. "Licensed dealers'" licenses and "Licensed chemists'" licenses may be granted by the local excise authority in Form I and Form II respectively hereto attached. Every such license shall expire on the 31st March next following the date of issue.

2. The fee for each such license shall ordinarily be Re. 1 per annum, but no fee will be charged for the grant of a dealer's license to a person holding a chemist's license.

3. If in any case the quantities of drugs specified in condition 3 of the license form are in his opinion inadequate the local excise authority should refer the matter, with his recommendation as to the increased quantities to be authorised, for the orders of the controlling authority. Any increased quantity which may be authorised by the controlling authority should be endorsed by the local excise authority in the space at the foot of condition 3 of the license, the number and date of the controlling authority's orders being cited, and the endorsement being signed by the local excise authority.

4. (*a*) The accounts required by condition 6 of the licensed dealer's license and of the licensed chemist's license shall be in Forms III and IV respectively hereto attached, which shall be supplied by the local excise authority on payment of Re. 1 per copy.

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[1] Printed *supra*, p. 437.

(*b*) A separate set of pages shall be set apart for each drug possessed under cover of the license.

(*c*) Each transaction shall be recorded as it occurs and the account balanced.

(*d*) When drugs are manufactured otherwise than for immediate sale, supply or dispensing (for instance in the preparation of a standard solution) the quantity of drugs used in manufacturing the same shall be shown on the appropriate page or pages in column 6, the name and quantity of the drug manufactured and the number of the page on which transactions relating to it are recorded being entered in column 8 on the same page, and the entry signed by the manufacturer. The quantity of drug manufactured shall at the same time be recorded in column 3 on the appropriate page the word " manufactured " and the number or numbers of the page or pages on which transactions relating to the drug used in manufacture are recorded being entered in column 4.

(*e*) If a dealer's license and a chemist's license are held by the same person, the drugs intended for use under each license shall be stocked separately, and drugs transferred from the " dealer's " stock to the " chemist's " stock shall be entered on the appropriate pages in column 6 of Form III and in column 3 of Form IV. In column 8 of Form III shall be entered the words " transferred to chemist's stock " and the number of the page of Form IV on which the corresponding entry appears, and the entry shall be signed by the person making the transfer, and also by the person in charge of the " chemist's " stock if the " dealer's " and the " chemist's " stock are in the direct charge of different persons.

(*f*) Every entry in column 6 of the register in Form III or Form IV maintained by a licensed dealer or licensed chemist shall be authenticated in the last column by the signature of the person by whom the drug is supplied or dispensed and also by the signature of the person to whom it is actually delivered, if literate. If, in the case of drugs supplied by a licensed dealer, such person be a person other than the person whose name appears in column 8, the order or acknowledgment for the drug of the person whose name appears in column 8 shall be filed by the licensed dealer after being marked by him with a serial number, which number shall be entered by him in column 10 of register III. Such orders or acknowledgments shall be produced by the licensed dealer, together with his accounts, on the demand of any officer authorised to demand inspection of his accounts.

(*g*) Every licensed chemist shall maintain a prescription book in Form V hereto attached, which shall be supplied by the local excise authority on payment of Re. 1 per copy, and shall enter in it full particulars of each prescription containing medicinal opium, morphine or cocaine dispensed by him. To each entry shall be allotted a serial

number, and the same serial number will be entered in column 10 of Form IV against the drugs dispensed.

NOTE.—In cases where the original prescription is retained by the licensed chemist and filed in pursuance of the next following sub-rule, the prescription need not be copied in column 5 of the prescription book, the entry in which will be "Original prescription filed."

(*h*) Every prescription retained by a licensed chemist under condition (5) (*b*) of his license shall be filed by him, after being marked by him with the serial number allotted to it in the prescription book, and shall be produced, together with his accounts, on the demand of any officer authorised to demand inspection of his accounts.

(*i*) Passes for the import of medicinal opium, morphine and cocaine from within the limits of India shall be granted by the local excise authority in Form VI hereto attached. The form will be printed in triplicate. The following endorsements will be printed on the counterfoil and the duplicate, *viz.*:—

"No. .

Dated the 19 .

Copy forwarded to the

for information.

Local Excise Authority or Political Agent
(as the case may be)."

The counterfoil will remain in the book, the duplicate will be posted by the local excise authority to the officer indicated in that behalf in the form, and the triplicate delivered by him to the person desiring to import.

(*j*) For the import of these drugs from the United Kingdom special permits, issued by the controlling authority or the Political Agent, are required. The issue of such permits, copies of which have to be sent to the India Office, London, is governed by special rules and orders.

FORM I.

License granted under the Rajputana Morphine and Cocaine Rules, 1923, to manufacture and possess medicinal opium, morphine and cocaine and to sell or supply the same otherwise than on prescription.

("LICENSED DEALER'S" LICENSE.)

(Name of licensed dealer)

(Name or locality of licensed premises)

residing at is hereby licensed to manufacture and possess medicinal opium, morphine and cocaine

(hereinafter called dangerous drugs) and to sell or supply the same otherwise than on prescription from the to the 31st March, 19 , subject to the provisions of the Central India, Gwalior and Rajputana Excise Law, 1922, and of rules made and notifications issued thereunder and to the following conditions, *viz.* :—

1. He shall not transfer or purport to transfer his license to any other person.

2. He shall manufacture, possess, sell and supply dangerous drugs only at the premises for which this license is granted and not at any other place.

3. Unless he is specially authorized by the controlling authority in this behalf and such authorization is endorsed on this license by the controlling authority or by the local excise authority acting under his instructions, he shall not possess more than—

12 ounces of medicinal opium,

8 ounces of morphine,

2 ounces of cocaine.

4. He shall manufacture dangerous drugs only from raw opium or dangerous drugs lawfully possessed by him.

5. He shall sell or supply dangerous drugs only otherwise than on prescription and only—

(*a*) to a dealer or chemist licensed under the Rajputana Morphine and Cocaine Rules, 1923, or under the corresponding rules for the time being in force in any part of British India,

(*b*) to a person authorized under rule 22 of the said rules or under any corresponding rule for the time being in force as aforesaid,

(*c*) to an approved practitioner,

in quantities not exceeding those which such dealer, chemist, person or practitioner may lawfully possess.

6. He shall maintain in the prescribed form and in the prescribed manner an account of all dangerous drugs manufactured, possessed, sold or supplied by him. A separate set of pages shall be set aside for each drug manufactured, possessed, sold or supplied.

7. He shall at all times on the demand of the local excise authority or of any other officer specially or generally authorized by him in writing in this behalf produce this license, and the account maintained under condition 6, and shall permit the said authority or officer to inspect the premises covered by and the drugs possessed under this license.

8. This license may at any time be cancelled by the local excise authority without cause assigned.

Signed.

Local Excise Authority for

Dated the *19* .

Counterpart.

The foregoing license is accepted by me subject to the conditions contained in it and to the provisions of the Central India, Gwalior and Rajputana Excise Law, 1922, and of the rules made or to be made thereunder. I also certify that I have been supplied with copies of the Rajputana Morphine and Cocaine Rules, 1923, and of the directions made by the controlling authority under rules 19, 20, 28 and 32.

Signature of licensee.

Date.

Space for renewals.

Date up to which renewed.	Signature of local Excise authority.	Date of renewal.

FORM II.

License granted under the Rajputana Morphine and Cocaine Rules, 1923, to manufacture and possess medicinal opium, morphine and cocaine and to sell or supply the same on prescription.

("LICENSED CHEMIST'S" LICENSE.)

(Name of licensed chemist)

(Name or locality of licensed premises)

residing at is hereby licensed to manufacture and possess medicinal opium, morphine and cocaine (here-

inafter called dangerous drugs) and to sell or supply the same on prescription from the to the 31st March, 19 , subject to the provisions of Central India, Gwalior and Rajputana Excise Law, 1922, and of rules made and notifications issued thereunder and to the following conditions, *viz.*:—

1. He shall not transfer or purport to transfer his license to any other person.

2. He shall manufacture, possess, sell and dispense dangerous drugs only at the premises for which this license is granted and not at any other place.

3. Unless he is specially authorized by the controlling authority in this behalf and such authorization is endorsed on this license by the controlling authority or by the local excise authority acting under his instructions, he shall not possess more than

4 ounces of medicinal opium,

4 ounces of morphine,

1 ounce of cocaine.

4. He shall manufacture dangerous drugs only from raw opium or dangerous drugs lawfully possessed by him.

5. He shall sell or supply dangerous drugs only on prescription, and only subject to the following conditions, namely:—

(*a*) He shall dispense dangerous drugs in such quantity and for the use of such person only as may be specified in the prescription;

(*b*) if the prescription does not bear a superscription by an approved practitioner stating that it is to be repeated, and at what interval of time it is to be repeated and how many times it is to be repeated, he shall dispense dangerous drugs once only on such prescription, and shall retain the prescription: provided that he shall first warn the person presenting the prescription that, unless it bears such a superscription as aforesaid, it will be retained;

(*c*) if the prescription bears a superscription as aforesaid, he shall enter on the prescription the date of dispensing and shall sign or seal the prescription: provided that, if it appears that dangerous drugs have already been dispensed on the prescription six times or such number of times as the prescription is required to be repeated, or that the interval specified in the superscription has not elapsed since the prescription was last dispensed, he shall not dispense dan-

gerous drugs on such prescription unless it is further superscribed in that behalf by an approved practitioner.

6. He shall maintain in the prescribed form and in the prescribed manner an account of all dangerous drugs manufactured, possessed, sold or dispensed by him. A separate set of pages shall be set aside for each drug manufactured, possessed, sold or dispensed.

7. He shall at all times, on the demand of the local excise authority or of any other officer specially or generally authorized by him in writing in this behalf, produce this license, and the account maintained under condition 6, and shall permit the said authority or officer to inspect the premises covered by and the drugs possessed under this license.

8. This license may at any time be cancelled by the local excise authority without cause being assigned.

Signed.

Local Excise Authority for

Dated the 19

Counterpart.

The foregoing license is accepted by me subject to the conditions contained in it and to the provisions of the Central India, Gwalior and Rajputana Excise Law, 1922, and of the rules made or to be made thereunder. I also certify that I have been supplied with copies of the Rajputana Morphine and Cocaine Rules, 1923, and of the directions made by the controlling authority under rules 19, 20, 28 and 32.

Signature of licensee.

Date.

Space for renewals.

Date up to which renewed.	Signature of local Excise authority.	Date of renewal.

FORM III.

Name of drug ____________

Licensed Dealer's Account.

Date.	Opening balance.		Quantity received.		Whence received.	Total to be accounted for.		Quantity supplied.		Closing balance.		Name and address of person to whom supplied, and qualification justifying supply to him.	Name and particulars of person to whom actually delivered if supplied through a messenger.	Serial number of order or acknowledgment.	Signature of person supplying and of person to whom delivered.
1	2		3		4	5		6		7		8	9	10	11
	dr.	gr.	dr.	gr.		dr.	gr.	dr.	gr.	dr.	gr.				

FORM IV.

Name of drug ____________

Licensed Chemist's Account.

Date.	Opening balance.		Quantity received		Whence received	Total to be accounted for		Quantity dispensed		Closing balance.		Name and address of person for whom dispensed.	Name and particulars of person to whom actually delivered if supplied through a messenger.	Serial number of prescription.	Signature of person dispensing and of person to whom delivered.
1	2		3		4	5		6		7		8	9	10	11
	dr.	gr.	dr.	gr.		dr.	gr.	dr.	gr.	dr.	gr.				

FORM V.

Prescription Book.

Serial No.	Date of dispensing.	Name and address of person for whom prescribed.	Name, address and qualifications of approved practitioner by whom prescribed.	Exact copy of prescription and of all entries of sales and superscriptions authorising further supplies endorsed thereon.	Signature of person dispensing.
1	2	3	4	5	6

FORM VI.

FORM OF PASS FOR THE IMPORT OF $\frac{\text{OPIUM}}{\text{INTOXICATING DRUGS}}$.

Pass granted to (here state name and designation of the consignee) to import from or *viâ* (here state locality and district) into (here state locality and district) $\frac{\text{opium}}{\text{intoxicating drugs}}$ to the amount of as specified below (here state description and weight or quantity of each class of drugs to be imported):—

This pass must be used within one month from the date of its issue.

This pass shall be delivered on arrival of the $\frac{\text{opium}}{\text{intoxicating drugs}}$ at its destination to (here enter official designation of the person to whom the pass is to be delivered).

The bulk of the consignment shall not be broken in transit.

Dated *19*

Local Excise Authority or Political Agent
(as the case may be).

NOTE.—Before the drugs covered by this pass are exported from the Bombay Presidency, this pass must be presented by the holder to the Collector of Customs, Bombay or Karachi, as the case may be, in the case of $\frac{\text{opium}}{\text{intoxicating drugs}}$ to be imported direct from the custom-house at Bombay, or Karachi, and in other cases to the Collector of the district of export, and the export pass below must be completed and signed by such officer.

FORM OF PASS FOR THE EXPORT OF $\frac{\text{OPIUM}}{\text{INTOXICATING DRUGS}}$ FROM THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

(Vide *rule 27 of the Bombay Opium Rules and section 12 of the Bombay Abkari Act, 1878.*)

This pass is to remain in force—

from (here specify date and hour).

to (here specify date and hour).

The $\frac{\text{opium}}{\text{intoxicating drugs}}$ covered by it shall be conveyed—

by (here state route and mode of conveyance) in charge of (here give the name of person, if any) in (here state number and description of packages).

Collector or (as the case may be).

Dated *19* .

[*Gazette of India*, 1923, Pt. II, p. 489.]

Persons in charge of certain hospitals and dispensaries declared to be "approved practitioners" for the purposes of the Rules.

No. 3682, dated the 28th May, 1923.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 21-22 of the Rajputana Morphine and Cocaine Rules, 1923, published with Notification [1]No. 1093, dated the 17th March, 1923, the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana as controlling Authority, approves for the purposes of rule 2 (*b*) of the said rules the persons in charge of the following hospitals and dispensaries, and authorizes them to transport, manufacture, possess and dispense for *bonâ fide* medicinal purposes only medicinal opium, morphine, and cocaine, provided that the quantity transported, manufactured, or

[1] Printed *supra*, p. 437.

possessed at any one time shall not exceed 4 ounces of medicinal opium, 4 ounces of morphine, and 1 ounce of cocaine.

NAMES OF HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

B., B. and C. I. Railway dispensary at—

Bandikui.
Phulera.
Sojat Road.
Abu Road.
Ajmer.
Kotah.
Sawai Madhopur.
Bayana.
Gangapur.

[*Not published.*]

Disposal of things confiscated.

No. 917, dated the 8th March, 1926.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the Central India, Gwalior and Rajputana Excise Law, 1922,[1] and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana is pleased to make the following rules applicable to the areas in Rajputana to which the Law applies.

All things confiscated under the Law except country spirit, country fermented liquor and intoxicating drugs shall as soon as the period of appeal has expired without an appeal being filed, or on the order of confiscation being confirmed by the appellate court in cases in which an appeal is filed, be disposed of by public auction by such officer as shall in each case be specified by the officer ordering the confiscation and the officer ordering the confiscation shall be responsible for the credit of the sale proceeds to Government under the head " Excise ".

2. Raw opium, morphine, heroine and cocaine so confiscated, shall, as soon as the period of appeal has expired without an appeal being filed, or on the order of confiscation being confirmed by the appellate court in cases in which an appeal is filed, be sent to the Collector of Excise, Ajmer-Merwara.

3. Country spirit, country fermented liquor, and all intoxicating drugs other than raw opium, morphine, heroine, and cocaine shall, as soon as the period of appeal has expired without an appeal being filed, or on the order of confiscation being confirmed by the appellate court in cases in which an appeal is filed, be destroyed in the presence of the officer ordering the confiscation or of such other officer as may be specified by him in this behalf.

[1] Printed Vol. III, p. 628.

4. On receipt of an application or on his own motion the [1][Director, Rajputana and Central India Opium Contraband Department] may grant such a reward, as he may think fit, to any person who has contributed to securing a conviction or confiscation under the Law or who has otherwise rendered material assistance in the enforcement of the Law and may, for the purpose of determining what reward should be so granted, call for and examine the record of any case tried or investigated under the Law. Officers of Government other than gazetted officers are eligible for rewards.

5. The Indian States concerned shall be entitled to receive the confiscated opium provided the following conditions are fulfilled:—

[2][(*a*) That such opium must have been seized in those territories of the State claiming it over which jurisdiction has been ceded to the Government of India.

(*b*) That it must have been smuggled out of territories of the State other than those over which jurisdiction has been ceded.]

(*c*) That the State concerned pays to the officer empowered to grant rewards either the full amount of the reward granted in connection with the seizure or an amount equivalent to Rs. 10 per seer of the opium captured, whichever is less. If the amount of the reward is more than Rs. 10 per seer of the opium captured, the balance shall be paid by the [1][Director, Rajputana and Central India Opium Contraband Department] from his budget allotment.

6. If the confiscated article be morphine, heroine or cocaine or if it should be opium proved to have been smuggled from British India, it shall be disposed of in the following manner and the amount of reward, if any, shall be payable by the [1][Director, Rajputana and Central India Opium Contraband Department] from his budget allotment:—

If in any case the quantity of raw opium confiscated is less than one seer and the opium is in his opinion unfit for use, the Collector of Excise will cause it to be immediately destroyed. In all other cases he will forward it to the Superintendent of the Opium Factory at Ghazipur for disposal.

The Collector of Excise will arrange for the chemical examination of confiscated morphine, heroine and cocaine and if reported fit for use, for its disposal either by sale to a person licensed to deal in the same or by use in a Government or charitable medical institution.

If in any case confiscated morphine, heroine or cocaine is not fit for use, the Collector of Excise will cause it to be immediately destroyed.

[1] Substituted by Notification No. 1170, dated the 10th March, 1927. *Gazette of India*, 1927, Pt. II-A, p. 159.
[2] Substituted by Notification No. 493, dated the 31st January 1927. *Gazette of India*, 1927, Pt. II-A, p. 71.

7. The Rajputana Agency Notification No. 5682-277-Ry.-II-B, dated the 7th September, 1923, is hereby cancelled.

[*Gazette of India*, 1926, Pt. II-A, p. 98.]

Officers empowered; (1) to investigate offences; (2) to inspect premises and search without warrant.

No. 2022-C., dated the 21st December, 1926.—In exercise of the powers conferred upon him, in respect of the areas in Rajputana, by section 23 (*d*) of the Central India, Gwalior and Rajputana Excise Law, 1922,[1] the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana is pleased to invest—

(*1*) all officers of the Rajputana and Central India Opium Contraband Department, not below the rank of Sub-Inspector of 5 years standing, with powers under section 17-A of the said Law; and

(*2*) all officers of the said Department, not below the rank of Sub-Inspector, with powers under sections 15 and 17 of the said Law.

[*Gazette of India*, 1927, Pt. II-A, p. 12.]

[1] Printed Vol. III, p. 628.

CHAPTER VI.—SOUTH CENTRAL DIVISION.[1]

Great Indian Peninsula Railway in Berar.

Of the railways in the South Central Division those in Berar are an integral part of that Province, with the same laws, courts and administrative arrangements. The only special feature of their administration is that they are included in the general[1] (railway) police district created by the notification[2] of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 1153, dated the 31st December, 1909.

The remaining lines in the Division which lie in the Hyderabad State[3] form part of the Administered Areas under the administration of the Resident. A detailed statement of the enactments in force is given in Volume V, the following being the principal notifications:—

I.—Acts locally applied.

General Acts.

No. 260-I., dated the 24th April, 1929.—Printed Vol. V, page 27.

Indian Railways Act, 1890, and Indian Railway Board Act, 1905.

No. 784-I. B., dated the 9th April, 1913.—Printed in Appendix XXII.

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1 According to the classification, *supra*, p. 6.

2 Printed *supra*, p. 13.

3 The Barsi Light Railway, the Dhond-Manmad Branch of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and the metre gauge main line of the Madras and Southern Maratha Railway, though they traverse the Hyderabad State, are classified in the Western Division of Railways, *supra*, p. 3.

II.—Local Laws.

Sale of liquor and intoxicating drugs to troops and camp followers.

No. 23, dated the 14th January, 1886.—Printed Vol. V, page 58.

Arms Rules.

[1]*No. 4080-I., dated the 3rd December, 1890.*—Printed Vol. V, page 54.

Opium Rules.

No. 698-I. B., dated the 13th February, 1903.—Printed Vol. V, page 105.

Legal Practitioners Rules.

No. 534-I. B., dated the 4th February, 1904.—Printed Vol. V, page 123.

Hyderabad Intoxicating Drugs Law, 1918.

No. 3108-I. B., dated the 26th September, 1918.—Printed Vol. V, page 133.

Rules for the exclusion of undesirable persons.

No. 496-I., dated the 3rd November, 1926.—Printed Vol. V, page 144.

[1] For exemption of Kirpans from the prohibitions contained in these Rules *see* Notification No. 326-G., dated the 4th April, 1918. Printed Vol. V, page 57.

III.—Orders relating to Courts.

Criminal Courts.

High Courts exercising jurisdiction over European British subjects.

No. 580-D., dated the 26th January, 1917.—Printed in Appendix IV.

High Court for other purposes.

No. 583-I. B., dated the 22nd March, 1913.—Printed Vol. V, page 148.

Sessions Court and District Magistrate.

No. 9-J., dated the 4th February, 1925.—Printed Vol. V, page 149.

Justices of the Peace.

No. 1905-I., dated the 28th May, 1884.
No. 1269-I., dated the 23rd April, 1885.
No. 1147-I., dated the 22nd March, 1888.
} Printed Vol. V, pages 13 and 14.

Magistrates of the First Class.

No. 84-J., dated the 17th October, 1907.
No. 81-J., dated the 15th August, 1928.
} Printed Vol. V, page 150.

Benches of Honorary Magistrate.

No. 117-J., dated the 23rd December, 1925.—Printed Vol. V, page 152.

Civil Courts.

Arrangements for the exercise of civil jurisdiction.

No. 603-I., dated the 21st December, 1925.—Printed Vol. V, page 175.

District Munsif.

No. 62-J., dated the 15th June, 1926.—Printed Vol. V, page 159.

Additional Small Cause Court Judges.

No. 63-J., dated the 15th June, 1926.—Printed Vol. V, page 161.

IV.—Orders under Acts locally applied.

INDIAN POLICE ACT, 1861.

Emolument and employment of special Police Officers.

No. 111-J., dated the 26th November, 1926:—Printed Vol. V, page 177.

COURT FEES ACT, 1870.

Scale of process fees.

No. 80, dated the 22nd November, 1899.—Printed Vol. V, page 179.

Payment for stamps to be made in Hali Sikka currency.

No. 45, dated the 3rd August, 1901.—Printed Vol. V, page 187.

Reductions and remissions of fees.

No. 2622-I. B., dated the 7th July, 1905.—Printed Vol. V, page 187.
No. 88-J., dated the 1st October, 1926.—Printed Vol. V, page 191.

SPECIAL MARRIAGE ACT, 1872.

Appointment of Marriage Registrars.

No. 144-J., dated the 23rd February, 1925.—Printed Vol. V, page 193.

Fees.

No. 3-J., dated the 8th January, 1906.—Printed Vol. V, page 194.

INDIAN CHRISTIAN MARRIAGE ACT, 1872.

Appointment of Marriage Registrar.

No. 2-J., dated the 10th January, 1929.—Printed Vol. V, page 195.

VACCINATION ACT, 1880.

Rules.

No. 44, dated the 14th September, 1906.—Printed Vol. V, page 228.

NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS ACT, 1881.

Appointment of Notary Public.

No. 83-J., dated the 13th October, 1927.—Printed Vol. V, page 232.

Rules.

No. 1826-I. B., dated the 17th September, 1909.—Printed Vol. V, page 232.

INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884.

Application of Hyderabad Residency Explosives Rules, 1914, to the Railway lands.

No. 34-J., dated the 20th April, 1915.—Printed Vol. V, page 311.

Acetylene declared to be an explosive and its manufacture, possession and importation prohibited.

No. 622-I. B., dated the 29th April, 1915.—Printed Vol. V, page 311.

Picric acid, picrates and mixtures of picric acid declared to be explosives.

No. 125-I., dated the 10th March, 1927.—Printed Vol. V, page 313.

BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES REGISTRATION ACT, 1886.

Establishment of General Registry Office and appointment of Registrar-General and Registrars.

No. 13-J., dated the 18th March, 1929.—Printed Vol. V, page 315.

CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS ACT, 1890.

Appointment of Treasurer.

No. 1509-I. B., dated the 23rd June, 1913.—Printed Vol. V, page 317.

INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890.

Rules—(a) for working open lines and lines under construction, and (b) regarding accidents.

No. 784-I. B., dated the 9th April, 1913.—Printed in Appendix XXII.

Delegation of powers to the Resident.

No. 1334-I., dated the 23rd March, 1891.—Printed Vol. V, page 334.

Secretary to Railway Board empowered to sign documents.

No. 802, dated the 24th March, 1905.—Printed in Appendix XXII.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS ACT, 1897.

Instructions as to sending youthful offenders to reformatories.

No. 349, dated the 7th November, 1901.—Printed Vol. V, page **335**.

Yeravda Reformatory made available.

No. 1240, dated the 28th October, 1898.—Printed Vol. V, page 336.

CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE, 1898.

Post Mortem *examinations.*

No. 65, dated the 11th September, 1905.
No. 67, dated the 14th September, 1905. } Printed Vol. V, pages 338 and 349.

INDIAN STAMP ACT, 1899.

Appointment of Inspector-General of Stamps.

No. 4, dated the 16th January, 1904.—Printed Vol. V, page 339.

Appointment of Collector.

No. 23-J., dated the 23rd February, 1925.—Printed Vol. V, page 339.

Reduction and remission of duties.

No. 51-I. B., dated the 7th January, 1910.—Printed Vol. V, page 339.

No. 1988-I. B., dated the 19th September, 1914.—Printed Vol. V, page 344.

No. 289-I., dated the 14th May, 1928.—Printed Vol. V, page 344.

Conversion rates for calculating stamp duty.

No. 1578-I. B., dated the 25th May, 1921.—Printed Vol. V, page 345.

No. 287-I., dated the 1st May, 1929.—Printed Vol. V, page 346.

No. 408-I., dated the 12th August, 1925.—Printed Vol. V, page 346.

Hyderabad Residency Stamp Rules, 1925.

INDIAN PETROLEUM ACT, 1899.

Rules to regulate the possession and transport of petroleum.

No. 38, dated the 29th June, 1909.—Printed Vol. V, page 353.

Petroleum Rules to apply to Acetone Wood Naptha and Methyl Alcohol.

No. 113-J., dated the 19th December, 1927.—Printed Vol. V, page 387.

Calcium Carbide rules.

No. 65, dated the 22nd July, 1907.—Printed Vol. V, page 387.

Powers of officers.

No. 37, dated the 29th June, 1909.—Printed Vol. V, page 400.

Application of provisions to Calcium Carbide.

No. 428-I. B., dated the 1st February, 1907.—Printed Vol. V, page 400.

Application of provisions to Calcium Phosphide.

No. 1728—790-Int., dated the 14th August, 1922.—Printed Vol. V, page 401.

Application of the Act to Acetone, Wood Naptha and Methyl Alcohol.

No. 391-I., dated the 22nd June, 1927.—Printed Vol. V, page 401.

Standardization of barometer for test apparatus.

No. 20, dated the 7th June, 1894.—Printed Vol. V, page 401.

PRISONERS ACT, 1900.

Jail for reception of lunatic prisoners become sane.

No. 3723-I., dated the 20th September, 1889.—Printed Vol. V, page 407.

Jail for prisoners sentenced to transportation.

No. 1808-I. B., dated the 23rd June, 1920.—Printed Vol. V, page 407.

INDIAN RAILWAY BOARD ACT, 1905.

Powers of the Railway Board.

No. 801, dated the 24th March, 1905. } Printed in Appendix
No. 9940, dated the 17th December, 1906. } XXII.

No. 2972, dated the 8th April, 1907.
No. 2140, dated the 28th February, 1908. } Printed in Appendix XXII.

INDIAN REGISTRATION ACT, 1908.

Appointment of Inspector-General of Registration.

No. 5, dated the 16th January, 1904.—Printed Vol. V, page 407.

Formation of Districts and Sub-Districts, appointment of Registrar and Sub-Registrars.

No. 37-J., dated the 7th May, 1927.—Printed Vol. V, page 408.

Rules.

No. 190, dated the 15th October, 1883.—Printed Vol. V, page 409.

Fees.

No. 14, dated the 5th May, 1894.—Printed Vol. V, page 453.

Calculation of fees when value is expressed in Hali Sicca currency.

No. 50-J., dated the 14th May, 1926.—Printed Vol. V, page 456.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES ACT, 1912.

Remission of income-tax, registration-fees and stamp duty.

No. 835-I. B., dated the 21st March, 1918.—Printed Vol. V, page 458.

Hyderabad Residency Co-operative Societies Rules, 1919.

No. 75-J., dated the 27th August, 1919.—Printed Vol. V, page 459.

INDIAN LUNACY ACT, 1912.

Magistrate empowered under the Act.

No. 33-J., dated the 17th March, 1926.—Printed Vol. V, page 468.

WILD BIRDS AND ANIMALS PROTECTION ACT, 1912.

Close time defined.

***No. 102, dated the 23rd November, 1912.*—Pritned Vol. V, page 468.**

INDIAN MOTOR VEHICLES ACT, 1914.

Hyderabad Residency Motor Vehicles Rules, 1926.

No. 84-J., dated the 1st September, 1926.—Printed Vol. V, page 469.

POISONS ACT, 1919.

Hyderabad Residency Poisons Rules, 1928.

No. 58-J., dated the 6th January, 1928.—Printed Vol. V, page 502.

CANTONMENTS ACT, 1924.

Exclusion of certain railway lands from the operation of the Act in Secunderabad.

No. 2261-I. B., dated the 20th October, 1911.—Printed Vol. V, page 513.

V.—Orders under Local Laws.

HYDERABAD (RAILWAY LANDS) OPIUM RULES, 1903.

Exemption of certain medicinal preparations from the operation of the Rules.

No. 61-P., dated the 17th November, 1922.—Not reprinted.
[*Hyderabad Residency Orders*, 1922, Pt. I, p. 137.]

Disposal of confiscated articles.

No. 26, dated the 8th May, 1903.—Printed Vol. V, page 725.

Rewards.

No. 27, dated the 8th May, 1903.—Printed Vol. V, page 726.

HYDERABAD INTOXICATING DRUGS LAW, 1918.

Exemption of certain medicinal preparations from the operation of the Law.

No. 71, dated the 30th June, 1916.—Not re-printed.
[*Hyderabad Residency Orders*, 1916, Pt. I, p. 130.]

No. 61-P., dated the 17th November, 1922.—Not re-printed.
[*Hyderabad Residency Orders*, 1922, Pt. I, p. 137.]

No. 54-P., dated the 18th September, 1924.—Not re-printed.
[*Hyderabad Residency Orders*, 1924, Pt. I, p. 157.]

Rules.

No. 43-J., dated the 12th May, 1919.—Printed Vol. V, page 757.

CHAPTER VII.—SOUTHERN DIVISION.[1]

In the railway lands in the Southern Division the following provisions have been made for the exercise of the jurisdiction which has been ceded:—

A. On the lines in the Travancore and Cochin States the laws, courts and administrative arrangements generally of the neighbouring British Districts have been introduced, subject to the appointment of a separate Superintendent of Police, by the following notifications:—

Shoranur-Cochin Railway.

No. 5096-I. B., dated the 27th December, 1906.—Whereas His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore and His Highness the Raja of Cochin have ceded to the British Government full and exclusive power and jurisdiction of every kind over the lands lying within their respective States which are, or may hereafter be, occupied by the Shoranur-Cochin Railway (including the lands occupied by stations, by outbuildings, and for other railway purposes) and over all persons and things whatsoever within the said lands:

In exercise of such power and jurisdiction and of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, the Governor General in Council is pleased to provide as follows for the administration of justice within the said lands:—

(*1*) The said lands shall be deemed to be part of the Cochin taluk of the Malabar district.

(*2*) All laws [2] for the time being in force in the Malabar District of the Madras Presidency shall be deemed to be in force in the said lands.

(*3*) The Governor in Council of Fort St. George and all officers subordinate to the Government of Madras who, for the time being exercise authority within the Cochin Taluk of the Malabar District, shall exercise the like authority within the said lands:

Provided that the superintendence of Police within the said lands shall, under the general control and superintendence of the Inspector General of Police of the Madras Presidency, be vested in the Superintendent of Railway Police, who may be appointed in this behalf by the

[1] According to the classification *supra*, p. 6.

[2] The Indian Railways Act, 1890, and the Indian Railway Board Act, 1905, have been separately applied to these lands, along with others in Native States over which jurisdiction has been ceded, by Notification No. 784-I. B., dated the 9th April, 1913. Printed in Appendix XXII.

Governor in Council of Fort St. George and shall exercise throughout the said lands all the powers of a District Superintendent within the meaning of the Madras District Police Act, 1859 (XXIV of 1859).

(*4*) All Courts having jurisdiction within the Cochin taluk of the Malabar District shall have the like jurisdiction within the said lands.

(*5*) * * * * * *

[*Gazette of India*, 1906, Pt. I, p. 951.]

Tinnevelly-Quilon (Travancore) Railway and Quilon-Trivandrum Extension.

No. 537-I., dated the 18th November, 1926.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor General in Council has been pleased, in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 71-I., dated the 1st October, 1923, to provide as follows, with effect from the 1st October 1926, for the administration of justice within the lands lying in the State of Travancore occupied by the Tinnevelly-Quilon (Travancore) Railway and the Quilon-Trivandrum Extension of the said Railway (including all lands occupied by stations and by outbuildings and for other railway purposes) and over all persons and things whatsoever within the said lands:—

(*1*) The aforesaid lands shall, for the purpose of the administration of justice, be deemed to be part of the Tenkasi taluk of the Tinnevelly district.

(*2*) All laws for the time being in force in the Tinnevelly district of the Madras Presidency shall be deemed to be in force in the said lands.

(*3*) The Governor of Madras in Council and all Officers subordinate to the Government of Madras for the time being exercising executive authority for the purpose of the administration of justice within the Tenkasi taluk of the Tinnevelly district shall exercise the like authority within the said lands:

Provided that the superintendence of the Police within the said lands shall under the general control and superintendence of the Inspector General of Police for the Presidency of Madras, be vested in a Superintendent of Railway Police, appointed in this behalf by the Governor of Madras in Council, who shall exercise throughout the said lands all the powers of a District Superintendent under the Madras District Police Act, 1859 (XXIV of 1859).

(*4*) All courts having for the time being jurisdiction within the Tenkasi taluk of the Tinnevelly district shall have the like jurisdiction within the said lands:

Provided that all proceedings commenced, rules made, orders passed and things done under the notification hereby superseded shall, so far as may be, be deemed to have been respectively commenced, appointed or authorized, conferred or confirmed, made, passed and done under this notification.

[*Gazette of India*, 1926, Pt. I, p. 1254.]

The following Local Law is also in force on the Tinnevelly-Quilon Railway in Travancore.

No. 920-I. B., dated the 24th April, 1912.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that persons detained in accordance with the law for the time being in force in the Travancore State shall be deemed to be in lawful custody while being conveyed by the State Police over the lands occupied by the Tinnevelly-Quilon Railway within that State.

[*Gazette of India*, 1912, Pt, I, p. 504.]

Madras and Southern-Mahratta Railway. Bangalore Branch, Mysore Section, Hindupur Railway.

B. On the lines in the Mysore State, the following notification applies the laws for the time being in force in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore but creates special courts:—

No. 507-I., dated the 6th February, 1896.—Whereas His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore has ceded to the British Government full jurisdiction within the lands in his territory (including the lands occupied as stations, outbuildings and for other railway purposes), which are occupied or may be hereafter occupied by the following lines of railway in the Mysore State, namely: (*1*) the Bangalore Branch of the Madras Railway; (*2*) [1][the Mysore State Railway from and inclusive of the Bangalore Railway Station to the Hubli and of the Tungabadhra bridge at Harihar;] and (*3*) from and inclusive of the Yeswanthpur Junction Railway Station to the frontier of the State on the Bangalore-Hindupur Section of the Mysore State Railway [2]* * * * * *: In exercise of this jurisdiction and of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879[3], and of all other powers enabling

[1] Substituted by Notification No. 3863-I. B., dated the 20th August, 1919. *Gazette of India*, 1919, Pt. I, p. 1644.

[2] Omitted by Notification No. 104-I. B., dated the 22nd January, 1914. *Gazette of India*, 1914, Pt. I, p. 87.

[3] *See now* the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902. Printed in Appendix I.

him in this behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to issue the following orders:

PART I.

[1][All enactments[2] which are now or may hereafter be in force[3] in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, and all notifications, rules[4], orders, or bye-laws made or which may hereafter be made under such enactments shall, unless otherwise declared by the Resident in Mysore, be deemed to be in force in the said lands in so far as they are applicable thereto:

Provided, firstly, that for the purpose of facilitating the application of any of the aforesaid enactments, notifications, rules, orders, or bye-laws, any Court in the said lands may construe them with such alterations not affecting the substance as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before the Court:

Provided, secondly, that notwithstanding anything in the Code of Criminal Procedure [5](Act V of 1898) or the Police Act (V of 1861) or in any other enactment for the time being in force, the Governor General in Council may confer on any Police officer all or any of the powers conferred or conferable by or under the Code on any Magistrate, in regard to particular cases or to a particular class or particular classes of cases or to cases generally.

PART II.

For the purposes of the exercise of criminal jurisdiction within the aforesaid lands, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following arrangements:—

(*1*) There shall be a Railway Magistrate, who shall be the District Magistrate of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

(*2*) The Railway Magistrate shall have the powers of a District Magistrate, as described in the Code of Criminal Procedure.[6]

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[1] Substituted by Notification No. 197-I. B., dated the 3rd February, 1913, *Gazette of India*, 1913, Pt. I, p. 105.

[2] The Indian Railways Act, 1890, and the Indian Railway Board Act, 1905, have been separately applied to the Railway lands, *see* Notification No. 784-I. B., dated the 9th April, 1913. Printed in Appendix XXII.

[3] *Vide* Vol. VI, page 37.

[4] For the rule, similar to that in force in the Civil and Military Station, excepting documents executed and properly stamped in these railway lands from duty in British India, *see* Notification No. 3616-Exc., dated the 16th July, 1909. Printed Vol. VI, p. 29.

[5] Substituted by Notification No. 1908-I. B., dated the 7th July 1899. *Gazette of India*, 1899, Pt. I, p. 671.

[6] An addition made to this clause by Notification No. 4218-I. B., dated the 12th November, 1897, was cancelled by Notification No. 1904-I. A., dated the 7th July, 1899.

(*3*) There shall be a [1][Commissioner] of Railway Police, who shall be such person as the Governor General in Council may from time to time appoint in that behalf.

(*4*) [1][The Commissioner of Railway Police shall have the powers of a Commissioner of Police as described in the [2]Bangalore Civil and Military Station Police Law, 1927.]

(*5*) * * * * * *[3].

(*6*) [4][The District Judge of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore] shall have the powers of a Court of Session, as described in the Code of Criminal Procedure, in respect of all offences over which magisterial jurisdiction is exercised by the Railway Magistrate or the Superintendent of Railway Police.

(*7*) The Resident in Mysore shall have the powers of a High Court, as described in the Code of Criminal Procedure, in respect of all offences over which the jurisdiction of a Court of Session is exercised by [4][the District Judge of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore] and for all purposes whatsoever connected with the administration of criminal justice.

(*8*) This part of this notification applies to all proceedings except—

(*a*) proceedings against European British subjects, or persons jointly charged with European British subjects; and

(*b*) proceedings pending at the date of this notification which should be carried on as if this notification had not been issued.

PART III.

For the purposes of the exercise of civil jurisdiction within the aforesaid lands, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following arrangements:—

(*1*) There shall be two Courts of Small Causes—the first with jurisdiction in all suits cognizable under Act IX of 1887, when the amount or value of the subject-matter does not exceed five hundred rupees, and the second when the amount or value of the subject-matter does not exceed fifty rupees.

(*2*) The District Judge of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore shall be the Judge of the First Court, and the Superintendent of Railway Police shall be the Judge of the Second Court.

[1] Substituted by Notification No. 409-I., dated the 6th July, 1927. *Gazette of India*, 1927, Pt. I, p. 673.

[2] Printed Vol. VI, page 172.

[3] Cancelled by Notification No. 197-I. B., dated the 3rd February, 1913. *Gazette of India*, 1913, Pt. I, p. 105.

[4] Substituted by Notification No. 3543-I. B., dated the 15th November, 1920. *Gazette of India*, 1920, Pt. I, p. 2136.

(*3*) There shall be a District Court having the powers of a District Court as defined in section 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and with jurisdiction in all original suits, whatever be the amount or value of the subject-matter, and in all other cases in which jurisdiction is conferred on the District Court by any law for the time being in force in the aforesaid lands.

(*4*) The District Judge of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore shall be the Judge of the District Court.

(*5*) Appeals shall lie, subject to the provisions of the enactments for the time being in force in the aforesaid lands, against the decrees and orders of the District Court to the Resident in Mysore, who shall exercise the powers of an Appellate Court as defined in the Code of Civil Procedure.

(*6*) Subject to the provisions of the said enactments, the Resident in Mysore shall exercise the powers of a High Court for all purposes whatsoever connected with the administration of civil justice within the aforesaid lands.

PART IV.

[Notification cancelled—Not reprinted.]

[*Gazette of India*, 1896, Pt. I, p. 85.]

I.—Orders relating to Courts.

Under the terms of the foregoing notification a considerable number of the orders relating to Courts in the Civil and Military Station apply to the Railway lands, but as there are others which are otherwise in force it is convenient to give a complete list.

Execution of capital sentences in British India.

No. 1431-I., dated the 27th April, 1893.—Printed in Appendix XIX.

Criminal law and procedure of British India applicable to British subjects in Indian States.

No. 1863-I. A., dated the 13th May, 1904.—Printed in Appendix IV.

Jurisdiction of the High Court at Madras over European British subjects.

No. 580-D., dated the 26th January, 1917.—Printed in Appendix IV.

Justices of the Peace to commit for trial to the High Court having jurisdiction.

No. 582-D., dated the 26th January, 1917.—Printed in Appendix IV.

(a) *Justices of the Peace invested with powers of Magistrates of the first class and to hold inquests.* (b) *Powers of District Magistrate, Bangalore, in regard to European British subjects.*

No. 319-D., dated the 16th January, 1917.—Printed in Appendix IV.

Appointments of Justices of the Peace.

No. 159-I. J., dated the 21st July, 1881.
No. 12-I., dated the 3rd January, 1884.
No. 955-I., dated the 18th March, 1884.
—Printed Vol. VI, pages 33 and 34.

Grant of extended powers to the District Magistrate.

No. 3208, dated the 24th July, 1899.—Under section 30 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore by notification[1] No. 2688-I. A. of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, dated the 7th October 1898, and as in force in the Railway lands in Mysore Territory, jurisdiction over which has been ceded to the British Government, by virtue of notification[2] No. 507-I.

[1] *See* now Notification No. 261-I., dated the 24th April, 1929. Printed Vol. VI, page 39.

[2] Printed *supra*, p. 471.

of the Government of India in the same Department, dated the 6th February, 1896, the Officiating Resident in Mysore is pleased to direct that the officer for the time being exercising the powers of a District Magistrate within the said Railway lands under the latter notification shall have power to try as a Magistrate all offences not punishable with death.

[*Gazette of India*, 1899, Pt. II, p. 863.]

Legal Practitioners Rules.

No. 2113-I. A., dated the 14th May, 1900.—Printed Vol. VI, page 160.

No. 12, dated the 6th February, 1901.—Printed Vol. VI, page 834.

Mode of inflicting whipping.

No. 60, dated the 26th August, 1909.—Printed Vol. VI, page 207.

Conduct of prosecutions by police officers.

No. 1493—7296, dated the 9th May, 1887.—Printed Vol. VI, page 208.

Rules for payment of expenses of complainants and witnesses in the Criminal Court.

No. 17, dated the 10th September, 1883.—Printed Vol. VI, page 208.

Rules regarding the trial of persons subject to military law by the ordinary Criminal Courts or by Court-martial.

No. 1294-I. A., dated the 3rd April, 1902.—Printed Vol. VI, page 210.

Disposal of appeals from prisoners in jail.

No. 8, dated the 6th August, 1906.—Printed Vol. VI, page 211.

Submission of returns by Criminal Courts.

No. 9, dated the 5th March, 1907.—Not reprinted.

[*Gazette of India*, 1907, Pt. II, p. 434.]

Forms for registers of criminal cases and appeals.

No. 10, dated the 15th June, 1908.—Not printed.

[*Gazette of India*, 1908, Pt. II, p. 1035.]

Rules for the disposal of records in Criminal Courts.

No. 43, dated the 26th July, 1907.—Printed Vol. VI, page 830.

Notice to be given by Courts to the District Magistrate of guns and other arms sold in execution of decrees.

No. 1, dated the 5th October, 1901.— Printed Vol. VI, page 215.

Procedure of Civil Courts in the attachment of pay in the execution of decrees.

No. 3, dated the 10th January, 1901.—Printed Vol. VI, page 215.

Officers to whom orders of attachment of salary or allowances of Civil and Military officers are to be sent.

No. 31, dated the 23rd March, 1910.—Printed Vol. VI, page 215.

Rules for the payment of suitors' money into and out of Civil Courts.

No. 2, dated the 1st January, 1927.—Printed Vol. VI, page 216.

Rules for the custody and maintenance of live stock attached in execution of decrees of Civil Courts.

No. 302, dated the 3rd March, 1880.—Printed Vol. VI, page 222.

Rules for the disposal of records in Civil Courts.

No. 24, dated the 30th September, 1925.—Printed Vol. VI, page 820.

List of Courts established or continued by the Governor General in Council, including the District Court and the Courts of Small Causes in the Railway lands, to which Courts in British India may send decrees[1] *for execution.*

No. 786-I. B., dated the 9th April, 1913.—Printed in Appendix XXI-A.

Service of summonses and execution of decrees of the Civil Courts of these Railways by Civil Courts of the Baroda and Mysore States

No. 398-I. B., dated the 25th February, 1910.
No. 2622-I. B., dated the 24th December, 1912.
No. 2623-I. B., dated the 24th December, 1912.
—Printed in Appendix XXI-C.

Remission of fees chargeable on Baroda decrees.

No. 2266-I. B., dated the 11th October, 1916.—Printed Vol. II, page 14.

[1] As regards summonses, *see* Rule 26 (*a*) of Order V of the First Schedule of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (V of 1908), read with clause (*1*) of Notification No. 322-I., dated the 15th May, 1929. Printed in Appendix XXI-A.

Service and execution by the Civil Courts of these Railways of summonses and decrees; (a) *of Civil or Revenue Courts in British India;* (b) *of other Courts established or continued by the Governor General in Council;* (c) *of certain Courts of Indian States.*

No. 322-I., dated the 15th May, 1929.—Printed in Appendix XXI-A.

Service of summonses and execution of decrees of the Civil Courts of these Railways[1] *by other Courts established or continued by the Governor General in Council.*

No. 322-I., dated the 15th May, 1929.—Printed in Appendix XXI-A.

[1] These Courts may send their summonses and decrees to Courts in British India for service and execution, *see* sections 29 and 43 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (V of 1908).

II.—Orders under Acts locally applied.[1]

INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890.

Rules for the guidance of the Police in the arrest and prosecution of Railway employés in Mysore under sections 101 and 131 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

No. 1250, dated the 11th March, 1904.—The Resident in Mysore is pleased to issue the following rules for the guidance of the police on the portions of the railways in Mysore under the jurisdiction of the British Government in the matter of arrest and prosecution of Railway employés under sections 101 and 131 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (Act IX of 1890).

ARREST.

The exercise by the Railway Police of the power of arrest without warrant given them in section 131 of the Indian Railways Act (IX of 1890) for offences under section 101 of the same Act, is discretionary. It should be exercised only in extreme cases as for instance when—

(*a*) there has been loss of life or serious injury to persons; or

(*b*) a person is caught in the commission of a grave offence;

(*c*) the accused is likely to abscond or to continue to endanger the safety of the public.

When arrest is made without warrant, immediate intimation of such arrest must be given to the head of the railway employé's Department.

2. Under ordinary circumstances, no immediate arrest is necessary. A warrant should be applied for in the usual manner, the police maintaining a watch over the movements of the accused, where this precaution is deemed necessary.

3. When arrest is effected by warrant, the warrant should in the absence of any direction to the contrary in the warrant under section 77 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, be executed by a Police officer of rank superior to that of a Head Constable, First Grade, or by any Station House Officer within his own limits. The officer entrusted with the execution of the warrant will execute it judiciously, and if the arrest is likely to cause risk or inconvenience to the public, make arrangements to prevent the escape of the accused and apply to the head of his department to have him relieved, arrest being deferred till he is so relieved.

[1] Under the terms of Notification No. 507-I., dated the 6th February, 1896 (printed p. 471 *supra*) orders under Acts in force in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore are in force in the railway lands in Mysore over which jurisdiction has been ceded, unless declared to the contrary. The orders printed here for Mysore are additional orders made specially for the railway lands.

PROSECUTION.

No prosecution for an offence under section 101 of the Indian Railways Act (IX of 1890) shall be instituted by a Police officer without the sanction of the Superintendent of the Railway Police, which shall be communicated immediately it is accorded to the Agent or Manager of the Railway.

[*Gazette of India*, 1904, Pt. II, p. 305.]

(a) *Rules for working open lines of railway and lines under construction and regarding accidents;* (b) *Delegation of powers to the Resident.*

No. 784-I. B., dated the 9th April, 1913.—Printed in Appendix XXII.

Definition of local limits of police stations.

No. 706, dated the 20th February, 1897.—Printed below.

Taxes payable to local authorities by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

No. 230, dated the 24th August, 1911.—In pursuance of section 135 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), and in supersession of all previous notifications on the subject, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the Administration of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway shall be liable to pay, in aid of the funds of the local authorities set out in the schedule hereto annexed, the taxes specified against each in the second column thereof.

SCHEDULE.

Local authorities.	Taxes.
1	2
* *	* *
Bangalore Cantonment	House, lighting, water and scavenging taxes.
Bangalore City Municipality	House, lighting, water and conservancy taxes.
Mysore Municipality	House and water taxes.
Bangalore City Municipality	House, water and lighting taxes.
* *	* *

[*Gazette of India*, 1911, Pt. I, p. 700.]

Authority to the Secretary to the Railway Board to sign documents.

No. 802, dated the 24th March, 1905.—Printed in Appendix XXII.

CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE, 1898.

Location and definition of limits of police stations.

No. 706, dated the 20th February, 1897.—The Resident in Mysore is pleased to declare that for the purposes of the Code of Criminal Proce-

dure (Act X of 1882)[1] and section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, IX of 1890, the location and limits of the police stations formed within the Railway lands in Mysore, jurisdiction over which has been ceded to the British Government, shall be as specified in the statement below:—

JURISDICTION.					
COMMENCING FROM — Mile and Telegraph post on the Railway.		ENDING AT — Mile and Telegraph post on the Railway.		Where located	Railway Stations included within the jurisdiction of the Police Stations
Mile.	Telegraph post.	Mile.	Telegraph post		
210 South distant signal of city station	18	190 On the Bangalore-Harihar Section. 154 On the Bangalore-Hindupur Section. 218 On the Madras Railway Section.	18	Bangalore City.	Golhalli. Chick Banavar. Yesvantpur Junction. Rajankunti. Yellahanka. Bangalore City.
218 Madras Railway	18	182	11	Bangalore Cantonment.	Bangalore Cantonment. Krishnarajapuram. Whitefield. Devangundi. Malur. Tyakal.
162	11	163 Mysore Mines Terminus and the whole of the Kolar Gold Fields extension.	5	Bowringpett	Bowringpett. Kamasamudram. Bisanattam. Oorgaum. Champion Reefs. Mysore Mines Terminus.
199 Bangalore-Harihar Section (Mysore State Railway)	...	139	...	Tumkur	Yelladhagi. Nittur. Gubbi. Tumkur. Hirihalli. Nidvandah. Dodhelo.
139		93	6	Arsikere	Devanu. Banava. Arsikerll. Konehai. Tiptur. Karodi. Banasandra.
93		40	...	Kadur	Holalkere. Ramagiri. Hosdurga Road. Sivani. Ajjampur. Birur. Kadur.

[1] For the application of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, see Vol. VI, 89.

JURISDICTION.				Where located.	Railway Stations included within the jurisdiction of the Police Stations.
COMMENCING FROM		ENDING AT			
Mile and Telegraph post on the railway.		Mile and Telegraph post on the Railway.			
Mile.	Telegraph post.	Mile.	Telegraph post.		
40	...	80 Centre of Bridge over Tungabadra river and boundary stone, Mysore.	9	Birur[1]	Harihar. Davangere. Tholahunsi. Kodaganur. Mayakonda. Sasalu. Chick Jajur.
154 Hindupur Section	...	119 Boundary Stone, Mysore, Anantapur.	13	Dodballapuri	Dodkurugod. Goribidnur. Thondebavi Maklidrug. Dodballapur

[*Gazette of India*, 1897, Pt. II, p. 219.]

Conduct of post mortem *examinations.*

No. 5393, dated the 15th December, 1897.—Under the provisions of section 174 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882,[2] the Resident is pleased, with the concurrence of the Mysore Darbar, to direct that the bodies of persons meeting with death, under any of the circumstances mentioned in the said section, within the Railway lands in Mysore territory, jurisdiction over which has been ceded to the British Government, may, when a *post mortem* examination is required, be forwarded either to the Medical Officer in charge of the nearest hospital in the said territory, for such examination, or to the Bowring Civil Hospital at Bangalore, whichever may be the more convenient.

2. Report of the result of *post mortem* examination in such cases will be forwarded to the Railway Magistrate direct.

[*Gazette of India*, 1897, Pt. II, p. 1417.]

INDIAN RAILWAY BOARD ACT, 1905.

Powers of the Railway Board.

No. 801, dated the 24th March, 1905.
No. 9940, dated the 17th December, 1906.
No. 2972, dated the 8th April, 1907.
No. 2140, dated the 28th February, 1908.
}—Printed in Appendix XXII.

[1] Substituted by Notification No. 4651-I., dated the 13th September, 1900. *Gazette of India*, 1900, Pt. II, p. 1080.
[2] *See* now the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), as applied, Vol. VI, p. 39.

MGIPO—L—IX-104—30-1-31—1,000.